"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers, followed by clearing to-day; unsettled to-morrow; moderate southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 10.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,868. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1912.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

INTERVENTION IN CUBA IS LIKELY

Expected as Sequel to Rebel General's Threat to Hang Foreigners.

GRIM MESSAGE TO CONSULS

Antomarchi Asks What He Is to Do with Property of Foreigners He Executes.

REVOLT MAKES HEADWAY

Long Warfare Foreseen Through the Supineness with Which Gomez Is Conducting Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The indications are strong that intervention in Cuba will be proclaimed within a very few days. The act of an insurgent leader in notifying an American Consul to decide what the insurgents will do with the property or foreign residents who have been hanged by his orders and the dilatory methods of the Gomez General in the field have practically exhausted patience in Washington. If the oblique answer yesterday of Mr. Knox to Speaker Ferrera did not augur intervention distinctly, it is prefigured in the dispatches given out at the State Department to-night.

The reported threat of the Cuban negro insurgents to hang all foreigners who do not abandon their homes in the island is not a canard nor the result of competitive sensationalism in the Havana press. The State Department received to-day from Minister Beaupré a copy of the pronunciamento issued by Julio Antomarchi, who commands the "Second Brigade of the Revolutionary Army in the Field.

Must Quit in Twenty-four Hours.

The negro General declares that, in view of the attitude taken by the Cuban Government forces in attacking and destroying the farms of unfortunate people who have taken no part in the revolution, who have been punished and "macheted" on the public highways, who are not sympathizers of the independent colored party, and who are liberal and conservative negroes, Antomarchi, in exercise of his authority as Brigadier in command of the operations in the zone, "will not commit crimes like the Weylerian soldiers of the Cuban forces," but desires it to be well understood that all foreigners within the space of twenty-four hours are required to abandon their homes, and that those who do not do so within that time will be hanged within the forty-eight hours. He advises the foreign Consuls that they will do well to inform him as to what he ought to do with their property and interests, in the absence of which notification he will comply with his duty by reducing the houses and coffee plantations to ashes.

Consul Holliday, at Santiago, reports that, as a result, the territory comprising the municipality of El Cobre is depopulated, and that the inhabitants are seeking refuge in the town of Cobre and Palma Soriano.

Information apparently reliable states that there are 3,000 refugees at El Cobre, and a like number at Palma Soriano.

The temporizing policy pursued by the Gomez Government in dealing with the insurgents is a puzzle to American officials who are watching the outcome of the present situation in Cuba. The conduct of Gen. Monteagudo in extending the period in which the insurrectos who may desire amnesty may come in and give themselves up has now been matched by a proclamation that the inhabitants of the terrorized region need not concentrate in the towns, but may remain on their lands and will receive full protection, and that wherever complaints are made of treatment from insurrectos and army officers, he will conduct a proper investigation in each case and report the result and the decision to the headquarters of the army.

Long Struggle Feared.

It is the belief here that all this means a prolongation of the struggle to maintain order, and that the insurrection meantime will get under such headway that if the United States Army is called on to intervene the task will be vastly harder than has been expected. The insufficiency of the Cuban forces to cope with the condition of lawlessness and terrorism in the Cobre district appears in a dispatch from Consul Holliday at Santiago, who had a conference yesterday with Gen. Monteagudo, the Cuban commander. The latter assured him that he had at that time 800 guerrillas and soldiers actually operating in the Cobre district, and would be able to prevent any destruction of property and re-establish order within a short space of time. He declared the people had abandoned their homes without reason, and that he [Monteagudo] had just issued the following proclamation which was being distributed:

Upon information that the Laborantistas have made the peaceful citizens who are engaged in working in the fields believe that their lives are in danger if they do not reconcentrate in the city, it is hereby made known to all citizens who are not taking part in the present disturbance of public order that they may freely pursue their usual labor in the field with the assurance of not being molested and of being protected, and receive from the Government forces such assistance as they may need. The military commander and the chiefs of operating forces shall protect all citizens who are attending to their labors and will render every assistance they may ask for the protection of their lives and property. They will likewise hear every complaint laid before them and conduct a proper investigation in each case, reporting the result thereof and the decision regarding the same to these headquarters.

In the meantime the activity and boldness of the insurgents is increasing daily. The Guantanamo & Western Railway advises the State Department that it is in receipt of a report stating that the Cuban situation is unchanged and that Estenoz on June 14 camped at Macurigas, only 2,000 feet from the railroad.

The Cuban capital is happy to-night over news from Santiago that a large number of insurrectionists have surrendered there, contained in a message to the Cuban Legation here. It was added that the rebel leaders Lina and Lanan had been killed in an engagement with Government troops.

THOUGHT IT WAS A BOMB.

Police Take Charge of It, but Only Spoil a Present.

Shortly after noon yesterday a man rushed into the Ralph Avenue Police Station in Brooklyn and nervously handed a package to Lieut. Carey, at the desk, saying that he thought it contained an infernal machine. Without taking the package the Lieutenant hastily rang for the doorman.

"This man thinks he's got a bomb here. Take it out and examine it," commanded the Lieutenant. "Go out into the yard with the thing."

"Come this way," said the doorman, not offering to handle the package. So the holder of the missive, Arthur Derrich of 934 Jefferson Avenue, followed the policeman into the yard at the back of the station house.

A pail of water was procured, and they were about to drop the package in, when the doorman remembered that water acts as a conductor, and that some infernal machines are set off when they come in contact with the liquid. Consequently both refused to drop it in, each wishing the protection of the station house while the other acted.

They were still debating when a 15-year-old youth walked up to them. Throwing out his chest to its full expansion he declared, "I'll put the bomb in. I ain't afraid of no bomb."

After the men had taken positions at a distance the boy dropped the "bomb" into the water. It didn't explode. When it was later taken out and opened it was found that the "infernal machine" consisted of a plaster of paris cast of a skull, upon the forehead of which was written, "Let Us Smoke Now, and Live to Smoke Again." Within the skull was found a quantity of tobacco.

Derrich has decided that he has lost many a good smoke, the present of some friend. The package was delivered to him by a messenger boy yesterday morning.

SENDS TAFT A HORSESHOE.

Senator Stephenson Recalls His Woodsman Days After Buying Relic.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Senator Stephenson of Wisconsin, who began his career in a red shirt, wielding an axe in the pine woods of Northern Wisconsin, has given President Taft, a relic of his life as a woodsman.

Fifty years or more ago, when Stephenson was a young man, a horseshoe, cast in a forest path, was hung over a branch of a young beech tree and forgotten. Recently a timber "cruiser" found the shoe imbedded in the wood and brought it to "Uncle Ike," who promptly gave him $10 for it. This he has now given to the President.

Senator Stephenson thinks the shoe is of English iron, and it is evidently handmade.

"American iron was not good in those days," he said. "In the old days, you know, there was a King whose horse had four golden shoes. One was lost and the finder was supposed to reap good luck with the shoe. I suppose our fancy about good luck and horseshoes comes from that tale. Anyway, the man who hung this shoe in the tree evidently thought of that proverb, and had either a kind thought for himself or whoever should later find it."

EXPECT ASTOR AT HARVARD.

Will Receive Credit for Studies Interrupted by Titanic Disaster.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., June 16.—Dean Henry F. Hurlburt expects Vincent Astor to return to Harvard to complete his course, and has opened the way for him to do so without losing the benefit of his year's course of study that was interrupted when his father, Col. John Jacob Astor, was lost on the Titanic.

Dean Hurlburt stated to-day that young Astor would be permitted to take the examinations, which he was forced to forego this Spring when he came back in the Fall, and thus get credit for his freshman year.

Dean Hurlburt's decision is understood to have followed a request by Vincent Astor for information as to his status at Harvard. Classmates say they expect him back in the Fall.

MURDERER TO BE SHOT.

Man Convicted in Reno Selects Manner of His Execution.

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, Nev., June 16.—For the first time in Nevada a man will be shot to death in accordance with the law of the State on the 23d of this month.

Under the new criminal code effective last January a condemned murderer has the privilege of choosing the method by which he is to be put to death. Besides hanging and shooting, a third method—that of administering poison—was discussed in the Legislature, and after much controversy was eliminated.

Andrew Mircovich, an Austrian, of Tonopah, convicted of the murder of John Greggory, who was related to wealthy residents of this city, was asked by the court which method he would choose, and he replied:

"I prefer to be shot."

The new law prescribes that of three riflemen, firing simultaneously at the heart, two shall have loaded cartridges and one a blank cartridge.

PRIZE DOGS DIE IN FIRE.

Only One Escapes Alive from Blazing Animal Store in the Bronx.

Some prize dogs and many rabbits and birds were burned to death late last night in the store of Joseph Wellman at 580 Westchester Avenue in a fire which started in the rear of the grocery store of John J. Uck at 626 St. Ann's Avenue. One of the prize dogs, Capt. Derby, a large bull dog, escaped.

Patrolman Horan discovered smoke issuing from the rear of the grocery store. He turned in an alarm, and then breaking in the door aroused Uck, his wife, and their two small children, who were asleep on the floor above the store. The fire spread to the barber shop of Jules Burgenelli at 628 St. Ann's Avenue, and then to the animal store in the rear of the grocery store.

Fireman Fitspatrick of Engine Co. 73 had an artery in his wrist cut by glass, and was removed to Lebanon Hospital. The damage to the building was $2,000.

ITALIANS SEIZE BU SHEIFA.

Expedition Under Gen. Camerana Lands Under a Battleship's Guns.

ROME, June 16.—Advices from Tripoli say that the Italian expedition under Gen. Camerana has been landed successfully at Bu Sheifa, an island in the Gulf of Sidra.

The landing was effected under cover of the guns of the battleship Re Umberto.

BOMB IN RACE WAR KILLS AND BLINDS

One Child Dead, One Missing, Householder's Eyesight Gone in Burlington, N. J.

THREE HOUSES ARE BURNED

Mob Fights Firemen Who Come to Put Out Flames—Battering Ram Used on Chemical Engine.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, N. J., June 16.—A concussion like that of an earthquake shook buildings throughout the eastern end of this city early this morning and a report which sounded like the discharge of artillery aroused men, women, and children. Those who ran to their windows and peered out saw in the sky a glare from a burst of flame, which rose from the small settlement of foreigners on the eastern outskirt of the town.

That there had been a severe explosion all knew, and presently firemen and policemen with half the town at their heels were hurrying toward the blaze. They saw three frame dwellings in Bordentown Avenue in flames. The side of one of these had been blown out, evidently by a bomb, the concrete foundations of another, adjoining it, had been shattered and the first of the houses burned with a fury which persuaded the firemen that its walls had been saturated with kerosene. About the blaze was a crowd of residents of the neighborhood, and as the firemen set to work to quench the flames the crowd turned on them and sought to prevent their work.

There has been war between the Polish residents and others of the foreign element for some time, and when it was discovered that it was the home of Louis Grosky, leader of the opposition, which was partly blown up and where the fire apparently had started and which the crowd evidently was determined should be destroyed, it was evident to the police that his enemies had attempted Grosky's life by setting off a bomb against the walls of his home.

Grosky's friends in the crowd aided the police and firemen, but his enemies fought hard to keep the firemen from fighting the fire. A crowd got a big log, and using it as a battering ram tried to overturn the chemical engine. The firemen and part of the crowd fought them off, but when the firemen were able to reach the burning buildings and attack the fire at close range some of the crowd followed them, and Tony Vinisky, in a fight with firemen on the roof of one of the buildings, was thrown to the ground and badly hurt.

The fire spread to another row of frame houses, but was got under control after it destroyed the first three. Then a search was made for Grosky and his family. The man was found writhing in pain in a field near his home. He was terribly burned about the head and shoulders, and was blinded in both eyes. He was put in a grocery wagon, which was pressed into service, and rushed to the Municipal Emergency Hospital, where it was said he would probably die.

Mrs. Grosky was found near by in hysterics. She had been badly burned. When her husband ran from the house, blinded and crazed with pain, she remained to carry her four children from rooms which were already on fire.

Joseph Ralaski, whose home was next to that of Grosky, was badly burned as he tried to save the furnishings of his home. He lost $500, all his savings. His wife and family were believed to have escaped, but afterward no trace could be found of one of the children, and it is feared now that the child's body is buried in the ruins of Ralaski's home.

An infant child of Mrs. Frank Beuht died as a result of the explosion and fire. The mother nursed it after fleeing from her burning home, and the infant died in spasms soon afterward.

The police learned that Grosky was warned recently to leave Burlington, and was threatened with death if he did not obey the warning. He persisted in remaining, and it is believed now that the explosion was an attempt to make good the threat. Two men were seen to run from an alley beside Grosky's house just before the explosion and to drive rapidly off toward the river in a vehicle which had been waiting near by. The police have a good description of these men.

To-night there are extra policemen and guards stationed in the foreign settlement, for it was freely predicted to-day that Grosky's friends would not wait long before attempting to revenge him.

GARAGE DYNAMITED.

Costly Explosion, to Hide a Robbery, Startles Farmingdale, L. I.

FARMINGDALE, L. I., June 16.—The garage of Henry F. Sands, at the corner of the Hempstead and Babylon Turnpikes, was blown up by dynamite early to-day and destroyed, together with sixteen automobiles owned by residents of the village. Every building in the village was shaken, and the occupants routed out of bed.

A hotel conducted by William H. Kuever stands fifty feet to the west of the garage site. Timbers nearly as big as a man's body were driven from the garage into the side of the hotel and the barroom was wrecked. Great pieces of plaster broke from the walls and ceilings of the hotel and every window in the building was smashed. Mr. Kuever and his family were in the hotel, but no one was injured.

In the residence of Adolph Barusch, President of the village, on the other side of the street from the garage, fifty panes of glass were broken. The total damage is estimated at $50,000.

John I. Green, a Justice of the Peace, got into communication with District Attorney Charles N. Wysong, who sent Abraham Furman, a detective, to make an investigation. Justice Green, Furman, and two local Deputy Sheriffs searched the neighborhood to-day for the dynamiters, but they made no arrests.

Mr. Sands said to-night that after he had looked over what was left of his place, he found that two new gasoline motor models, on which he had been working for six months, had been stolen, as well as fifteen new tires and a number of valuable tools, in all valued at about $3,000. The only motive he can give for the explosion is that the thieves did it to cover up the robbery.

NO LIFE NEAR VOLCANO.

Relief Tug's Report Confirms Belief That Many Perished in Eruption.

CORDOVA, Alaska, June 16.—The relief tug Redondas reported from Kariuk yesterday that there was no sign of life on the mainland this side of Shelikof Strait in the vicinity of Mount Katmai. This virtually confirms the fear that the mainland villages, with a total population roughly estimated at 200, perished when the volcanic eruption recently took place.

All efforts have failed to obtain news from the Government station at Afognak on the island of the same name, which lies just north of Kodiak Island, and anxiety is increasing concerning the plight of Supt. Heidmann and a large force of men who maintained the fish hatchery there.

OLYMPIC ATHLETES.

A page of snapshots of some of the men in action who will try to win fame for this country at the great international meet at Stockholm will be one of the striking features of the Pictorial Section of **NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.**

TWENTY-SEVEN DEAD IN WESTERN STORMS

Western Missouri and Ohio Suffer Great Loss by Severe Tornadoes.

TWO ARE SLAIN IN CHURCH

Priest Averts a Panic as Steeple Crashes Through Roof—Many Fatalities Near Kansas City.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, June 16.—Twenty-five persons are known to have been killed and fifty injured by a tornado which tore its way through Bates County and parts of Johnson and Henry Counties on Saturday evening, blowing down great trees and demolishing all houses in its path.

This is the same storm that struck Kansas City late yesterday, causing the death of two persons and doing damage amounting to many thousands of dollars.

The path of the storm here was half a mile wide and five miles long.

Moving south from here, it caused much destruction and loss of life. Between Merwin and Adrian nineteen persons were killed. At Creighton, in Cass County, two are known to be dead, while at Leeton, in Johnson County, two are dead, and unverified reports say others have been killed. After striking Merwin the storm took a northwestward course, passing Sedalia, where the wind did much damage.

The dead are:

Between Merwin and Adrian—Henry Cameron and three children, Gibson Groves, Fred Groves, Frank Corey, Mrs. Frank Corey, Mrs. Bryce, Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Albert Corey and mother, Mrs. Alexander and three children, Mrs. George Reed, and an unidentified Greek.

At Montgomery—Mrs. Ellsworth Clark.

At Creighton—Mrs. Lee Parker and —— Stevens.

At Leeton—Dan Carlos and wife.

At Kansas City—Kern Gray and Max Spliskofsky.

When Henry Cameron and three children were killed, the wind picked up his youngest child, a baby, and carried it away. The baby was found to-day a mile from home, uninjured.

The bodies of Gibson and Fred Groves were found more than a mile from their homes, where they were when the storm struck.

In another place the storm in passing over a farm killed fifty head of live stock, but did no other damage.

At Merwin the tornado blew from the track a Kansas City Southern work train, with fifty Greek workmen aboard, half of whom were so badly injured they wer brought to the hospital here to-day in a special train.

Albert Corey, head bookkeeper for the Fidelity Trust Company in Kansas City, was in Drexel, having gone there in the afternoon to visit his father. His wife and children had just returned to the farm house when the storm broke, killing his wife and mother.

Throughout the stricken district wires are down and communication is carried on by messengers.

Relief trains have been sent from Windsor, Warrensburg, and Sedalia. In the district swept by the storm are many small towns off the railroads. These have no means of communication with the outside world until the telephone lines are repaired, and to these places relief parties have been sent.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—An eastward storm now over the Great Lakes and another disturbance to cross the country, appearing in the Northwest about Thursday, were announced in the Weather Bureau's week-ahead forecast to-night. The prediction was for showers in the East and South the first part of the week, with rising pressure and cooler weather until the latter part of the week in the Middle West and the Eastern States, and fair the next few days over the Middle West and Far West.

The next disturbance from the Northwest, prevailing over the Middle West at the close of the week, will be attended by local showers and thunderstorms and preceded by a general rise in temperature.

CHURCH STEEPLE KILLS TWO.

It Crashes Through Roof Upon 600 Persons at Worship.

Special to The New York Times.

ZANESVILLE, June 16.—Two persons were crushed to death, two others were fatally injured, a dozen or more suffered serious hurts, and more than a hundred were painfully bruised when the seventy-five-foot steeple of St. Thomas's Catholic Church was blown over by a high wind to-day and crashed through the roof upon 600 persons who were attending early mass.

Thomas Skinton and John F. Dinan.

The congregation were restrained by the soothing words of Father Roach and a panic was averted, though a few of the communicants ran to the rear exits when the crash came.

A horse and carriage, tied in the alley adjoining the church, was struck by portions of the roof. The horse was killed and the carriage reduced to kindling wood.

The damage to the church is estimated at $40,000.

The storm cut a path about a block wide through town, but lost its force apparently after traveling twenty miles east of Zanesville and toppling over numerous barns.

More than 500 houses in Zanesville were badly damaged, and fifty families were rendered homeless. Scores of narrow escapes were reported, more than a dozen instances being known of chimneys crashing through the roofs of houses and walls blowing down immediately after the occupants had left.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 16.—At least two are dead and a large number of persons injured, while heavy monetary loss has been inflicted as a result of a severe electrical and wind storm that swept Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, and West Virginia to-day.

The fatalities were in Washington County, Penn., and West Virginia.

Scores of persons are in a serious condition from being stunned by lightning, while others received hurts when trees were uprooted and buildings unroofed.

A few dashes of Angostura Bitters in your drinking water prevents Summer complaint. —Adv.

ROOSEVELT CAPTURES 12 BOLTERS; TAFT COLUMNS UNDER HEAVY FIRE

ROOSEVELT DENIES A BOLT IS PLANNED

"All Nonsense," He Says of Report That His Delegates Have Been Told to be Ready for One.

NOT CROSSING BRIDGES

Until He Comes to Them—Indicates in Talk with Reporters He Expects Victory in Regular Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Following a series of conferences with his campaign managers, Col. Roosevelt received some of the newspapermen late this afternoon, and for the first time since his arrival here to take direct charge of his affairs permitted them to ply him at length with questions. Apparently the long conferences had not worn on him greatly, for he was bubbling over with vitality.

During the early afternoon the report had been current in the lobbies of the Congress Hotel that orders had gone out to the Roosevelt delegates that a bitter fight was to be waged before the Credentials Committee and in the convention against the seating of the contesting delegates awarded to President Taft by the National Committee. The Roosevelt delegates were also instructed, it was said, to be prepared to organize their own convention before a test vote was taken, if the fight proved futile. This inference of preparations for an early bolt seemed to interest the Colonel.

"I have heard the report," he declared, and then he added, without a moment's hesitation: "It is all nonsense."

"But what will your delegates do in the event that the Taft delegates, as seated by the National Committee, control the situation?" he was asked.

"We will not cross that bridge until we come to it," he retorted.

He smiled as he made the reply, and indicated that he did not believe the bridge would have to be crossed at all, and that there would be enough defections from the Taft ranks to assure him the victory.

"Of course, you know as well as I do that we will fight our hardest against the rotten delegates," the Colonel added, "but that's about all I can say."

No decision was reached about the Roosevelt candidate for the Temporary Chairmanship at the long conference last night, according to the Colonel, and he doubted if that matter would be finally settled until to-morrow.

The announcement made by Timothy L. Woodruff, the Kings County leader, that he would vote for Roosevelt in the convention afforded the Colonel not a little satisfaction.

"Yes, Woodruff called and told me personally that he would support me," added Roosevelt.

Asked if he expected Woodruff to carry any of the Kings County delegates with him, the Colonel replied:

"I don't know how many Woodruff can swing."

The Colonel said that he expected to have something to say about the action of the National Committee in throwing out his delegates from Texas and Washington in a formal statement which would be given to the newspapers later.

"You must know what I think of the action taken," he added.

Then the Colonel brought the interview to a close by declaring that he had nothing more definite that he was ready to make public about his plans for to-morrow.

"You may perhaps imagine," he said with a laugh, "that I expect to confer with a few gentlemen a little later on in the day, and politics will probably be discussed by us. After that I may know more about it."

At this point one of the newspapermen asked the Colonel about the report that several of the Taft delegates from Georgia had come over to the Roosevelt ranks. Turning to one of his advisers, he asked for the latest information, and then replied that a letter had been received, signed by five of the delegates, saying that they would support him. There was one other Georgia delegate he was sure of, the Colonel added.

HOUSEWIFE A SCHOOL PUPIL.

Chicago Woman's Home Work Does Not Bar Her from Winning Diploma.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 16.—That marriage and household duties are no bar to acquiring a high school education—if one looks young enough to pose as an unmarried girl—has been proved by Mrs. Lamak Hammond, who will receive a diploma from the Englewood High School at the commencement exercises next Thursday night. Mrs. Hammond, who has been married thirteen years and is the wife of Ira C. Hammond, general inspector of dining car and hotel service for the Illionis Central Railroad, has just finished a four-year high school course in three years, in addition to attending to her home. All the time she was in school she was known and recognized only as "Miss" Hammond. Not a few of the high school boys sought to take her to fraternity dances and various school affairs. Mrs. Hammond was always taken to be about 20 years old.

She declares it is her ambition to become a lawyer, and expects to enter the University of Chicago Law School next year.

"I was tired of not knowing anything," said Mrs. Hammond to-day. "I wanted to be a club woman and do something useful in this world besides cook meals and wash dishes. And I had to have an education to do it. So I just buckled to it.

"I wore my dresses short, so as to keep up the deception that I was a single woman. It was not the desire to deceive, but I didn't want anyone to know that my education had been neglected."

$1,000 TO VOTE FOR T. R.

Taft Negro Delegate Swears to an Attempt to Bribe Him.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 16.—The Taft headquarters made a sharp reply to the Roosevelt charges of bribery to-night by making public an affidavit signed by the Rev. F. H. Cook, a Taft negro delegate from Louisiana in which he swears that $1,000 was offered him by a Roosevelt agent if he would come over to the Roosevelt camp. Mr. Cook is accounted by his associates as a man of means, and aside from his ministerial connections has large business relations. In spite of his prominence his language, as set forth in the affidavit, is rather crude. His affidavit is as follows:

State of Illinois, County of Cook.

I, F. H. Cook, being first duly sworn, make oath and say:

That on Thursday night, the 13th of June, 1912, a gentleman who claimed to be a Mr. Thompson from Colorado, after being introduced to each other, (he and I,) after finding out from me that I were a delegates from the Fifth Congressional District of Louisiana, said to me if you will come over with T. R. crowd here is a thousand dollars, of which, of course, I refused, and at the same time he had the moneys in his hand and attempted to count it out to me. I make this sworn statement because it has been going the rounds by some irresponsible person that I had agreed to sell out, all of which is utterly false upon its face.

There are my friends on each side, and we are friendly toward each other, but because I am on one side and they on other makes us enemys. All such reports coming out saying that I have or am coming over is untrue. That I come from my district to vote for Mr. Taft, and the first and last thing I'll do will be to cast my vote for the renomination of Mr. Taft.

I make this affidavit of my own free will and accord. F. H. COOK.

Personally appeared, subscribed, and sworn to before me this 16th day of June, 1912.

Witness, GEORGE H. JEFFRIE,
FRED MORE,
M. BELLE CARNAHAN,
Notary Public.

At the Taft headquarters they said that the alleged Roosevelt agent "Thompson" had not been identified.

WRECKERS, CRIES COLONEL.

Means Party's Ruin, He Says, If Convention Upholds the Committee.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Col. Roosevelt issued a statement to-night again denouncing the National Committee. He said, in part:

"All of the influence of the Federal patronage in the Democratic States and all of the influence of combined bosses and moneyed interests in the Republican States which did not hold primaries could not together bring Mr. Taft anywhere near a nomination. His representatives on the National Committee have sought to supply the deficiency by stealing from me seventy or eighty delegates to which he had not the slightest claim in law or morals. There has been no more discreditable action in our political history."

Col. Roosevelt denounced particularly the action of the committee in the Texas and Washington cases. He declared that the National Committeemen who threw out his delegates were largely those who had been repudiated by their own States, and concluded:

"The simple truth is that these men, in their spite against the Republican Party, have deliberately set to work to wreck that party. They wish to bring the party to ruin, and their action must be repudiated by the convention about to assemble, unless the convention itself is willing that it should be so ruined."

HUGHES IS STILL MENTIONED.

Hotchkiss of New York Revives Talk of a Compromise Candidate.

CHICAGO, June 16.—A movement on behalf of Justice Hughes of the United States Supreme Court as a compromise candidate for President took definite form here to-day. Several supporters of the Justice came on from New York and spent the day in the hotel lobbies and quarters of various State delegations, sounding the sentiment of delegates and political leaders. William H. Hotchkiss of New York, former State Superintendent of Insurance, and a close friend of Justice Hughes, is the leading spirit of the movement.

"Does not Justice Hughes's statement of last week that he would not permit the use of his name as a compromise candidate eliminate him?" Mr. Hotchkiss was asked.

"I think not," he replied. "No man, particularly a man with Justice Hughes's ideas of civic duty, can refuse to serve the people of the Nation in a crisis such as the present one."

Mr. Hotchkiss and his associates took pains to make it clear that they had come here without the knowledge of Justice Hughes, who, they felt, would discourage such a movement. Mr. Hotchkiss said he had not seen the Justice in six months.

"I am pleased," he said, "to learn in the few hours I have spent in Chicago what a large number of delegates are leaning toward Justice Hughes as the man on whom all factions could unite. He would appeal to the whole country. He could carry his own State of New York, which is a prime requisite.

"I did not come to Chicago as an opponent of Col. Roosevelt, whom, as an exponent of Progressive principles, I shall support, should he be nominated. I came here merely in an effort to help solve a problem which confronts the Republican Party."

George B. Agnew of New York, former State Senator and one of the authors of the Agnew-Hart Race Track bill, over which Gov. Hughes made the most spectacular fight of his career at Albany, reached Chicago to-day.

"I should like to see Justice Hughes nominated," said he.

EXAMINE ARCHIE ROOSEVELT.

Colonel's Youngest Son Begins Harvard Course—Kermit to Graduate.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 16.—Archie Roosevelt, third son of ex-President Roosevelt, is taking his entrance examinations for Harvard. He is stopping with friends here.

Kermit Roosevelt, his brother, who is expected to take his degree this year, has been absent from college for the last five days. His friends say that Kermit, who is in Chicago with his father, will return here to receive his degree next Thursday, thus finishing the ordinary four-year college course in two and a half years, a most creditable distinction.

Ten Southern Delegates and Woodruff and March of New York Shift.

MORE CAPTIVES CLAIMED

Among Them Are the Ten Cummins Delegates from Iowa Who Don't Like Taft.

TAFT MEN DENY ALARM

Declare That Not More Than 25 Will Bolt—Expect to Make Captives, Too.

WOODRUFF IS REPUDIATED

Twelve of Brooklyn's Sixteen Delegates Sign New Pledge to Vote for Taft.

READY FOR CONVENTION ROW

President's Managers Hear of Plan by the Enemy to Seize the Gavel by Force.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 16.—President Taft still seems to have the votes of enough delegates to the Republican National Convention to bring about his renomination, but the margin appears to be mighty close, and the Roosevelt leaders are claiming a majority and saying that they will nominate the Colonel.

The situation is too uncertain to give real value to a tabulation of the delegates intended to show how the convention is going to vote. Delegations are divided even where they have been pledged or instructed, and each side is hustling for recruits with more or less success. This uncertainty must continue until the actual vote on the Presidential nominees takes place.

Of course, the atmosphere will be much cleared by the roll call and vote on temporary organization, for if Taft has a substantial majority then his friends will control and his nomination is practically assured. If he loses the convention on temporary organization, which it is practically certain that he will not, his chance of victory will be as good as gone. If the vote on temporary organization is close it will be hard to figure out how the candidates will fare when the balloting for the Presidential nomination begins.

Estimates of the vote are being made. Manager McKinley of the Taft forces says Taft will have 590 of the 1,078 votes on the first ballot, or 50 more than he needs. Other Taft leaders positively say that he will have a majority of more than 25 on the first ballot.

The Roosevelt leaders positively say that they have won over sixty-two delegates, enough to nominate the Colonel on the first ballot, but they do not give names, and, in fact, have refrained from doing so from the start.

Taft Has Small Lead.

The most careful canvass that THE NEW YORK TIMES has been able to make shows that Taft has a majority, but a very small one. Taking it for granted that the Roosevelt leaders were right when they announced to-day the winning over of twelve Taft delegates, one of them being Timothy L. Woodruff of New York and the rest being mostly Southern negroes, Taft would still seem to have 544 delegates standing by him, or four more than a majority.

Predictions based on such a close margin as this are out of the question.

An analysis of the Roosevelt claims regarding delegates deserting Taft for him, made in detail elsewhere, shows that there is much bluff and bluster in them, for the Roosevelt men are claiming as recruits delegates who have all along been for them.

The Roosevelt leaders are working very shrewdly in handing out their claims of recruits, timing them carefully so as to impress the delegates with the idea that the stream is running steadily in the Colonel's direction, thus discouraging the Taft men. The Taft leaders are offsetting this by quickly issuing statements contradicting the Roosevelt claims or explaining them.

Woodruff's Desertion.

The Roosevelt forces in New York State were augmented to-day by the addition of Timothy L. Woodruff, who came out boldly in favor of the Colonel. The Roosevelt men also claim James March, a delegate from the Thirteenth District. March has not yet declared for the Colonel, but the chances are that he will follow Woodruff. Francis Hendricks of the Thirty-fifth District, is also said to be on the point of going over to the Colonel.

Chairman Barnes of the New York State Committee said late to-night that the report about Hendricks was not true. Mr. Barnes said that he talked with Mr. Hendricks only a short time before, and that the latter would support the President.

The Brooklyn delegation obtained the signatures of twelve of its sixteen members to a pledge to support Taft. One of the number was not present and the other three are Woodruff, Prendergast, and Holtsman.

It is not believed that Roosevelt will

get more than fourteen votes and probably not more than twelve from New York State.

Again Talk of Compromise.

With the lines drawn as tight as they are, and the consequent bitter hatred that is being engendered in the two factions the prayer is being uttered by conservative leaders who have not been active in either faction that a compromise candidate can be agreed upon. Missionaries from the New York and other delegations have been trying to promote this idea all day, but with little success.

As has been before asserted in THE TIMES, the situation is not such as appears to admit of compromise. Neither side dares take the initiative for fear that the delegates will flock to the opposition.

The Taft campaign here lacks the snap and ginger of the Roosevelt crusade and there is danger in this. To meet this a big hurrah for Taft is planned for to-morrow night, when all the delegates will be here and a big parade of delegates and marching clubs is to take place. It should not be inferred from this that Roosevelt's presence here has set the crowd wild, for the exact opposite is the truth.

His arrival did not create anything like a furore, and his occasional appearances now hardly cause more cheering than those of William J. Bryan, who is here as a newspaper reporter.

But Col. Roosevelt is a very live wire as a politician, and he is playing the game better than he ever did before.

The Roosevelt choice for Temporary Chairman will be announced to-morrow. At midnight the Colonel and his steering committee were in session on this and other features of their programme, but had reached no decision. The choice lies between Gov. McGovern of Wisconsin, Gov. Hadley of Missouri, and Senator Borah of Idaho, the last named being strongly in favor of McGovern for tactical reasons.

The indifference of the La Follette people to the overtures made by the Roosevelt men is what stands chiefly in McGovern's way.

The indications are, however, that Senator Root, the Taft choice, will be the Temporary and Permanent Chairman of the convention, for there are many delegates for him who are not for Taft. Senator Root himself says that Taft will be nominated.

Iowa Men Against Taft.

Judge J. L. Stevens, who heads the Cummins delegation, was asked about the report that the Cummins men would go over to Roosevelt.

"We are bitterly opposed to the renomination of President Taft," he said, "and will vote with T. R. on all questions of temporary organization. We will be with him in any attempt to defeat Senator Root for the Temporary Chairmanship. We expect that Cummins will be nominated, and will be with him of course."

"But if it comes to a 'show down' between Roosevelt and Taft, how will the Cummins vote be cast?" he was asked.

"Well, we are bitterly against Taft," he replied.

Three other Cummins delegates acquiesced in this.

Late to-night the Roosevelt people claimed that the ten Cummins delegates had been turned over to the Colonel.

Prepare for Row in Convention.

To-night the chieftains in both the camps are gathered in councils of war. They are mapping out their programmes for the fight that must come in the convention itself.

The Roosevelt forces are planning to keep the convention in a tumult from the very start. The most disquieting reports regarding their programme are reaching the Taft headquarters. One report which is credited by the Taft leaders, who attribute it to "Boss" Flinn of Pittsburgh, outlines a scheme contemplating the physical control of the convention by wresting the gavel from the hands of Chairman Rosewater of the National Committee the moment he calls the convention to order.

The Taft managers to-night picked William Barnes, Jr., as their general and master of strategy on the floor of the convention. They bank on their control of the standing committees and the majority they will have on the temporary roll to thwart the programme of disorder the Roosevelt element is said to be prepared to enact.

Rosewater Sees Roosevelt.

Col. Roosevelt to-night conferred for more than an hour with Chairman Rosewater of the National Committee, who sought the interview through E. Mont Reily of Kansas City, a friend of both. Mr. Rosewater explained to the Colonel that in making rulings on the National Committee on contest cases he had followed the parliamentary practice that had always governed the deliberations of that body.

Col. Roosevelt directed severe criticism against individual members of the committee, but Mr. Rosewater is said to have escaped these strictures.

Finally the Colonel demanded to know what Mr. Rosewater's attitude would be if the Roosevelt forces proposed to substitute a new temporary roll for that prepared by the committee.

"The rules of the committee will apply," answered Mr. Rosewater.

When asked if he would not consent to submit the question to the convention, Mr. Rosewater is said to have asked for time in which to consider the question. It is expected that he will confer with his associates early to-morrow.

The work of preparing the platform, which w ill be put through should the Taft element control, will be begun to-morrow. At a preliminary conference held to-day it was decided that ex-Vice President Fairbanks should be Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions.

Frank A. Munsey is drafting a platform which will be put through should the velt camp, and which is said to be less radical than there might have been reason to expect.

TAFT MEN READY FOR TROUBLE

Hear That Roosevelt Leaders Plan to Seize Convention Hall.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 16.—In the midst of the turmoil and confusion attendant on the Roosevelt hunt for delegates which has been in progress ever since the Colonel came to town and is at its height to-night, the campaign managers for President Taft repeat their assertions that Mr. Taft will be re-nominated on the first ballot.

This confident assertion, however, comes coupled with intimations that before this object is attained the country will be treated to the stormiest National Convention in all its history. The Colonel, so they assert, has come to Chicago for only one purpose, that of changing the convention into a riot the moment he realizes his Presidential hopes are gone to smash. The rioting, the Taft leaders believe, will merely be the forerunner of a spectacular bolt, led by the Colonel himself and a rump convention at which he will be the nominee.

One of the rumors that reached the Taft headquarters to-night and was not taken lightly there, was to the effect that Boss William Flinn of Pennsylvania, the general of the military arm of the Colonel's campaign force, had hatched a plan by which a horde of Roosevelt followers would swamp the platform before the convention got started and wrest the gavel from the hands of Victor Rosewater of Nebraska, who as Chairman of the Republican National Committee will call the convention to order.

"This would involve assault, burglary, and robbery, but we believe that, in their present frame of mind, the Colonel's followers would stop at nothing to break up the convention and make the party that has given their leader so many honors a spectacle before the country and before the world," said one of the Taft leaders to-night.

Feeling as they do on this subject, the Taft campaign managers are not overlooking anything in the way of preparation to thwart the purpose of the Colonel and his followers. In addition to the force of police ordinarily drafted to maintain order at a National Convention, the Taft managers will have a volunteer force of workers to protect the speakers and chief functionaries of the convention.

Sure of Holding Delegates.

The Taft managers declared positively this evening that the reports issued from the Roosevelt camp to the effect that ten Southern Taft delegates had gone over to the Colonel, would be disproved by events to-morrow. A majority of the delegates declared to have changed their fealty from Taft to Roosevelt have not as yet reached Chicago.

"The Taft managers to-night carefully polled each delegation from which alleged desertions have been reported," said Director William B. McKinley of the Taft bureau this evening. "We find that the claims of Col. Roosevelt are unfounded, except as to two delegates, Charles Banks of Mississippi, colored, and Timothy L. Woodruff of New York."

While the Roosevelt managers were busiest circulating rumors of present flops and future flops among the colored delegates from the South, the Taft managers went to work and canvassed the situation in delegations from the Republican States in the North.

"We found over one hundred delegates," said Mr. McKinley, "who, while instructed for Col. Roosevelt, are unqualifiedly opposed to his nomination and who will only vote for him because of their instructions."

May Bolt the Colonel.

While the Taft managers have not asked any of these men to go back on pledges or instructions, they are perfectly aware that if any great number of Taft delegates should violate theirs, they might feel themselves released from their obligations to vote for Roosevelt and enter the convention prepared to follow their hearts' desire and vote for President Taft.

On the other hand, information in the possession of the managers for President Taft has made it clear to them that the rosy predictions made in behalf of the Colonel by his campaign managers lack any real basis in fact. There are at the most twenty-five Taft delegates—a majority of these Southern negroes—who are "open to conviction" and likely to yield to the kind of suasion brought to bear to-night by the resourceful and well-financed agents of the Roosevelt boom who are circulating among the incoming delegates.

The Taft managers who until recently were disinclined to believe the ugly rumors that were in circulation are determined not to be caught napping again. From now until the convention meets certain promoters of the Roosevelt boom will be watched daily and nightly by a corps of private detectives who have been retained for this purpose alone.

In the meantime nearly a hundred volunteer workers from the Taft headquarters are doing missionary work among the various State delegations and pointing out to delegates looked upon as wabbly that a victory for the Colonel in the convention would mean defeat and the wrecking of the Republican Party and the destruction of its historic principles.

Director McKinley of the Taft bureau said late this evening that what seemed to be a bad situation did not give him half the concern that some people seemed to believe.

"This thing is only surface deep," said Mr. McKinley. "There is absolutely no ground for believing that Col. Roosevelt can be nominated by the convention that will meet here on Tuesday."

So confident do the Taft managers feel that they will come off with victory when the temporary organization is effected on Tuesday that they are already making all arrangements for a monster Taft demonstration with Senator Elihu Root, the central figure, for next Tuesday night.

Roosevelt Chagrined.

It is known that the Roosevelt managers to-day have been called to order very sharply by the Colonel, who is said to be very much dissatisfied with the reception he got here yesterday. The size of the crowds, the lack of sustained enthusiasm, and the comparative coldness of his audience are said to have got on the Colonel's nerves. He has been complaining about it all day to some of his trusted lieutenants.

His disappointment is shared in a measure by the men managing his campaign, although they had done everything that could be thought about stage management to make the Colonel's coming a howling success.

In announcing that Senator Root would be the principal speaker at this Tuesday evening demonstration, the Taft managers acted on what they regard as the absolutely safe presumption that earlier in the day he would have been elected Temporary Chairman of the convention over the vigorous objection of the Roosevelt element.

It is to be an open-air demonstration in the same spot where the welcoming demonstration for Col. Roosevelt was staged in front of the Congress Hotel, so there will be every opportunity for comparison of the size of the crowd. The Taft managers assert to-night that the Taft demonstration will vastly overshadow the Roosevelt welcome.

William Barnes, Jr., after thoroughly canvassing the situation said to-day that he felt confident there would be at least 600 votes in the convention for the election of Senator Root for Temporary Chairman.

The Taft forces in the convention also will control the standing committees, including the Committee on Credentials, which will sit in judgment on the contest decisions by the Republican National Committee. It is expected that the committee will stand at least 33 to 20 in favor of the Taft programme. This would bar any possibility of the Roosevelt element working out its programme in the regular way through the temporary organization of the convention.

McKinley Claims 590 for Taft.

Director McKinley declared to-night that he felt absolutely confident of the nomination of President Taft on the first ballot.

"President Taft has 590 votes in the Republican National Convention," said Mr. McKinley. "He will be nominated on the first ballot. He will have a majority of 148 votes over Mr. Roosevelt and a clear majority over all the candidates. This is the exact situation to-night. Mr. Taft absolutely cannot be defeated for the nomination. His supporters stand firm, notwithstanding the desperate efforts which have been made and are still being made to tempt them to break their pledges and instructions."

"The first public utterance of Theodore Roosevelt upon his arrival in this city," added Mr. McKinley, "was the assertion that 'Chicago is a poor place for men to try to steal in.' Notwithstanding this fact, Mr. Roosevelt has been busily engaged throughout Sunday, after attending church in the morning, in attempting to steal delegates away from President Taft, though these delegates are solemnly instructed and pledged to support the President.

"At a conference last night with the notorious Bill Flinn of Pittsburgh, within four hours after he had made his denunciation of alleged theft, Col. Roosevelt agreed to a plan whereby he was to make personal appeals to Taft-instructed delegates to break their instructions and vote for him. Although Mr. Roosevelt throughout this campaign has denounced bribery in every form, he is now willing by promises of preferment in the future to obtain votes, even though to obtain those votes he asks delegates to violate their solemn pledges and instructions.

"The desperate game which is being played is indicated by a statement issued and credited to Clark Grier of Georgia, that five delegates from that State will desert Taft for Roosevelt. Mr. Grier is the mouthpiece only for himself, while the very delegates whose names he signs to a declararation for Mr. Roosevelt are not yet in Chicago, and have since their departure for this city telegraphed that they will obey their instructions and vote for President Taft.

"This is a fair sample of the extravagant and unwarranted claims made by the Roosevelt managers. They have no foundation in fact, but they are made for the purpose of creating the false impression that they have made inroads into the strength of President Taft.

"The Roosevelt candidacy is defeated. It is the last resort to make claims that are known to be false. Similar false statements may be expected at hourly intervals. President Taft now has a majority of the delegates, and Mr. Roosevelt cannot be nominated. This is the situation, no matter what underhand and disreputable methods he may employ."

Barnes to Lead Taft Fight.

Aside from checkmating the Roosevelt forces in their hunt for delegates, the Taft managers to-night are actively preparing for the terrific fight which they expect on the floor of the convention. William Barnes, Jr., under a tentative decision reached to-night after a conference, in which Senators Crane and Penrose, Director McKinley, and Senator Root took part, has been selected as floor leader of the Taft forces. Mr. Barnes's long political experience, his physique, and his fighting qualities convinced the other leaders that he should be the general.

The other man considered for the place was Congressman Jim Watson of Indianapolis. Mr. Watson is likely to be one of the most conspicuous figures on the firing line all through the convention, too.

Mr. Barnes said to-night that he expected trouble from the start and that opening gavel calling the convention to order in reality would be the signal for disorder as far as the Roosevelt delegates were concerned.

From the beginning it had been expected that the Roosevelt people would start their fight over the election of the temporary Chairman, but the fact that up to the present time they have placed no candidate for that place in the field has given the Taft managers ground for suspecting that they had determined on some other line of action.

From the sizzling comment made by Senator Dixon, Francis J. Heney, Boss Flinn, and those of the seven little Governors who are on the scene, the Taft managers infer that the contest decisions of the Republican National Committee will be the chief peg on which the Roosevelt element will hang the grievances which they are planning to voice in the convention by inciting a riot.

This can be made an issue right at the outset when the temporary roll is being called by the Secretary of the convention—the very first number on the convention programme after Chairman Rosewater's gavel has fallen. The Taft managers are prepared to check any motion that may be made at the time from Roosevelt delegates for amendments to the temporary roll, substituting throughout Roosevelt delegates for Taft delegates whose names appear on the temporary roll. In this they feel certain that all the delegates seated over Roosevelt delegates will support the Taft leaders on the convention floor, with the result that these efforts on the part of the Roosevelt trouble makers will come to grief.

The Roosevelt Programme.

There has been outlined a tentative programme under which the Roosevelt managers will try to hang up proceedings in the Committee on Credentials indefinitely, so as to give them time to make propaganda for winning over Taft delegates. It was pointed out to-night that all this could be checked very readily by the element controlling the Committee on Credentials, where some Taft members would merely have to make a motion that the temporary roll be made the permanent roll of the convention, and move the previous question and have a roll call.

This would carry the fight out of the committee and on to the floor of the convention. There the principal fight would come, but it is pointed out that the Taft element, with a majority under temporary reorganization, can shut off any protracted debate on a call for the previous question.

"It is absolutely certain that we will control the temporary organization of the convention," said one of the Taft leaders to-night. "Thus the Colonel cannot carry his programme through in the regular orderly way. It is equally certain that he cannot bring about a stampede of the Taft delegates. We have canvassed that situation thoroughly and feel satisfied on that score.

"There remains only one way for the Colonel to carry out his purpose—a bolt amid unparalleled scenes of disorder with the convention turned into a riot."

LINING UP THE BOLTERS.

Woodruff's Desertion Followed by Ten Others on Scheduled Time.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 16.—The Roosevelt manager to-day fired a volley of announcements from Taft delegates that they had switched to Roosevelt. First came the announcement that Timothy L. Woodruff of New York had switched. An hour later this was followed by the switch of five delegates from Georgia. In another hour came the announcement of five Mississippi changes.

Further announcements are expected to-morrow and Louisiana is reported to be ready to lead off with the first one some time in the morning. The Roosevelt managers have not yet announced two changes in Missouri and two in Pennsylvania, which they intend to spring at some propitious time.

The announcements will probably be made at intervals throughout the day, as was the case to-day. There will probably be one or two timed so as to reach the afternoon papers and the rest will be reserved until later in the afternoon and evening.

This performance is the result of a carefully matured plan and is in accordance with a programme laid out in Washington months ago. While the announcements appear superficially to be spontaneous every one of them was laid out according to schedule anywhere from one to three months ago and the very day and hour when they were to be published in Chicago were numbered on the programme.

Woodruff in the Plot.

It is one of the shrewdest and most ingenious political games ever played. Mr. Woodruff's declaration yesterday that he was horrified over the strong arm tactics adopted by the National Committee in Texas contests was part of the prearranged plan, and was designed to open the way for his statement of to-day announcing that these tactics had made it impossible for him longer to support President Taft.

In selecting the Woodruff switch to lead the announcements the Roosevelt managers acted from a profound study of the psychology of wavering delegates. Mr. Woodruff's real standing in New York is not understood in the Southern and Western States that have weak-kneed Taft delegates, such as Missouri and Mississippi. These men do not know that Mr. Woodruff can deliver no votes but his own; they imagine that his bolt means a bolt by the entire Kings County delegation. The moral effect therefore of Woodruff's announcement was the creation o fa panicky feeling among wabbly Westerners, and when it was followed up by the sledgehammer blows from Georgia and Mississippi the panic was double.

Few stopped to analyze the names appended to the announcements or to notice that some of the so-called changes were not changes at all. The announcement that five Mississippi delegates had come out for Roosevelt had such a paralyzing effect that not one person in ten stopped to notice that two out of the three, Gary and Howard, had been for Roosevelt all along, and that the third, Banks, had switched from Taft some time ago.

To the effect created by the Georgia switch the Roosevelt people had a just claim. Clark Grier, a white man, let it be known unofficially early to-day that he was about to switch, and because of Grier's known influence with the negro delegates from his State, further changes there were immediately predicted. The fact was, however, that Grier and his negroes had arranged a long time ago to make their change whenever required to do so by the Roosevelt managers, and the time fixed for it was on June 16, 1912, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Most of the Bolters Negroes.

Of the five men signing the Mississippi statement four, Banks, Howard, Gary, and Crayton, are negroes. Of the five men signing the Georgia statement three, Boone, Styles, and Mincey, are negroes. If this proportion is kept up throughout the announcements expected to-morrow, Theodore Roosevelt will owe his nomination, provided he gets it, to the impecunious negroes of the South.

Not a single trick has been overlooked by the master players who stacked this deck for Roosevelt. In order to supply the voters with a plausible excuse for violating their instructions, each of them has been bombarded with telegrams from home demanding that he vote for Roosevelt. This, in spite of the fact that their bolt had been framed up months in advance and in Washington. The persons sending the telegrams received notice when to send them and at the proper time these dispatches were sent to men who knew exactly when to expect them and what action to take upon their receipt. Crayton, one of the Mississippi bolters, received twenty-four such telegrams in a single day.

The defections on which the Roosevelt men count are not limited to the South; they have hopes in several Northern States, and their policy in administering these body blows at intervals to-day and to-morrow is to start a stampede in the North. If, following to-day's announcements from the South, they can spring to-morrow the announcement of a couple of defections in some State like Missouri or Pennsylvania, they reckon on stampeding a pretty fair share of that particular Northern State.

Taft Men Dispute Claims.

The Taft men deny the defections. They assert that the signatures to the Georgia and Mississippi statements are either not genuine or represent an intention which will not be carried out and has already been abandoned. Senator Penrose and Joseph J. Kealing declared roundly that since the Mississippi statement was issued they had heard from that delegation and that it was "all right." National Committeeman Blunn of Georgia asserted that he had heard from three of the five Georgians since they started for Chicago, and that they, too, were "all right." The Roosevelt men laughed when they heard of this.

The Taft people have undertaken to offset the news of the bolt by saying that for every Taft man who switches they will get a Roosevelt man from Illinois, Ohio, or Pennsylvania. They say that those men from preferential primary States will not consider themselves bound by their instructions if the Taft men from the South are not bound. But from all that can be learned, the Taft men have no warrant for this confidence. In Ohio especially they cannot switch a vote and will be lucky if they hold on to all they have. However, they continue to deny that there is any truth in the report of a bolt from Taft to Roosevelt.

Sanders Sure of Negro Votes.

Senator Sanders of Tennessee, who has charge of the negro delegates, said that he was absolutely sure of the two men from his State who had been claimed for Roosevelt.

In Alabama, he said, the Roosevelt people claimed, besides the two negroes who declared long ago for Roosevelt, a third man. Mr. Sanders said that he had run the report down and found that it was a white man on the delegation whom they meant, and that the man was still firm as ever for Mr. Taft. The Louisiana men, he said, had been carefully polled and were absolutely certain.

By a curious coincidence Senator Sanders was telling how solid Georgia was at the very moment the news of the Georgia shift was being given out from the Roosevelt headquarters.

"Georgia," said the Senator, "is absolutely all right. Last night the three Taft leaders in that State—Blunn, Johnson, and Jackson—went over the situation and reached the conclusion that the delegation was nailed down. Nothing can occur to change that State. It is as solid for Taft as—"

Before the Senator could complete the sentence a newspaper man came up to him with a copy of the statement of the five Georgia bolters.

"What have you to say about this, Senator?" he asked. The senator read it with an astonished face and made a wild dash for the Taft headquarters.

The announcements betrayed their origin in their similarity. Each, with the exception of Woodruff's, was in the form of a letter to Col. Roosevelt, and more like a stump speech than anything else. Woodruff's, for some reason, was put in the form of a statement by E. A. Van Valkenberg of Philadelphia, one of the backers of the Roosevelt boom.

Woodruff's Reasons for Bolting.

This statement read as follows:

Col. Roosevelt has authorized me to state to the newspapers that Timothy L. Woodruff, head of the Kings County delegation of New York, has assured the Colonel that he will vote for Roosevelt. Mr. Woodruff states that the gross and indefensible injury shown in the unseating of the legally elected delegates from Texas and Washington has forced him to adopt this course.

Mr. Woodruff stated to Col. Roosevelt that he is convinced that members of the National Committee who voted for these outrages did so knowing full well that President Taft cannot win. He therefore feels absolved from any obligation to further support a candidate whose managers have demonstrated that they have not the good of the Republican Party at heart.

But the Georgia-Mississippi statements, long ago dictated at Senator Dixon's headquarters in Washington, were flamboyant editorials explaining that the reason the signatories violated their instructions was because, as the Mississippi statement puts it, "The so-called instructions did not then or now represent in any degree the real feeling of the Republicans of the State of Mississippi," or, as the Georgia statement more delicately puts it, "We heard from delegates to the Congressional Convention and from our constituents that the actions of the conventions were hasty and not representative of the sentiment of the community.

The Georgia statement explains that when that delegation was elected there was only one candidate in the field, but that Roosevelt's entrance to the contest gave the delegates "a lease of life."

The Mississippi statement amusingly accounts for the bolt by telling of the deep interest with which the Mississippi delegates "have read your [the Colonel's] great and comprehensive scheme of constructive statesmanship which has for its purpose the improvement of that great channel of commerce," the Mississippi River.

This statement is signed by Charles Banks, W. P. Locker, Perry W. Howard, Daniel W. Gary, and Wesley Crayton. Banks is a well-to-do negro. He is the man who returned to Mr. McKinley $800 of $1,000 advanced to him to defray the traveling expenses of the Mississippi delegation. Crayton is a negro farmer, poor as a church mouse.

The Georgia statement is signed by Clark Grier, J. H. Boone, J. C. Style, J. Eugene Peterson, and S. S. Mincey. Grier is the engineer of the movement. He was formerly Postmaster of a town named Dublin, but lost his job. It was transferred to his wife. Afterward Grier wanted to be Collector of Customs at Atlanta, but did not get the place, and has been disgruntled ever since. Boone, Style, and Mincey are negroes.

How the Scheme Worked.

All in all, the affair has been a remarkable example of political strategy. Mr. Woodruff's theatrical declaration yesterday of his disgust over the decision of the day's contest created an uneasy feeling among such of the Taft delegates as had been watching New York apprehensively. Senator Dixon and William Flinn allowed that feeling to sink in for twenty-four hours, and then notified Woodruff and Van Valkenberg that the time limit on their statement had expired and it was time to set off the bomb. They had permitted rumors of Grier's bolt to get around some hours before, but they were not willing to release it until the Woodruff-Van Valkenberg thunderbolt had had a couple of hours to produce its effect.

Mr. Dixon was asked to-day when he was going to make an announcement about Louisiana. He smiled.

"That's not a fair question to-day," he said. "Come around to-morrow morning."

The Roosevelt people still intend to start the fight the moment the convention tries to organize. When the report of the National Committee is read the plan is to have some one present a minority report, and the vote will be taken on that. If they put this plan through, the temporary roll will be changed by vote of the convention, and the Committee on Credentials will have nothing to do except to be ornamental.

To Open Fight on Root.

On the question of whom to substitute for Senator Root the Roosevelt people display an indecision strongly in contrast to their bold and ruthless tactics on all the other questions. The reason is that they are afraid they cannot defeat Root. Many of their own delegates, particularly in Illinois, Ohio, and New York balk at voting against him. Nevertheless, the Roosevelt leaders are determined to make the best fight they can on him. The men they are talking of now are Gov. McGovern of Wisconsin, Gov. Hadley of Missouri, and Senator Borah.

The ostentatious indifference displayed by the La Follette men to the Roosevelt talk of McGovern has been chilling and disappointing to the Colonel's managers. The La Follette men have served notice that they care not a copper whether the Roosevelt men vote for McGovern or not. This has led to a recrudescence of the Hadley boom, and Hadley would have been chosen as the Roosevelt candidate without doubt but for the opposition of Senator Borah.

Borah does not want either himself or Hadley to be the candidate. He holds that the reasons for picking McGovern are so obvious that it would be foolish to disregard them, and his strenuous declarations to that effect have stood in Hadley's way. Hadley himself is not anxious to make the fight, but it willing to do whatever is necessary to aid the Roosevelt cause.

Late to-night Col. Roosevelt summoned his steering committee to meet him in executive session for the purpose of agreeing upon a programme. One of the chief subjects for consideration was the temporary Chairmanship. Although no decision was announced, the indications at a late hour seemed favorable to the selection of Gov. McGovern. The advocates of Gov. Hadley and Senator Borah, however, were strong in their opposition to the idea of supporting a La Follette man, whose friends so ostentatiously flout all suggestions of a combination with the Roosevelt people.

The Roosevelt Texas delegates held a protest meeting during the afternoon, their ranks being swelled by Roosevelt boosters from various parts of the State. They characterized the action of the National Committee in giving twenty-eight of the Texas delegates to Taft as "highway robbery of the worse description," and declared they would fight to get them back through every possible means.

Coincidentally, the Taft bureau put out a statement of the Texas cases. It gave an outline of the Texas situation and took a shot at Col. Cecil Lyon, the National Committeeman, by saying that "he has deliberately and purposely driven the colored man from politics. Not being satisfied with Democratic legislation against the colored man, Lyon has himself taken a hand and endeavored to build up a purely white party. At the primaries just held he issued circular letters advising that 'negroes be not allowed to vote.'"

REFUSED TO JOIN BOLTERS.

Two Georgia Taft Delegates Say Rich Inducements Were Offered.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 16.—There seems to be no doubt, according to Republican leaders here, that five of the Georgia delegates instructed for Taft have decided to flop to Roosevelt when the balloting begins in the Chicago Convention.

Clark Grier, who is a delegate to the Chicago Convention, has been at work for two weeks on the Taft delegates trying to get them to go over to Roosevelt. The Taft men charge that Grier went to Oyster Bay some time ago and returned with seemingly unlimited means, which he has used freely in inducing delegates instructed for Taft to desert.

Delegates Broadnax and Livermore of the Second District, who are instructed for Taft, in a published statement charge that they were approached by Grier, who offered them rich inducements to vote for Roosevelt. Broadnax and Livermore assert that they spurned Grier's offer and say they will stand by Taft. They say, though, that five members of the Georgia delegation have been weaned from Taft by Grier's efforts.

Grier has been prominent in Republican politics in Georgia for years. His wife is Postmistress at Dublin. It is said that the Taft leaders have suspected for some time that Grier was not loyal to Taft.

ROOT, FULL OF FIGHT, FEARS FOR HIS PARTY

Convinced That Roosevelt Will Bolt If He Loses in the Convention.

SILENT ON CHAIRMANSHIP

But the Taft Managers Claim 600 Votes for the Senator in the First Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Senator Root, the Taft candidate for temporary chairman of the convention, arrived this morning, full of fight. The Senator said that President Taft unquestionably had enough delegates now to insure his renomination and that the only question was whether he could hold them. In a brief talk in Director McKinley's reception room, he declared that he believed the Republican party and the Republican convention possessed virility enough to withstand any attempt to stampede them in the direction of any "craze" of the moment.

Immediately on his arrival Mr. Root went to the Taft headquarters and was closeted for some time with Mr. McKinley. Word of his arrival quickly spread through the hotels and a line of Taft delegates formed to shake the Senator's hand and assure him of their support in his fight for the chairmanship. That fight will undoubtedly be sharp. The Senator foresaw this himself when, in Washington, he smilingly insisted that he had accepted only his designation for Chairman, and not the chairmanship itself.

Since yesterday the Roosevelt managers have asserted that they would beat Mr. Root, who is admittedly stronger with the delegates than Mr. Taft. But the Taft supporters are unanimous in declaring that Mr. Root will have at least 600 votes.

In conversation to-day Mr. Root made it plain that he considered the situation of the Republican Party very grave, thereby recalling his remark in Washington when he first received the designation that he considered the Temporary Chairmanship "too difficult and too unpleasant a post" for him to refuse it. The fact that so far he has refused to give to the press the speech he will deliver if elected Chairman is taken as indicating that he realizes that a heavy tussle is between him and his election.

The New York Senator is evidently convinced that the logical conclusion of the Roosevelt campaign methods will be a bolt if the Colonel is not nominated, and such an outcome the Senator thinks would be the worst thing possible. But apparently he thinks the party would be equally disrupted should the Colonel get the nomination, as in speaking of the great need of holding the party together as an instrument of government he spoke always as a supporter of the President.

"I have long been a personal friend of Mr. Taft," said Mr. Root, "and even longer I have been a personal friend of Mr. Roosevelt. I regard them both with the warmest personal feelings. And that enables me to view their present controversy from an absolutely impersonal viewpoint. To me the welfare of the party is of much more importance than the welfare of either the two candidates.

"The scrap of these two men is comparatively insignificant. Its effect upon the party and the party's future must be regarded as important. The Republican Party I have long considered as the greatest instrument for good government in the country. What concerns me is the possibility of destroying that party as an agency of government.

"The removal of the Republican Party as an instrument of government would be followed by confusion and comparative anarchy. I don't want to see any great and well-established agency broken up. I should deplore the destruction even of the Democratic Party."

Mr. Root seemed eager for detailed news from the front. It was suggested to him that the Roosevelt people while planning a bolt in case of defeat, were diligently trying to find some way for making their bolting candidate appear the nominee of the party.

"They are trying hard to be regular and still have a candidate," Mr. Root was told.

"The only way for them to do that," he replied, "is for them to get Mr. Roosevelt a majority of the delegates in the convention on the formal balloting."

The New York Senator would say nothing about his own chances for the election. His whole attitude was that of a man who thought his part interesting only in so far as it contributed to the general result of getting Mr. Taft nominated.

The bolt of Mr. Woodruff to the Roosevelt standard seemed to disconcert Mr. Root very little. He had heard of it, he said, and he seemed to agree with Senator Penrose's estimate that Mr. Woodruff could carry only his own vote with him. The New York delegation, said Mr. Root, would show on the ballot 78 to 80 men for Mr. Taft. In making that estimate Mr. Root indorsed the most optimistic claims of the Taft managers.

FOR THE TAIL OF THE TICKET.

Hadley, Cummins, Borah, Bartholdt, and Johnson Mentioned.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Many of the delegations to the Republican National Convention from States that have no candidates for the head of the ticket and are not especially interested in the outcome are doing some talking about the second place on the ticket and are shouting the praises of good citizens of their own States. This is especially the case with those States far enough removed from New York and Ohio to make the geographical position correct. Some attempts have been made to induce the big leaders to take some interest in the Vice Presidential question, but these have met with scant encouragement.

The general opinion is that the place of Vice President will be used as a wash to lave the wounds of the beaten faction. The Roosevelt men make no attempt at concealing a plan to hold the party together by using the second place as a plaster. They say:

"After we nominate Teddy we will adjourn until the next day and will say to the Taft men: 'Get together and select your candidate for the tail of the ticket and give us his name to-morrow and we will nominate him.'"

This is really the plan they have in mind, but it will not be carried off without some friction, for the reason that there are some leather-lunged Roosevelt men here who think that their States should have the honor of providing the Vice Presidential timber. If Mr. Taft is nominated, the chance of the Roosevelt men getting the second place is more remote.

Richard Bartholdt of Missouri, Charles Nagel's proxy on the National Committee, is looked upon favorably by the Taft men, the only doubt in his case being the nearness of Missouri to Ohio, in case Mr. Taft is nominated. Gov. Hadley of Missouri has also been named as a likely candidate. Senator Borah of Idaho, one of the most active of the Roosevelt men, is being boomed by a few of his friends, but he has said that he does not want the place, but those who favor him reply:

"If he should be nominated he will take it."

Senator Cummins of Iowa, himself an active candidate for President, might be put forward for second place. But he also has said that he would not accept the nomination. It is certain that if he really cared for the place and saw no chance of getting the first place he could easily arrange to get the Vice Presidential nomination.

Gov. Johnson of California, another ardent Roosevelt man, is said to be anxious to win this recognition, but if the alleged plan to bring about peace if Roosevelt wins first place by giving the tail to the Taft men is carried out, Gov. Johnson may have to step aside. But the men from California are declaring that Johnson will insist on making the fight with Roosevelt if the Colonel wins. This situation has given rise to talk that there may be a lively fight over the place after the bitter fight for first place is settled.

SUFFRAGE SECRET IS TOLD.

How the Colonel Happened to Put Himself on Record.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Suffragists at a meeting held to-day in recognition of Col. Roosevelt's announced stand in favor of woman suffrage heard from Judge Ben S. Lindsey of Denver how the former President told the Judge of his position. It was Judge Lindsey who made the public statement that the Colonel would favor equal suffrage.

"The minute I mentioned woman suffrage to him his teeth came together with a click," said Judge Lindsey. "Then he said: 'I am for woman suffrage without any qualification whatsoever.' Knowing that I was telling the truth, and that there was no danger of my being put in the Ananias Club, I broke the news to the press."

Gifford Pinchot also spoke. He predicted that under the leadership of Roosevelt the corrupt element would be driven out of politics.

Mrs. Frederick Nathan, President of the Consumers' League of New York, said she had made an unsuccessful attempt to interest William Barnes, Jr., in equal suffrage.

"He informed me that he did not approve of equal suffrage," she said. "Had I not become so politic by association with politicians I would have told him he was just the kind of a man we expected to be opposed to our cause."

Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCullough praised Senator La Follette and President Taft as friends of woman suffrage.

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NEW YORK'S LINES ARE YET UNBROKEN

Woodruff Alone in Open Flop to Roosevelt—March Claimed as a Captive.

BROOKLYN MEN ARE FIRM

Twelve of the Sixteen Sign Pledge to Taft and Repudiate Woodruff —He Is Strongly Accused.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 16.—In the face of many noisy boasts that the New York delegation was rapidly being broken by the frequent attacks of the Roosevelt legions, James E. March was the only real captive obtained by them to-day. But this was enough to set them hurrahing, and March was displayed at the wheels of the Colonel's chariot as it was driven again and again through the corridors of the various hotels. March was a shamefaced prisoner, and while he seemed to trot obediently enough at the heels of Roosevelt's men he grew restive toward night. When asked where he stood just at nightfall he replied sullenly:

"Well, I haven't said I'm for Roosevelt yet, have I?"

March is a delegate from the Thirteenth District. He lives and works in the Assembly district controlled by "Big Tim" Sullivan, and for many years the charge has been made that he does as Sullivan orders.

The Roosevelt men did a good deal of boasting also because Timothy L. Woodruff came out to-day for Roosevelt. They say that he is a brand new captive, but he isn't. He was roped and branded weeks ago, and the only doubt in the situation concerning him, it was said to-day, was just when he would openly proclaim his attitude. Almost immediately after Woodruff's open declaration, he was tied to the Roosevelt car by the side of March, and the Roosevelt men said that with them were five colored men from Georgia, who had been won by moral arguments shortly after noon.

How Woodruff Was Smoked Out.

That Woodruff was being forced into a position that would compel him to come out into the open was made clear at the meeting of the New York delegation last night. It was said to-day that he had debated for some time as to the advisability of attending the meeting. This is probably not true, but it is a fact that he asked Controller Prendergast to go with him. He feared that an ugly attack would be made upon him by the Taft men and he was especially fearful, it was said, of Chairman Barnes whose vocabulary of harsh invectives is particularly large.

Mr. Prendergast didn't want to go to the meeting. He was opposed to the men who would control it, and he saw no reason for injecting any more bitterness into the proceedings. He thought the split in the party was big enough. But he could not refuse Woodruff's request. It was agreed that if Woodruff was attacked Prendergast would reply for him. Anticipating that the attack would be led by Mr. Barnes, Mr. Prendergast prepared himself for this and was equipped to recite the story of the State Chairman's entire political life if necessary.

Woodruff failed to declare himself on the resolution that was adopted and which indorsed the President and opposed Roosevelt. This was a disappointment to the Roosevelt men. They thought it a golden opportunity for him to make the announcement.

But he dodged the vote. This morning, however, when Woodruff was besieged by the reporters he came out boldly enough. He began his statement by saying that when he came here he was for Taft, but he did not think the President could be elected. But he did not waver on this account. He maintained his position, he said, until the action of the National Committee caused him to follow the banner of Roosevelt.

Had Pledged Himself to Taft.

When this statement got abroad there came at its heels and from a creditable source, a story that Woodruff was known to be wavering in his support of the President some weeks ago. The story is to the effect that during a homeward journey from his camp in the Adirondacks he rode a part of the distance with a Republican of prominence.

Woodruff, it is said, kept grumbling about the determination of many Republicans to renominate the President and said that he did not think it possible for the party to win with such a candidate.

This statement reached the White House and Woodruff was questioned on the long distance telephone. A few days later he wrote a letter, it is said, assuring the President that he was loyal to the Administration and would stand by the President in the fight for renomination. It is said here that the chances are that this letter will be made public if the circumstances under which it was written permit. It is said that William L. Ward, the National Committeeman, had been seeking to win Woodruff away from Taft for some weeks before this letter-writing incident happened, and that Mr. Ward's success was only delayed by the telephone call from Washington.

Woodruff, in further explanation of his change of position, said that he did not at all approve of the methods of the National Committee in settling the contests.

"I am sure," he said, "that the convention will not stand for them. I never was enthusiastic for Taft, because I have always been doubtful of his election. But when I saw how the National Committee was acting I became sure that Mr. Taft would be defeated if he were nominated. Now his last chance has gone. The steam roller may be all right when it is run by one set of bosses over another set of bosses, but it is all wrong when it is run by one set of bosses over the people."

"Will you vote for Mr. Root for Chairman?" Woodruff was asked.

"That is something," he replied, "that is a couple of days off."

"It is something you will have to meet," he was told, but he refused to give a direct reply. Instead, he said:

"I realize the seriousness of the thing I am doing, because I had reason to believe that the sentiment in New York was almost unanimous in favor of my election as member of the National Committee from my State."

"Did you understand that Barnes was with you for that place?"

"I understood that there was no opposition to me."

It is this desire of Woodruff to be a member of the National Committee that has induced him, it is said here, to cast his lot with the Roosevelt men. Wise old politicians say that Woodruff has figured it out that the only way he can get on this big committee is by joinnig with Roosevelt.

If the latter is defeated in this convention he will still have influence enough to secure the place for Woodruff. In this event, Ward, the present incumbent will resign, in order that Woodruff can succeed him. If Roosevelt should win the nomination for President, why then the walking for Woodruff would be on velvet.

Woodruff and Col. Roosevelt talked together for an hour after the former had made his statement. It is said that the Colonel assured his recruit that the political future of both of them was just bully and so cheered Woodruff up that he took a party of friends out for a motor ride.

Prendergast's Attack on Barnes.

For several hours this morning the air was filled with stories of a "scathing address" made to the members of the State Committee at their meeting last night by Mr. Prendergast. The latter was asked about it, and he caused copies of the speech to be given out. It showed that Mr. Prendergast took occasion to attack Mr. Barnes when the latter's name appeared on the slate prepared for representatives from New York on the various committees. The name of the State Chairman appeared on the slate as the member on the Committee on Resolutions. Mr. Prendergast said he was opposed to this selection because he did not consider Mr. Barnes to be a fit man to represent New York.

"Mr. Barnes," he said, "does not represent the best interests of the people or the rank and file of the party. He represents in politics the very things to which I believe the best interests of the party are opposed."

Mr. Prendergast said that for ten years Mr. Barnes opposed every measure of reform that the party has advocated and was always opposed to the administration of Gov. Hughes. He mentioned the opposition of Mr. Barnes to direct nominations, to the anti-race track legislation, and to everything else the "forward spirit of the party has advocated."

Then Mr. Prendergast said: "I would like to ask my fellow-delegates from New York and Brooklyn how they expect to enter the next great municipal campaign and fight the methods of Tammany Hall if they are going to condone, by the election of Mr. Barnes, the very type of methods that Tammany Hall stands for."

Mr. Prendergast compared the methods in Albany, where Mr. Barnes controls the Republican organization, with the methods used by Tammany. "I can see no difference in the leadership which countenances the red-light system in Albany and the leadership which condones that system in New York," he said.

Holding Their Lines.

The New York delegates were busy all day seeking to round up all of the members and get them in a position which would hold them definitely until after the voting is over. There were many rumors of frequent meetings and of losses of a delegate here and there from one side or the other.

The Roosevelt men were obstinate in their assertions that the Colonel would get twenty-two votes from his home delegation. The men who said that he would get only twenty called themselves "conservatives." These men placed their figures on the vote in the delegation meeting last night. There were thirteen absentees, five voted "No" to the resolution indorsing Taft, and three did not vote. All of these twenty-one men, the Roosevelt men claim, but the fact seems to be that the greatest number of votes that will be cast for the Colonel from New York will be fourteen, and the chances are that the number will not exceed ten. The figures printed in THE TIMES to-day need be changed only by adding the names of March and Woodruff to the Roosevelt strength.

The Roosevelt men also claimed the vote of William Berri, a delegate at large, who is also a district delegate from the Fifth District, which is in Brooklyn. It was said by the Taft men that when Mr. Berri was chosen as a delegate at large at Rochester he pledged himself to stand by the organization. But the stories told about Robert Wellwood, Mr. Berri's proxy in the home district, worworried the Taft men. It was said that if Mr. Berri voted as a delegate at large that Wellwood would vote for Roosevelt.

Repudiates Woodruff.

In order to get the Taft men from Brooklyn tied up so tight that none of them would be able to wriggle loose the Brooklyn men met this afternoon and drew up a statement repudiating the action of Mr. Woodruff and pledging support to Taft. Twelve of them signed the pledge, and one, David Towle, is not here. He is said to be all right for Taft.

The other three are Woodruff, Prendergast, and Holtzman. The pledge and the signatures are:

> The undersigned delegates from the County of Kings, having read the statement issued by the Roosevelt committee that Mr. Woodruff had decided not to abide by the action of the Republican Electors of Kings County, which chose delegates pledged to the candidacy of William H. Taft, hereby renew their allegiance to Mr. Taft's candidacy and publicly announce that the position which Mr. Woodruff has taken in no way affects the position of the delegation from that county.
>
> WILLIAM BERRI,
> MICHAEL J. DADY,
> RINEHART H. PFORR,
> CLARENCE B. SMITH,
> LEWIS M. SWASEY,
> ALFRED E. VASS,
> WILLIAM M. CALDER,
> JACOB BRENNER,
> T. B. LINEBURGH,
> MARCUS B. CAMPBELL,
> FREDERICK LINDE,
> ALFRED T. HOBLEY.

The committee named by the Republican Club to attend the convention met this afternoon and prepared a statement setting forth the fact that the club, at a meeting held last March unanimously indorsed the candidacy of President Taft. The club has a membership of 2,000 and Mr. Roosevelt has been a member of it for twenty-seven years. The statement says that American people are confronted by a crisis as important as when "the party marshalled the triumphant forces of the Republic against the conspiracy of disunion."

"The issues of to-day," it says, "involve the perpetuity of representative republican government."

Then the statement says in part:

> Issues should not be confused. The personality of any man should not be permitted to obscure important and vital principles. The question for the determination of this National Convention is whether, under the guidance of the Republican Party, the Nation shall remain true to those fundamental essentials upon which all representative governments must rest.
>
> The unwarranted fierceness of the contest waged during the last four months in different States of the Union, the impassioned spaciousness and inflammatory personalities voiced from the platform, which have found currency through the columns of a portion of the public press, have had a natural tendency to divert the public mind from what is really involved in the contest before the convention.
>
> The attempt is now made to undermine the fundamental principles upon which our Government was established, and under which it has prospered. This attempt is made in most insidious form. It is cloaked under the pretense that theh people should not only have more power, but should at all times be able effectively to express by their votes what they believe should be both the substance and the form of law.

History and Pure Democracy.

> Efforts now made to commit the people to the adoption of the initiative, referendum, and recall are based upon the idea that if you tell the people that they know better what they should have than do any of their representatives they will respond with enthusiasm to this suggestion. The only enduring form of a self-governing nation is that of a representative republic. History shows that every attempt at pure democracy has been a failure, and but a step toward autocracy.
>
> The doctrine of the recall degrades the chosen representatives of the people and makes them mere puppets to carry out a momentary will or fancy. It would make every official chosen for a definite term regard not what he should do in office, but what he thinks the passing impulse demands that he must do in order to retain the office.
>
> The submission to judicial authority of questions of controversy marks the highest development which civilization has attained. Do away with it and nothing remains but appeal to brute force. Judges subservient to recall by the electorate are as dangerous as Judges dependent upon or subservient to a ruler. Nations in their moments of excess are as unjust and tyrannical as individual despots.
>
> From the unrestrained rule of the people to the rule of the despot is but a short step. The tendency of the people to exalt the personality of an individual is fraught with great danger. The Republican Club of the City of New York appeals to the delegates to the Republican National Convention to maintain in their integrity the principles and ideals which were the inspiration of our Government, in the hope that the assaults directed against the bulwarks of our Constitution will fail and that there will, under Republican guidance, emerge a stronger and more prosperous Republic.

Believing that William Howard Taft best typifies the principles of representative government we strongly urge the delegates to the National Convention to support his candidacy.

Among those present at the meeting were J. Van Vechten Olcott, C. N. Bovee, Charles L. Bernheimer, Frank Brainard, William H. Douglas, Edward R. Finch, Albert Ottinger, and James S. Lemaier.

SAY WOODRUFF GOES ALONE.

Republicans in Kings Doubt if Other Delegates Follow Him.

When Republican politicians in Kings County heard last night that Timothy L. Woodruff, the county leader, had switched to Roosevelt, they declared that the other delegates would not follow him, and that Mr. Woodruff's act would cost him his leadership of the organization.

"I do not know any delegates that can be won over by Mr. Woodruff," said Lewis H. Pounds, Public Works Commissioner. "I don't think he can influence Lewis M. Swasey, or Jacob Brenner any way whatsoever. Robert Wellwood is said to have a Roosevelt leaning, and may possibly switch from the Taft ranks. The delegates were approached in every possible way before they left Brooklyn, and I doubt if anything can now move them unless something utterly unforeseen arises. They are seasoned men, not boys.

"It seems to me Mr. Woodruff's change shows a disregard of party interests. I have talked to a number of Republicans out here in the Eighteenth Assembly District to-day and they all comment unfavorably on his action. I should not be at all surprised if it had the effect of disrupting the Kings County organization as, with the exception of Controller Prendergast, the delegates were elected as Taft men. He is the only Roosevelt delegate who has acted squarely."

Frank M. Bruner, President of the Logan Club, a Republican organization in the Twelfth Assembly District, agreed with Mr. Pounds. "I do not believe Mr. Woodruff will carry many of the delegates with him," he said, "but it is possible that some of them will vote with him. In so far as the effect of his action in Chicago on his leadership in this county is concerned, I think Mr. Woodruff will have to stand or fall with Roosevelt. If the Colonel should be defeated in his efforts to capture the nomination, Mr. Woodruff will have to be replaced by some one else in the leadership of Kings County. Congressman Calder, delegate to the National Convention from this district, told me just before leaving for Chicago that he believed the sentiment of this section of Brooklyn was evenly divided between Taft and Roosevelt."

Charles H. Schieren, former Mayor of the old City of Brooklyn, said that things were so mixed up in Republican politics that a man could not tell what was going on and he thought that it was a deplorable situation for the party to be in. In his opinion the rival factions should come to some agreement to keep the party united.

Henry Weismann said "Mr. Woodruff's action will split the Kings County organization wide open and he will probably lose the leadership. I think that Theodore B. Lendberg, and the other delegate from this district will stand by Taft as they pledged themselves to do before leaving for Chicago. If they do not adhere to their pledge they will find trouble waiting for them when they return to Brooklyn."

DISCUSS CONTEST IN LONDON.

Newspapers Say Roosevelt Substitutes Personality for Principle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, June 17.—London newspapers make the Presidential struggle in Chicago the leading feature. They publish editorials weighing the chances of Taft and Roosevelt. The Daily Mail, referring to the possibility of Taft's supporters stampeding to Roosevelt, adds:

"The negroes who are being fed chicken and champagne to keep them in the right humor to induce them to vote the Taft ticket aren't distinguished by any peculiar devotion to principles. The attitude of the negro politicians is an element which may yet produce surprises at Chicago."

The Daily Express says:

"One thing is clearly emphasized in the course of this melodramatic struggle, namely, the shortness of the Presidential term. The necessity of going through this turmoil every four years is very harmful not only to the nerves but to business in America. Eight years' lease of power for the President would be a sensible reform."

The London Times says:

"Roosevelt by going to Chicago in defiance of unwritten custom made it abundantly plain that he doesn't regard this as an ordinary occasion, and that he won't consent to have his freedom of action hampered by the usual consideration of electioneering etiquette."

With reference to Roosevelt's threat to bolt, The London Times says:

"The full flavored language freely used upon both sides must not be accepted literally, but even with liberal discount may be taken to show that co-operation between the supporters of Taft and the supporters of Roosevelt upon a compromise candidate would be extremely difficult.

"Difficulties of this kind are no doubt sometimes overcome in unexpected ways, but all signs seem to indicate war to the knife between the two aspirants and their friends."

The Daily News, after complaining that in all the fiery interchanges between Taft and Roosevelt no mention is heard of what in England would be called policy or principle, says:

"In substance their politics are identical, and may be summed up as doing nothing. Their chief difference is one of manner. Roosevelt converts every political struggle into a personal affair. His own ego chases away such paltry matters as principles. It is always a bad thing for a nation to be asked to vote on personality instead of principle, for personality is an appeal to passion and principle an appeal to reason. To English eyes, at least, Roosevelt's personality is not inspiring—enormous energy without concentration, unlimited rhetoric without conviction, fierce enthusiasms which never breed action, insatiable appetite for commonplaces and no real thinking. If Roosevelt is a symbol of latter-day America, then America still is exercising to the full the privilege of youth.

The Morning Post says:

"Whatever his limitations and defects, Roosevelt is emphatically a first-class fighting man. His success in the past has been a matter of personality rather than principle. His strength lies not so much in the policy he advocates as in the appeal he makes to the imagination and sympathy of the masses. The American people don't care for abstract things. What is needed to interest them is something concrete and palpable. Thus, if a man belongs to a league or an association, he likes to wear a badge or some emblem of his membership. He delights in political demonstrations because their meaning and importance are plain for all to see.

"It is nothing, if one is told there are forty thousand men in the city ready to support some cause or candidate. To organize the forty thousand in a procession, march them through the streets with a plentiful supply of bands and banners, however, a real and immense impression is at once made upon the public mind.

"It is certain, therefore, if Roosevelt himself attends the convention his presence will do far more to sway wavering delegates than his name or policy, however ably his lieutenants may expound it. It is not unlikely, indeed, that his presence will make the difference between victory and defat."

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Have Taft's Consent to a Plank Limiting the Presidency to Six-Year Service.

FOR A STRICTER TRUST LAW

Criminal Prosecution Proposed in Roosevelt's Declaration of Principles Also—Framers Hard at Work.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 16.—A lively fight is expected before the Committee on Resolutions of the Republican National Convention over a proposal to incorporate in the platform now under construction a plank recommending that the President's term of office be made six years.

The six-year term plan has been under discussion many times in the last few years. But interest in the question involved has been more pronounced this year than ever before. President Taft himself is said not to be unfavorable to the proposal, provided the recommendation comes coupled with a provisio limiting to one six-year term the length of service of a President.

In connection with this it has been pointed out here that nothing would be more apt to focus attention in the National Convention on the fact that Theodore Roosevelt is a third-term candidate than a lively discussion on the floor of the convention, as well as in the Resolutions Committee, of the above recommendation, with the rider suggested by President Taft. Inasmuch as discussion of a platform in the regular order of business of a convention precedes nominations, it is not thought unlikely that, in the course of the debate on this proposal, arguments might be brought out which would militate strongly against the Colonel, whose name is to be presented to the convention after the platform has been adopted.

Some Taft Men Oppose Plan.

Among the platform builders now on the scene there are marked differences of opinion with regard to the proposed change in the Presidential tenure of office, but it is pointed out that this would merely tend to make the debate more lively. Some of the men who are at work drafting the "Taft" platform consider the plan unwise and impolite at this time. With two important proposals to amend the Constitution of the United States with reference to the election of United States Senators and a Federal income tax already before the country, some of the men engaged in the work believe that no other proposals should be submitted to the various State Legislatures at this time.

The first conference on the proposed platform was held this afternoon. There were present United States Senator Elihu Root, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University and author of the most important clauses in the Rochester declaration of principles, on which certain parts of the Taft platform will be based; Senator W. Murray Crane and Representative Lawrence of Massachusetts, Charles D. Hilles, Secretary to the President; Director William B. McKinley of the Taft Bureau, and William Barnes, Jr.

Former Vice President Fairbanks, who will be Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions if the Taft forces control the convention is in this city, but did not attend the conference. Charles Hopkins Clark, editor of The Hartford Courant, who will co-operate in the work, arrived here too late to attend to-day's confab. At this first conference the discussion was only broad and general, leaving the concrete work on the various proposals to be incorporated in the platform to future conferences.

Would Praise the Colonel.

Mr. Fairbanks has made unique suggestion. If this is carried out Col. Roosevelt, when he sits in the convention, will hear himself eulogized in a platform built by the very men who will lead the fight on his attempt to land a third-term nomination for President. Mr. Fairbanks believes that the plank indorsing the sixteen years of Republican Administration at Washington should contain some reference by name to all the men who in that period have been occupants of the White House, including Col. Roosevelt. The Fairbanks proposal, it is understood, contemplates a most glowing eulogy of Col. Roosevelt's Administration when as a successor of President McKinley he carried out the latter's programme.

Further on the platform will denounce in unmeasured terms the latter-day theories of the Colonel, thus bringing out the contrast of the Roosevelt that was and the Roosevelt of to-day, and laying stress on the inconsistency of his life and teachings.

For a Stronger Navy.

The Navy League of the United States has submitted a plank for a greater navy. Here it is:

> The strength of a country is measured by the number of its all-big-ships, and in failing to make appropriation for new battleships the Democratic House has followed a course of false and dangerous economy which is likely to make the United States fall from the second to the fifth naval power of the world.
>
> We believe in providing and maintaining an adequate navy, sufficient to protect American policies, such as the Monroe Doctrine, the neutrality of the Panama Canal, and the open door for trade in neutral territory, as well as to defend our long shore lines and island possessions, and to protect the American citizen in the full enjoyment of his rights abroad. Under present conditions, at least, two new battleships should be provided each year.

Another proposed plank deals with the civil service question, regarding which there invariably is some pronunciamento in the National platforms. The proposal in this instance has been submitted by the National Civil Service Commission, and recommends an extension of the competitive system in the President's discretion in administrative places.

This is the civil service plank:

> We reaffirm our adherence to the principles of appointment to public office, based on proved fitness and tenure during good behavior and efficiency, and enforcement of the civil service law, and favor the passage of legislation empowering the President to extend the competitive service to all purely administrative Presidential offices.

The platform in general terms will proclaim that the Republican Party is the party of progress, and will continue to be so, but that the progressive policies must be carried out along conservative lines within the limitations of the Constitution.

Munsey Drafting Colonel's Planks.

Frank A. Munsey, the publisher, who has been here for several days, has been intrusted with the work of drafting the Roosevelt platform.

In recommendations for amendments to the Sherman law, it was said yesterday, the Taft and the Roosevelt platforms will be in more thorough accord than on any other proposal. In both documents, it was stated to-night, will be recommendations for making certain violations of the law criminal offenses punishable by imprisonment.

The Roosevelt platform, it is understood, will contain a plank repudiating the Aldrich currency plan and recommending currency legislation placing control of the currency system in the hands of the administration.

"Our platform will be characterized by as much soundness, wisdom and constructive statesmanship as any man could wish for," said Mr. Munsey to-night. "It will be altogether free from bunk."

There will be another conference of the Taft platform builders to-morrow, at which sub-committees will be appointed to draft the various planks proposed.

CENSURE COMMITTEE TACTICS.

Minnesota Leaders Adopt Resolutions Before Starting for Chicago.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 16.—The Minnesota delegation to the Republican National Convention, left for Chicago to-night by special train. Just before leaving the delegates adopted resolutions denouncing the National Committee's action in adopting what the resolutions termed "the unfair seating of delegates whose only color of title for the position is a pledge to support President Taft for renomination."

"That James A. Tawney of Minnesota," continues the resolutions, "should have been allowed to vote and use the proxy of a Committeeman from another State, when he is one of the discredited political leaders of Minnesota and opposed to every progressive principle of the Republican Party has aroused the indignant protest of this delegation.

"We believe that American spirit of fair play has been touched to the quick by the failure of the President to repudiate the action of the National Committee in seating delegates to which he had no right."

The resolution pledges the delegates for Minnesota to stand by Roosevelt first, last, and all the time, and to obtain the adoption of a truly progressive platform.

PLEAD FOR THE COLONEL.

500 Buffalo Republicans Urge Delegates to Vote for Him.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, June 16.—A petition, signed by 500 voters of the Fortieth, the Forty-first and the Forty-second Congressional Districts demanding that the delegates or their alternates to the Republican National Convention from those three districts exert every influence to have Col. Theodore Roosevelt nominated for President, was telegraphed to-day to Chairman William H. Daniels of the Erie County Republican organization.

The petition is signed by workingmen principally.

Those to whom the petition is addressed are Mr. Daniels, Congressman James S. Simmons, George Troup, George E. Greene, Nathan Wolff, Charles P. Woltz, George P. Urban, John H. Clogston, John Grimm, Jr., Simon Seibert, John D. Kamman, and Charles H. Brown, the delegates and alternates.

The petition says that the voters did not have an opportunity to express a preference in a primary and concludes:

"It has been practically proved everywhere in this county by the people that Roosevelt is their choice, and his popularity among the people of Buffalo shows that he is not lacking for support, and we, the undersigned, petition you to work and exert every effort within your power toward the nomination of Col. Theodore Roosevelt for President of the United States, and gratify the wishes of the people."

TO HUMILIATE BURTON.

Ohio Delegation Plans to Defeat Him in Committee To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 16.—When the Ohio delegation meets in caucus to-morrow it will administer to Senator Burton one of the severest rebukes ever given a man of his party and personal eminence. The Senator, who is for Taft, controlled the recent Ohio State Convention by a narrow majority and is still the recognized party leader. To-morrow he will be virtually deposed.

Mr. Burton has been expecting to be Chairman of the State delegation and has been ambitious to become the Ohio member of the Committee on Resolutions. He wishes this place particularly so that he can put into the platform certain hobbies of his own for which he has battled in the Senate. Until to-day he had no doubt that he would be chosen for both places.

The Roosevelt men control the delegation by a majority of 20, and to-day they determined to use their power and humiliate Burton. If his name goes before the caucus either for the Chairmanship or the Committee on Resolutions it will be voted down and the name of some lesser politician will be substituted.

CUMMINS EXPRESSES THANKS.

Iowa Delegation Cheers at Receipt of Telegram from Senator.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Iowa delegates assembled in their headquarters here to-day and cheered a telegram from their candidate for the Republican nomination for President, Senator Albert B. Cummins, expressing appreciation of their support. The telegram, directed to Senator Kenyon, was as follows:

"I deeply appreciate the efforts for me at Chicago, and I want you to express my profound gratitude. I have been in a continuous struggle for Progressive principles for many years, and know you will hold the colors high, so that no man can mistake where I stand. There are other good fighters in Chicago, but there can be none more valiant, none more faithful, and loyal than the party of Iowa soldiers."

ROOSEVELT DODGES THE SUNDAY CROWDS

Church He Attends Only Half Filled Because He Keeps His Choice Secret.

PROMPTLY CHECKS CHEERS

Raises His Hand for Silence in Hotel Corridor—No Mention of Politics in the Sermon.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Col. Roosevelt sought successfully to-day to avoid any public demonstration in his honor. In order to avoid being held up by curious crowds, he zealously guarded his movements whenever he left the Congress Hotel.

It was early in the morning before the Colonel got away from the series of conferences he had called to map out the tentative plan for his campaign. Just before he retired he let the newspaper men know that he would attend church services this morning, but fearing that his appearance might be the signal for a crowd to collect, he refused to tell to which church he was going.

"The Colonel wants to attend services just like any other American citizen and without attracting any more attention than possible," was the message brought to the reporters.

The Colonel at Church.

It was nearly 10:30 o'clock when the Colonel put in an appearance, and then he hurried through the hotel lobby with Mrs. Roosevelt and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander H. Revell. A small crowd in the street in front of the hotel started to cheer as they saw him, but the Colonel raised his hand to stop any demonstration and his wish was respected. He could not, however, prevent the crowd from collecting about the Revell auto. He smiled and waved his hand as the automobile started down Michigan Avenue.

Several newspaper photographers were ready with a taxicab to follow the Colonel, but their machine proved no match for the other automobile, and they were soon left hopelessly in the rear. The police had refused to allow the Colonel and his party to travel without a guard of motor cycle policemen, however, and because of this the newspaper men were able to trace him to the Fourth Presbyterian Church in Rush Street. There they waited until he came out.

So carefully had the Colonel guarded his secret that not even the pastor knew that he was coming before the automobile drew up in front of the church. As a result the church was not half filled, and at first the Colonel's party attracted little attention as they walked quietly down the aisle and took their seats in the Revell new. When the news was whispered around that Col. Roosevelt was in the church, however, many a curious glance was shot in his direction.

There was no reference to politics in the sermon. In offering the prayer the Rev. Dr. George L. Robinson welcomed to Chicago "our visitors this week," and prayed that "the wisdom of God may direct all their decisions." The Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt left as the last hymn was being sung, and were at once hurried back to the Congress Hotel.

There a great crowd was awaiting them and photographers were ready with their cameras. The Colonel, with a smile and a nod for every one, pushed his way through the crowd and went to his rooms.

Forced to Hold Conferences.

While the Colonel had let it be known that he wanted to eliminate politics, so far as possible, for the day, he soon found out that such a thing was impossible, and he had been in the hotel scarcely ten minutes before his political advisers were hurrying in and out of the conference rooms. Hundreds of visitors, who first pleaded for and then practically demanded interviews, were turned away unless they could show that they had important missions. At 2 o'clock, however, the Colonel put aside all other things and went to luncheon.

All afternoon the lobby of the Roosevelt headquarters was crowded, and at intervals of perhaps half an hour various delegations put in an appearance and sent in calls for the Colonel to come out and see them. The same messages came back each time, that the Colonel would remain in seclusion until 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon and then he would go out for an auto ride with Mrs. Roosevelt. The Colonel expressed his desire to spend the day as quietly as possible, and he let it be known that he could receive visitors only where the mission was an imperative one.

And so for the next two hours the only indication that the crowd in the lobby had that the Colonel was in town was an occasional glance at his big gray campaign hat on one of the tables in his rooms, which they obtained whenever the doors opened.

At 4 o'clock the Colonel started on an auto ride with Mrs. Roosevelt.

"Even the Secret Service men are not going to follow the auto this time," said the Colonel. "I want to take a quiet ride and forget excitement and bustle for a little while if I can."

On returning to the hotel the Colonel found another curious crowd collected at the entrance. He dined, and the conferences with his managers began again.

Col. Roosevelt returned to the conference rooms at just 9 o'clock, and this was a signal for his managers and supporters to flock in to talk over the situation. Gov. Dineen of Illinois pushed his way through the crowd and soon afterward a call was sent out for a gathering of the Illinois delegates. Next a conference of Iowa delegates was announced, and this caused some comment, as sixteen of the delegates from that State are instructed for President Taft and ten for Senator Cummins, and there had been no intimation of any desertions to the Roosevelt ranks.

When the reporters sought for information at the conference rooms it was simply announced that Roosevelt expected to talk things over with a number of delegates during the evening.

He did not leave the hotel again during the evening, and it was after midnight when the last of the conferences was closed and he retired.

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MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS

Our Price-revision

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Mixture Sack Suits.

$25 & $30 now

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Astor Place & Fourth Avenue

SUBWAY AT THE DOOR—ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY

Beginning today, June 17th

Annual Men's Shirt Sale

12000 Men's Summer Negligee Shirts

Values 2.00, 2.50 and 3.00

at 1.30

¶ June itself is not more a part of the calendar than this great shirt sale is a part of June. This is the ninth consecutive sale of its kind, and each year it continues to be the first in importance. The makers who furnish this vast array of fine shirts regard this sale, not only as an unusual opportunity for distribution, but also as an opportunity to extend themselves in acknowledgment of a year's business.

¶ Thus, each year sees bigger assortments, bigger variety, bigger values, and this June they are biggest of all. There is not a single shirt in this entire offering that is not a regular 2.00, 2.50 or 3.00 value according to the most exacting standards.

12000 of the highest grade shirts ever made by makers in the 2.00, 2.50 and 3.00 class.

¶ Made of imported and domestic fabrics, such as woven and printed Madras, smart Russian corded effects, soft mercerized cloths, and silk striped shirtings, in plain colorings and stripes, with great assortments of white pleated shirts that none may charge us with omitting one of the staple requirements in every man's wardrobe.

¶ The models are soft, semi-soft and laundered effects, with double French or laundered cuffs. But don't run away with the idea that there is any preponderance of laundered shirts. This is a Summer shirt sale, and soft models are greatly in the majority. The starched effects are proportioned to the limited number who prefer them.

Every shirt accurate in measurements, perfect in workmanship, and in all sizes and sleeve lengths. The greatest shirt values of the year!

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

Odd Lots of Stock

Special conveniences and a welcome for the small investor.

Send for Circular M—"ODD LOTS."

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Specialists in Odd Lots

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71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

NETS SPREAD FOR ALL ARRIVING DELEGATES

Missionary Campaign Started by Adherents of the Colonel in All Taft Camps.

FLINN'S PLAN FOR CONVERTS

All Delegations on Ground To-day—Bands Know Only Two Tunes—Pennsylvania Has a Novel Emblem.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 16.—The last of the delegations to arrive here will be in to-morrow, and then the National Convention will be in full swing. Several hundred delegates came in from all parts of the country to-day and enlivened an otherwise dull Sunday by marching to their headquarters behind bands which played either one of two tunes, "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here," or "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night."

These are the only airs the bands here seem to think appropriate to the occasion, and they play them at every opportunity.

There came in to-day delegations from Washington State, Connecticut, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Vermont, and a party from Buffalo. To-morrow will come the delegations from Florida, then Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, Nebraska, Maine, Colorado, Rhode Island, and the Blaine Club from Cincinnati, 350 strong. On Tuesday will come a party of forty from Onedia County, N. Y., and all the delegations and marching clubs will be on the ground.

The Pennsylvania delegation created the biggest stir of all to-day. Headed by a band, the delegates marched into the Congress Hotel, where they are established, carrying the largest emblem that has appeared. It was a barrel hoop draped with bunting and having suspended in the centre an ordinary black slouch hat typifying the Colonel's epigram announcing his candidacy. They were greeted with loud cheers by the Roosevelt element, while the Tafties gazed on in silence. When they reached their headquarters "Boss" Flinn of Pittsburgh, who is the Colonel's right hand man here, made a short speech of welcome.

Instructions from Mr. Flinn.

He said that the situation had improved so decidedly within the last few days that there was no longer doubt that Col. Roosevelt would be nominated on the first ballot, and then he told them to get right down to work and proselyte among the Taft crowd.

"Pick an argument with a candidate wherever possible, and convince these fellows that Taft hasn't a chance," admonished Flinn. "They are beginning to weaken already and we will soon have them all over on our side. But there is a lot of work to do, and it is up to you fellows to do it."

This is the same advice which is being handed out to every Roosevelt delegate as soon as he gets to the city and the result is that the Roosevelt horde has invaded the Taft camp, and started all kinds of arguments. One cannot go ten steps about the hotels where the delegates are quartered without hearing heated oratory about the relative merits of the Colonel or the President. The Roosevelt forces are the most aggressive, the Taft people rarely starting an argument, but always remaining to the finish, however.

The Oklahoma delegates, who are supposed to be laden with dynamite which is to be exploded in the convention, are the most aggressive of the Roosevelt shouters. They are ready to fight at the drop of the hat and they carry the war always right into the various headquarters of Taft people.

One husky stalked into the headquarters of the Taft Indiana delegation to-day and asked the man in charge:

"Taft or Roosevelt?"

"Taft," was the reply.

"You ain't got a chance. You're licked so bad that you don't know where you're at. Get aboard the band wagon, while you have a chance."

This was uttered in a veritable bellow, which soon brought a crowd from the corridors. The Taft men made no reply, and when the Oklahoman got through, he walked triumphantly to the next Taft camp. The Oklahoma delegates are the only ones who have something else besides badges and buttons to proclaim their identity. They wear a kind of yachting cap and usually carry a flag on a cane.

The Roosevelt bureau has adopted a new scheme to supply ammunition to its shouters. Whenever Senator Dixon issued a statement to-day regarding defection in the Taft camp, hundreds of mimeograph copies were distributed to the Roosevelt delegates, and they were told to go around to the various Taft headquarters and read them as loudly as possible. Also a leather-lunged shouter stood in the main corridor of the hotel and yelled off each statement at the top of his voice.

All Talk of a Flop.

These tactics, which were supposed to carry dismay into the hearts of the Taft adherents, were the suggestion of "Boss" Flinn. The plan was to scatter broadcast stories of defections on the part of Taft delegates so that every one would be talking of how Taft's strength was rapidly slipping away from him. The result was that everywhere one went to-day about the only talk was of the "flop" of the Kings County, N. Y., the Georgia, and Mississippi delegates.

One story emanating from the Pennsylvania headquarters was that two Taft delegates, Congressman Greist and William H. Keller of the Ninth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, had about made up their minds to declare in favor of the Colonel. Neither would talk about the rumor. The explanation for the change of heart was that these men were sick of the methods of the National Committee in seating Taft delegates.

Judge J. Scott and T. J. Martin, Roosevelt delegates from Texas, said that Texas would go Republican by a large majority if Roosevelt were nominated. The people down there, he said, were not pleased with President Taft's attitude regarding the Mexican situation, and that they wanted Roosevelt.

"I personally know of ten stanch Democrats who will vote for Roosevelt if he is nominated," said Judge Scott.

BRYAN WARMLY WELCOMED.

In Chicago This Time as a Reporter, and Declines to be Interviewed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 16.—William Jennings Bryan, who is under contract with The New York World to report the proceedings of the convention, came to town to-day and got an enthusiastic reception. The "peerless leader," who may be a candidate for the Presidency this year himself, said he was concerned in the proceedings merely as a working newspaper man and he would not discuss the situation.

"I am for the present one of you fellows," said Mr. Bryan, "so it would hardly look right for me to be interviewed."

The Democratic Presidential possibility arrived at the Congress Hotel along about noon with William J. Conners of Buffalo. A crowd quickly formed about the entrance to the hotel and gave Mr. Bryan several rousing cheers. Mr. Conners apparently thought that part of the demonstration, at least, was for himself, for he smiled effulgently and bowed.

The old Bryan style came into full play as the Nebraskan led the frantic efforts of the photographers to "snap" him, and when several onlookers yelled for a speech he seemed to decline very reluctantly. He was at the hotel scarcely an hour before, armed with a pencil and notebook, Mr. Bryan started on the trail of the elusive news item. He gravely visited several of the headquarters of the delegates and asked about the situation. The delegates looked startled for a moment, and then, grasping the distinguished reporter's hand, greeted him effusively.

"Aren't you Col. Bryan?" asked a puzzled delegate in charge of the Cummins boom.

"That's right," replied the Nebraskan, "but I'm only a reporter at present."

"Well," came the response, "you can put this in your paper. We Cummins men are going to vote for you for President if you get the Democratic nomination if Senator Cummins don't get the Republican one. We won't stand for Roosevelt and we will vote for you."

A group of Cummins sympathizers had formed by this time, and assured Bryan that they would vote for him. "Thanks," he said. "I'll write a piece about that for my paper."

Wherever the Nebraskan went after that he was greeted with handshakes and cheers, but never once would he drop a word about how the complicated Republican situation appeared to him.

MAINE PRIMARIES TO-DAY.

Will Select Candidates for Senate and State Offices.

PORTLAND, Me., June 16.—Maine's new direct primary law will have its first test to-morrow, when candidates will be nominated by Republicans, Democrats, and Socialists for State and county offices and for the Legislature. Preferences will be expressed by the Democrats and Republicans for party candidates for United States Senator, the vote to serve as a guide to the incoming Legislature.

Gov. Frederick W Plaisted, Democrat, is unopposed for renomination in his own party, and Obadiah Gardner, who is now serving as United States Senator in the seat made vacant by the death of William P. Frye, is the only Democratic candidate for succession.

The Republicans have three candidates each for Governor and United States Senator. The Gubernatorial candidates are Frederic E. Boothby of Portland, former Attorney General William T. Haines, and former Representative Albert H. Shaw of Bath. For United States Senator, the candidates are: Former Gov. Edwin C. Burleigh of Augusta, Herbert M. Heath, also of Augusta, a former member of the Legislature, and Frederick A. Powers of Houlton, former Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine.

Indications on all sides are for a light vote.

HONOR RETIRING TEACHER.

Associates in Morris High School Voice Affection for Miss Bevier.

The Faculty of the Morris High School met at the Hotel Gramatan in Bronxville last Saturday to honor one of their members, Miss Marie L. Bevier, who will retire at the close of the present school year. Miss Bevier was appointed to teach biology in Morris High School at its organization in 1897, and has taught there ever since in the departments of biology and mathematics.

After luncheon, speeches were made by Mr. Helkes, Miss Hixon, Miss Knox, Mr. Peabody, and Miss Normile of the Faculty, and by Mr. Denbigh, Principal of the school, all voicing the affection felt for Miss Bevier by the teachers and pupils of the school. Miss Bevier will live on her farm in Marbletown, N. Y., that has been in her family nearly 200 years.

HOTEL AND STREET CONVENTION SCENES

Only Bitterness Marks the Crowds Assembled in Lobbies and on Corners.

COLONEL'S EMBLEMS VARIED

Great Contrast Between the Two Headquarters—One Quiet and Dignified, the Other All Noise.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Old-timers who have attended many Republican National Conventions say they do not remember another to compare with the present one, in that the delegates and visitors are so serious minded.

"The delegates are not in a mind to take things frivolously; they feel there is going to be a funeral no matter which faction wins, and they are not in a joking temper," was the way Chauncey M. Depew, who has attended every Republican National and State Convention for the last fifty years, summed up the situation to-day.

***

Being Sunday the day was unusually quiet. Delegates and visitors slept late, about the only excitement was the presence of Col. Roosevelt, who went to church and then for an automobile ride, and the arrival of Col. Bryan.

***

Many of the old established scenes attendant upon National conventions, such as the constant blare of bands, marching clubs, and scenes of gayety, are missing. Now it is nothing but arguments, with the prospect of fist fights. Already there have been scores of these, and the feeling between the Roosevelt and Taft adherents is increasing daily. Both sides are plainly in a savage mood, and are determined to stop short of nothing but annihilation.

***

The Roosevelt people are by far the noisiest, and there are far more Roosevelt buttons, flags, songs and other campaign insignia. The buttons, as a rule, take the form of the hat in the ring. Another favorite emblem of the Colonel's supporters is a brown sombrero hat on a pin. Some of these are half a foot wide. Then there is the hat in the ring puzzle, an elaborate affair, after the pigs in clover puzzle.

The principal Taft button is a simple monogram of the letters of his name, and the other insignia is a flag bearing his name or portrait. There are no Taft campaign songs, while there is a score extolling the merits of the Colonel.

***

Nothing could more easily emphasize the gulf between the two factions than the manner of conducting their meetings. The Taft people hold meetings about every night in the Gold Room in their wing of the Congress Hotel. This is a banquet room, transformed for the purpose. It has a gallery around three sides, and it is elaborately fitted up with flags and bunting. The President's portraits, in new gold frames, hang at intervals along the wall, while an electric sign flashes from out the bunting and flowers at one end the words, "Preserve the Republic." The room has a decided air of respectability, and the addresses are always dignified and sane.

***

The contrast to the Roosevelt room where addresses are made is striking. These are had in the elaborate Florentine Room, which, however, has temporarily lost its air of richness, and reminds one more than anything else of a booth at a country fair. Here all afternoon and night speakers harangue the crowds, which fill the room to suffocation, with the most perfervid oratory. The Roosevelt shouters make up in noise what they lack in dignity, and all have leather lungs.

***

When Francis J. Heney speaks you can hear him down in the lobby below, and when Gov. Stubbs of Kansas gets on the platform his enormous voice booms like a cannon. Their speeches are made up of denunciation and the calling of names. After attending one of the meetings one comes away with a confused recollection of the words "robbers," "thieves," "second story men," "traitors," and "scoundrels."

***

There are tons of Roosevelt literature in the room and one rarely sees a pamphlet or a handbill regarding the Taft campaign. It is all Roosevelt. Across the hall from this hurly-burly is where the Colonel is quartered and all day a stream of visitors goes in and out of his rooms, while the crowd hanging about the doors from early morning until late at night stands staring at the National figures who flit to and from, elbowing their way from one floor to another.

***

Governors, Senators, Congressmen, public men, and others whose names have been connected with the progressive movement of the Republican Party for several years, rush hither and thither as if they had the weight of a nation on their minds. And throughout it all there is an air of bitterness and resentment and fight.

"What will it be in the convention if it is a cut-throat game like this already" said an old-time Republican to-night, sadly shaking his head.

DEBS VOTE IN ALL STATES.

Socialists Will Have a Ticket Everywhere—Denounce Old Parties.

CHICAGO, June 16.—The first campaign in which the Socialist Party has had a complete ticket in every State in the Nation opened here this afternoon. Eugene V. Debs and Emil Seidel, the Socialist candidates for President and Vice President, made the chief addresses. Both candidates spoke at a meeting in Riverview Park. Mr. Debs said in part:

"In this campaign there are but two parties and but one issue. The so-called Republican and Democratic Parties are substantially one in what they stand for—opposition to each other on no question of principle, but purely in a contest for the spoils of office. They, or, rather, it, stand for capitalism, for the private ownership of the means of subsistence, for the exploitation of the workers, and for wage slavery—a spectacle of political degeneracy never before witnessed in this or any other country.

"We have before us in this city at this hour an exhibition of capitalist machine politics which lays bare the true inwardness of the situation in the capitalist camp. Nothing that any Socialist has ever charged in the way of corruption is to be compared with what Taft and Roosevelt have charged and proved upon one another. They are both good Republicans, just as Harmon and Bryan are both good Democrats—and they are all agreed that Socialism would be the ruin of the country.

"What difference is there, judged by what they stand for, between Taft, Roosevelt, La Follette, Harmon, Wilson, Clark, and Bryan?

"Marshaled in battle array against the corrupt capitalist party or so-called parties is the young, virile, revolutionary Socialist Party, the party of the awakening working class, whose red banners proclaim the coming triumph of international Socialism and the emancipation of the workers of the world."

For the first time, Mr. Debs said, the Socialist Party was now organized in every State in the Union with a full ticket in the field, and there was but one issue that appealed to this conquering army—the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class.

Mr. Debs demanded social justice for every man, woman, and child, and referred to conditions in the New England textile mills, lumber, and railroad camps of the Northwest, to what he called "the civilized savages of San Diego," to the pressmen's strike in Chicago, and to the shop strikes on the Harriman railroads. The speaker upheld the manner in which the Socialists had gone to the rescue of Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone, and he declared that Ettor and Giovanitti, now in jail at Lawrence, Mass., awaiting trial on a charge of murder, were no more guilty of the crime than he himself.

Mr. Debs declared that according to the latest census reports factory workers in the United States were paid an average wage of $519 for the year, an increase of not quite 9 per cent. in five years, and an increase of 21 per cent. in ten years, but the average cost of living had increased more than 40 per cent. during the same time.

The speech of Emil Seidel, Vice Presidential candidate, was devoted largely to showing the extraordinary power of the capitalist system, which, he said, "holds in its spell every man, woman, and child, every human soul, every institution of our country, controls the world's finances, and can make Legislatures do its bidding."

"Collectivism for all," he said, "is the serum that will again heal the social body."

WILSON MASS MEETING HERE.

Delegations from All Parts of the State Expected to Attend It.

A mass meeting of New York supporters of Gov. Wilson for the Presidential nomination will be held in Cooper Union on Monday evening, June 24. At the headquarters of the New York State Wilson Conference, 31 Nassau Street, it was said yesterday that delegates from every county in the State would take part and that 200 of these, at the close of the meeting, would proceed to Baltimore to take care of the New Jersey Governor's interests there.

A special train has been engaged for this delegation, and the headquarters of the party will be in the Munsey Building, directly opposite the convention hall in Baltimore. The special train will be backed on a siding within three minutes' walk of the convention hall, and the members of the delegation will live in the cars while in the convention city. Arrangements have been made to give all of the 200 seats on the convention floor.

"We have reports that Wilson sentiment is beginning to sweep Rensselaer County and up the Mohawk Valley," said one of Dr. Wilson's ardent backers yesterday at the conference headquarters. "We are sure that Gov. Wilson is getting stronger every hour, particularly in Western and Northern New York. In Troy it is reported that Joseph J. Murphy and Edward Murphy, 2d, have come out for Wilson. We expect large delegations from Erie, Monroe, and Onondaga Counties at the Cooper Union conference."

Some of the men most active in carrying out the New York State Wilson Conference programme are Senator George B. Burd, George A. Davidson, Jr., and William B. Wright of Erie, Howard T. Mosher of Monroe, Neal Brewster and L. Earle Higbee of Onondaga, Mayor John K. Sague and Senator Franklin D. Roosevelt of Dutchess, Thomas M. Osborne of Cayuga, John N. Carlisle of Jefferson, Frank H. Mott of Chautauqua, Fancher M. Hopkins of Broome, Charles A. Evans of Orange, and Prof. E. H. Woodruff of Tompkins.

Many candidates—but "Tuxedo" gets the vote!

TUXEDO TOBACCO leads all aspirants for smoke honors—the pipe ballot is decisive. The policy of Tuxedo is to taste right, to smoke right, to give *satisfaction* first to last. There's no "bite" in the curved green tin—10 cents.

PATTERSON'S TUXEDO TOBACCO
"The Pipe Smoke for Gentlemen"

GAYNOR NOTE NO HELP.

Fortune Teller Arrested by Mrs. Goodwin Not Saved by It.

Mme. Augustus von Glacke of 1,517 Third Avenue, a fortune teller, was arraigned before Magistrate Corrigan, in the Harlem Court, yesterday, on a charge of telling fortunes without a license. She had been arrested by Mrs. Isabella Goodwin of the detective force.

"The idea is absurd," said Mme. von Glacke to the Magistrate. "I have here a letter from his Honor, the Mayor."

"Produce the letter," said the Magistrate.

Mme. Augustus von Glacke dived into her handbag and showed the following letter:

Mme. von Glacke: You certainly will not be molested unless you do something illegal.
WILLIAM J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

"I am afraid that letter will not protect you," said Magistrate Corrigan, and then put the woman under a bond of $200 to keep the peace for six months. She furnished the bond.

Mrs. Goodwin said that she paid Mme. von Glacke to tell her fortune by the spirit system. Mrs. Goodwin was informed that she would be married twice, would have a number of children, and was warned against a "tall, dark man."

GO TO *Philadelphia* VIA New Jersey Central IN

Only One Hour and Fifty Minutes

Every Hour on the Hour
7 A. M. to 10 P. M., and at midnight with sleepers, from Liberty Street.

10 Minutes of the Hour
from West Twenty-third Street.

THE SCENIC LINE

Hard Coal. No Smoke. Open Window Comfort

Baggage delivered at either terminal in reasonable time carried on train with passenger.

YOUR WATCH IS YOUR TIME TABLE

Stern Brothers

Attention is directed to their exceptional facilities for the

DRY AIR COLD STORAGE OF

Furs, Fur-lined Garments and Oriental Rugs

in accordance with the most approved methods, with Insurance against Theft or damage by Moth and Fire, at very low rates, also

Storage for Draperies and Hangings

Special Concessions in Prices for Altering or Repairing Furs during the Summer. Lace Curtains Cleaned at Moderate Cost and stored free of charge. Estimates submitted and articles called for upon request.
Telephone: Gramercy 4000

Stern Brothers

announce that for a limited period they will make to order

Women's Dresses and Tailormade Suits

in the latest models and most desirable materials

At Greatly Reduced Prices, including

One Piece Dresses of Linen,	at $50.00
Suits of Linen,	" 45.00
Riding Habits of Linen,	" 33.50

DRESSMAKING SALONS — THIRD FLOOR

West 23d and 22d Streets

"Better Goods for the Same Money or the Same Goods for Less Money Than Elsewhere"

THE BIG STORE — **GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER Co.** — BOTH SIDES OF 6TH AVE.

18TH & 19TH STS. J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. NEW YORK

IN NEW YORK'S SHOPPING CENTER

Pre-Inventory Sales Begin Today

The July inventory is but two weeks off. It is immensely to our advantage to SELL EVERY DOLLAR'S WORTH OF GOODS WE CAN before the great day arrives.

You will see by the events listed here today and through the week how much more important to us now are SALES than PROFITS.

MAIN BUILDING—*Devoted to Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Wearing Apparel, Groceries, Etc.*

WOMEN'S LINGERIE, LINEN AND SILK DRESSES—Regularly up to $34.50; at $10.75
A SALE OF RICH SHEFFIELD PLATED WARES—at ⅓ to ½ Less Than Regular Selling Prices.
OVER 20,000 YARDS OF SILKS—at Sharply Cut Prices.
WOMEN'S CLOTH COATS—Formerly up to $16.50; at $5.95
WOMEN'S SKIRTS—Values to $5; at $2.95
100,000 YARDS OF FINE EMBROIDERIES—at Sensationally Low Prices.
YOUNG MEN'S FINE SUITS—Values to $12, at $7.85; Values to $20, at $11.85.
A GREAT SACRIFICE SALE OF USED PIANOS AND PLAYER-PIANOS.
WOMEN'S MODEL GOWNS and DRESSES OF SILKS, CHIFFONS, LACES AND COMBINATIONS, priced at $35 to $135, at ⅓ LESS than Regular Prices.

The Greenhut Building

10 Acres Devoted to Furniture and Housefurnishings
PRE-INVENTORY SALE OF LACE CURTAINS AND UPHOLSTERIES—at Astonishingly Low Prices.
CLEAN-UP SALE OF DISCONTINUED PATTERNS IN CARPETS.
NEW ARRIVALS ADDED TO OUR SALE OF PICTURES.
REED, ENAMELED AND PAINTED FURNITURE—at Record-making LOW PRICES.

Double S. H. Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o' Clock

LIGHT "Kills" Beer Even Pure Beer

Every brewer knows this and covers even the handholes of the case to keep out light.

We do more. We put Schlitz in Brown Bottles.

Schlitz will not spoil when the case is open—even though it be for months.

It is only natural that Schlitz in Brown Bottles should be the home beer.

The Brown Bottle protects Schlitz purity from the brewery to your glass.

See that crown or cork is branded "Schlitz."

Schlitz
The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous.

Phones 163 & 164 Spring
P. M. Ohmeis & CO.
534-540 Greenwich St.
New York, N. Y.

14

AVIATORS QUIT RACE FROM AIRSICKNESS

High Wind Spoils French Aerial Derby—One Flier Finishes.

SIX STARTED OUT OF 28

Roland Garros Alone Rode the Gale and Made the 683 Miles in Less Than Eight Hours.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 16.—Airsickness is the new enemy of the venturesome airmen who are willing to risk their lives by racing in a gale. Two skilled competitors who began the French aerial Derby at Angers to-day were forced to surrender because of physical distress. A passenger was overcome to such an extent that he came back to earth wishing he had been killed.

Twenty-eight aeroplanes had entered for the race, but the northwesterly wind and heavy rain deterred all but six from starting. Grand Duke Alexander of Russia, who is the chief of the Russian military aviation corps, declared that the race should have been postponed because the weather conditions were so dangerous.

Legagneux smashed his aeroplane, and a passenger had two ribs broken. Bedel, who essayed a flight on a monoplane, was also borne to earth by the gale, and the machine was wrecked, but he escaped unhurt.

Gustave Hamel was the first victim of airsickness. He was overcome after covering one round of the course. Dr. Espanet, who was the winner of the first round, was also airsick, and his passenger was in an even worse condition.

"I would have welcomed an accident," said the passenger, "for it would have meant either death or the chance of walking on something solid. I felt worse than I ever did while crossing the English Channel."

Roland Garros, on a Blériot machine, was the only competitor who covered the entire distance. He fought the storm magnificently.

Three competing teams were not allowed to start by the makers of their machines. One of these pilots was Vedrines, who showed great anger when prevented from getting away.

ANGERS, France, June 16.—A heavy rain and a wind of hurricane force contributed to-day to the practical failure of the Aero Club's Grand Prix, worth $10,000, and known as the aviation Derby. The conditions of wind and weather made the contest the most dangerous for aeroplanes yet held, and a large number of builders refused to permit their pilots to risk their lives.

The course measured a total of 683 miles, or seven times around a triangle from Angers to Cholet, to Saumur to Angers. The conditions provided that three laps must be completed to-day and the other four to-morrow.

Only seven of the thirty-five machines entered made a start, and of these only one, piloted by Roland G. Garros, completed the three laps before the timing gun was fired, at 7:30 o'clock this evening. His time was 7 hours 56 minutes. Legagneux and René Bedel smashed their machines, out escaped unhurt.

In view of the circumstances the committee decided to hold an extra contest of three laps to-morrow. Two prizes are offered of $5,000 each.

20 DEAD IN SWEDISH WRECK.

A Daughter of Strindberg Among the Victims of a Rail Collision.

LINKOEPING, Sweden, June 16.—Twenty persons were killed and fourteen injured in a collision last night between a mail train proceeding to Stockholm and a freight train at Malmslaett station. Among the victims was a daughter of the late Auguste Strindberg, the novelist.

The first sleeping car of the express was wrecked and two others were badly damaged.

BELMONT'S HORSE LOSES.

French Derby Won by Outsider—Downpour Ruins Gowns.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 16.—The French Derby at Chantilly to-day proved to be another disappointment for August Belmont, whose horse, Amoureux, ran second. It was a hot favorite. After leading through the race it lost ground at the last bend, and was beaten by two lengths by an outsider, Friant II., owned by Prince Murat. Mr. Vanderbilt's Sightly and Didius, both carrying favor with a large section of the public, were unplaced.

For the first time in many years only a small crowd were in the paddock at Chantilly. A steady downpour, which began at midday, compelled the majority to remain indoors. Many thousand dollars' worth of gowns were hopelessly ruined by the rain and mud.

The paddock, however, was by no means devoid of interest from the fashion viewpoint. It was a day of mackintoshes, which served to introduce a startling novelty in this line, namely, a Robin Hood rainproof overcoat made of scarlet silk, very ample, with no sleeves, and a large hood covering the hat.

When the sky cleared the coats were discarded. Several fine gowns were displayed, but nothing very new, all the mannikins of the leading dressmakers, whose train reached Chantilly in the height of the storm, having refused to leave the cars, and returned to Paris by the same train.

Although American horses were heavily backed, very few of their American supporters were present. Paris hotels and cafés were filled with a disappointed crowd until late in the afternoon. Several dinners were given at the Ritz in the evening.

EGOTISM MAN'S WORST TRAIT

So Declare Women Readers Canvassed by a French Newspaper.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 16.—The newspaper Femina recently put the following question to its women readers:

"What do you think, classing them in the order of their importance, are the ten principal failings of man?"

The majority of the women consider egotism as man's most besetting sin, closely followed by infidelity, jealousy, intemperance, and cowardice. Man's comparatively minor failings are immorality, despotism, temper, stupidity, and idleness.

DOCKERS PLAN NOVEL STRIKE

French Leaders Propose to Stop Work for 24 or 48 Hours.

HAVRE, June 16.—The Central Committee of the Seamen's Union announced to-day that it intended to take such action as would demonstrate the solidarity of the Havre strikers.

It is understood that this is to take the form of a national strike of seamen and dockers, extending over twenty-four or forty-eight hours.

ENLARGING PANAMA HOTEL.

Government Providing Room for the Usual Winter Rush.

In order to accommodate the large number of tourists who visit the Canal Zone in the Winter months the Hotel Tivoli, at Panama, which is owned and operated by the United States Government, is being enlarged this Summer by building a second story on the three houses in the rear, which were used the past season as an overflow.

Each house will have sixteen rooms, with bathrooms on each floor, and, combined with another large building recently converted into an annex, will provide a total of sixty-four additional rooms outside of the hotel proper.

Owing to the falling off of tourists in the hot weather, the sightseeing trains from Panama and Colon only run three times a week instead of daily, as they run in the Winter. The plans for a new railroad station at Panama have been approved, and work will be commenced on the site as soon as possible. The station will be built in the Italian Renaissance style of architecture, and will have a frontage of 170 feet on Central Avenue and extend back fifty-five feet. It will be located just south of the present railroad terminal.

KEEP CHINA INTACT, URGES KATSURA

To Insure the Republic's Integrity Is Japan's Policy, Says the ex-Premier.

UNION OF POWERS NEEDED

Only Through Their Joint Guarantees, He Believes, Can China Be Established to Stand.

TOKIO, June 16.—Prince Taro Katsura, who was twice Premier of Japan and is perhaps the one man outside of officialdom best acquainted with governmental affairs, made to-day a statement of his views on Japan's attitude toward China. He denied emphatically that the Japanese Government in its course toward China had been prompted by selfish aims, and declared the greatest hope of Japan was to see peace established.

The former Premier leaves soon for Europe, but he denied that his visit was of political significance.

"It is merely my desire to see old places and friends once more," he said. "I even propose not to discuss political matters, but if my views are sought I shall willingly express them. Perhaps what I may say will be a statement of the identical policies of my Government.

"China is now assuredly the greatest problem. Unthinking people have asserted that Japan sought for and hoped for a revolution in China. Nothing could be more unjust.

"Two years ago, when I was still Premier, I declared that no such thought had entered into the consideration of my Government. Upon my honor I stated that what was most earnestly sought was peace under a wise and competent Government in China. What I said then I repeat now, knowing that my statements represent truthfully the views of his Majesty and his advisers.

"The great powers should concertedly adopt measures to assure better world conditions, pledged to the integrity of China. Japan no more seeks to violate such a pledge than any other nations bound by similar agreement. Perhaps each one of the powers differs from the others in minor details, but I hope each will sacrifice individual desires in order to achieve the common object, which is the integrity of China.

"The unification of China must come from within, but under the guarantee provided in the present projected agreement between the six great nations China can proceed to organize an adequate administrative system.

"I repeat that it is the fixed policy of Japan to insure Chinese peace, to abide by all engagements, to prevent violation of China's integrity.

"A conflagration broke out in China—across the river, as it were. We did no more than take ordinary precautions, although the conflagration certainly threatened Japan more than any other country.

"It has always been my firm belief that a combination of the six powers was absolutely necessary, and I am glad that the world has now recognized the fact. The arrangement of details may take some time, but if the Chinese leaders in the new movement will be reasonable and trust in the good faith of the six powers, a way will be found to establish China upon a firm and permanent foundation."

Prince Katsura regretted deeply his inability at the present time to visit the United States.

"I have more friends in America than in any other foreign country," he said. "It has been my earnest desire to visit the United States, but I am leaving Japan in July and must return in October. I also think it would perhaps be inadvisable for me to make such a visit during the present Presidential campaign. It is my intention, however, to make a trip to America some time, and I want my friends there to share with me my pleasurable anticipation in this matter."

THAW'S FIGHT BEGINS TO-DAY

Hearings on His Latest Plea for Liberty Expected to Last Two Weeks.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, June 16.—Before Justice Keogh in the Supreme Court at White Plains to-morrow Harry Kendall Thaw, the slayer of Stanford White, will make his third attempt to gain his liberty on a writ of habeas corpus. The sole question to be tried before Justice Keogh, without a jury, will be whether he is now sane. Thaw contends that he is perfectly rational and that he is being kept in an asylum through a conspiracy of his enemies. The hearings will be held in Part II. in the new section of the White Plains Courthouse and the doors will be closed every day as the room is full.

Thaw was taken from the State Asylum for Insane Criminals at Matteawan to the White Plains jail eight days ago and since that time he has occupied a large room in the hospital section of the jail. He received his meals from a hotel and his quarters are more comfortable than the room assigned to him at Matteawan.

His mother, Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw, and her daughter, Alice, formerly the Countess of Yarmouth, arrived at White Plains to-day and engaged a suite of rooms at the Carlyon Arms, near the jail. It is believed that the hearing will occupy at least two weeks. Then Justice Keogh will start on his vacation, and it is thought he will not render a decision until his return from Europe.

Thaw has expressed an opinion to several friends that he will gain his freedom this time, and with that end in view brought all his luggage from Matteawan to the jail. He will be represented by Clarence Shearn, Charles Morschauser, and Henry R. Barrett. William Travers Jerome will appear for Attorney General Carmody, and he will be aided by Deputy Attorney General Kellogg.

MAGAZINE FOR BOY SCOUTS.

With Stories of Adventure, Camping, and Also Able Contributors.

The Boys' Life Magazine, a monthly periodical formerly published in Providence, R. I., has been purchased for the Boy Scouts of America by the National organization, which will remove it to the National headquarters, 200 Fifth Avenue, where, beginning with the July number, its pages will be devoted to the welfare of the Scouts, and to things in which wholesome, energetic boys are interested. It will have stories of adventure, camping, and scoutcraft; a department devoted to scouts, showing them how to qualify for degrees and merit badges, and how to do practical and useful things; a department for Scoutmasters, and articles of interest to parents.

The publication will be under the control of the Executive Board of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America, and its active editorial board will be composed of William D. Murray, George D. Pratt, A. A. Jameson, Frank Presbrey, and James E. West, Chief Scout Executive. Some of the contributors will be Ernest Thompson Seton, the Chief Scout; Daniel Carter Beard, the National Scout Commissioner, and probably Theodore Roosevelt, Gifford Pinchot, and others. The Scoutmasters have guaranteed 40,000 subscriptions.

WARNS CANCER SUFFERERS.

Operation When Disease Is Local Their Only Hope, Says Semon.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, June 17.—Sir Felix Semon, writing to The London Times with reference to the Bell-Bashford libel action, points out the danger of permitting cancer to become too well established for successful surgical treatment. He declares emphatically that cancer commences as a purely local affection, and is not primarily a general blood disease. After a time, he says, the infectious material is carried into other organs of the body. If the case comes under observation then or afterward the mere removal of the original tumor is doomed to failure.

"From this point of view it would be a great pity if the result of the recent libel action were to induce the belief that a treatment other than operative might first be tried, and that there is always time for the knife afterward. That is not so.

"In the whole course of my professional career I remember nothing sadder than the numerous cases in which I have been consulted by patients suffering from cancer whose history pointed to the probability that a favorable chance had at one time existed, yet who lost the chance by waiting too long."

HAMMERSTEIN RETICENT.

Says His Plans Are Not Definitely Decided—No Authorized Statement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 16.—Oscar Hammerstein, when asked to-night about Mr. Blumenthal's statement cabled from New York to the effect that Mr. Hammerstein would forfeit $200,000 to the Metropolitan to produce opera in New York, said:

"Mr. Blumenthal was not authorized to make such a statement. My future, plans are not definitely decided."

CHINESE RISING QUELLED.

Japanese Adventurers Inspired Revolt—Many Rebels Killed.

LONDON, Monday, June 17.—The Peking correspondent of The Daily Telegraph reports the suppression of a rising at Kung chu-Ling, forty miles south of Kwan Cheng-Tze, in Manchuria.

According to the dispatch, Japanese adventurers were discovered distributing arms and ammunition. Many Chinese rebels were killed or wounded. Three Japanese were killed and thirteen wounded.

Get 'em thin, but get 'em lasting. You know the kind.

Interwoven Socks are *thin* as the thinnest, durable as the thickest. They *wear*, because they're wear-proofed at *every* wear-point—toe, heel, sole and ankle—by special patented machines. And they fit without a wrinkle. No seams. Silk-lisles, 25c, 35c, 50c; Pure Thread Silk, 50c—at your dealer's.

The Provident Loan Society OF NEW YORK

Loans from $1 to $1000 upon pledge of personal property.

INTEREST RATES

One per cent. (1%) per month or fraction thereof.

One-half per cent. (½%) charged upon loans repaid within two weeks from date of making.

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Fourth Avenue cor. 25th Street
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Lexington Ave. cor. 124th Street
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BY COMPRESSED AIR IN FIRE-PROOF BUILDING
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FOUNDED IN 1863

VOGEL BROTHERS
42 St. at 8 Ave.

The Most Brilliant Chapter in the 50 Years of This Business

Golden Jubilee Week

A sale of Men's Suits which has no peer or parallel in the annals of the clothing industry. The values are brilliantly wonderful and have caused a wave of enthusiastic sensation among thousands of men.

As a further mark of appreciation, to every purchaser of a man's suit we will present a

$2.50 Gold Piece Free

MEN'S SUITS..... WORTH UP TO $15. On Sale at $8.75

MEN'S SUITS..... WORTH UP TO $20. On Sale at $12.75

MEN'S SUITS..... WORTH UP TO $25. On Sale at $15.75

MEN'S SUITS..... WORTH UP TO $28. On Sale at $19.75

This vast assortment of the newest Summer models includes serges, cassimeres, worsteds, tweeds and Thibets—blues, blacks, grays, browns, tans, olives, coronation and wine shades—hairlines, overplaids, mixtures, mottled, striped, step ladder, diagonals and self-patterned effects in ALL SIZES FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN.

Double S&H Stamps Until Noon—Single After

GIMBELS Today

Is a Center of Important Events

A Sale of Colored Dress Cottons and Linens
More Than 200,000 Yards of Charming Summer Fabrics at Large Savings — Second Floor

Many New Special Offerings Of Women's and Young Women's
Summer Dresses and Suits
Special Groups of Dresses at $6.75, $5.75, $8.50, $11.50 and $12.75 — Third Floor

Imported White Novelty Fabrics
At 75c and 95c Yard, Usually $1.50 to $2.50 — Second Floor

Beautiful Lingerie Blouses
At $3.95, $5 and $6.95, Regularly $5.50 to $12.75
Also $2 to $4 LINGERIE BLOUSES at $1 and $2 — Third Floor

Summer Bed Coverings
In a Timely Sale — Second Floor

Sale of Filet and Linen Laces, Embroideries and Robe Patterns — Main Floor

Women's Silk Underwear
A Famous Make at Low Prices
$1.95 to $5 Vests at $1.45 to $2.75
$2.95 to $7.50 Combination Suits at $2.25 & $3.25 — Main Floor

Many DOMESTIC Rugs
At the Sharpest Sorts of Savings — Sixth Floor

In the SUBWAY STORE
The June Sale of Cut Pieces Of Yard Goods
One-Third to One-Half Less Than Usual
SUBWAY STORE, LOWER FLOOR

GIMBEL BROTHERS
BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD ST.

Great Sale of Trunks—at Saks'
the most important and the biggest travel sale of nineteen twelve!

¶ Most of these trunks are special purchases from makers who do the bulk of their business through us. Others are from regular stock for the purpose of making this sale still more auspicious. Every piece is liberally underpriced.

¶ It is a stupendous sale of travel bargains, and a tribute to our facilities for equipping the traveler, be his destination Keokuk or Siam. It is the supreme effort of a department which each season aligns itself with the increased demands of travel.

¶ Trunks built to withstand terrorizing freight hands and the fury of the screaming hold. Trunks that are welded and fibred and strapped and lock-jointed, brass-bound, riveted and rawhided into heartbreaking solidity! And wonderful values.

Round Edge Dress Trunks — value 21.50 ..... special at 16.50
Five-ply construction, fibre bound. Centre bands and heavy trimmings. Riveted thoroughly. Spring lock. Linen lined. Deep top tray, conveniently arranged. Also, extra skirt tray. 34, 36, 38, and 40 inches. A beautifully made little trunk that will last forever.

Fibre Dress Trunks — regularly 18.00 ..... special at 13.50
Covered and bound with fibre over three-ply lumber, and lined with fibre, making five plys in all. Thoroughly riveted, and best of hardware, including Yale lock. Linen lined. Deep top tray and extra skirt tray. Sizes 36, 38 and 40 inches.

Short Trip Trunks — value 17.50 ..... special at 12.75
Three-quarter round edge fibre trunks, made of selected lumber sandwiched between fibre. Heavy brass trimmings. All riveted. Spring lock. Two trays, the top one divided into partitions for hat, shoes, shirtwaists, etc. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches.

Dress Trunks — regularly 35.00 ..... special at 23.75
For bridal use. A dainty affair, with polished hardware, Yale lock, and green Keratol lining, trimmed with baby ribbon. Top tray has hat space, and shirtwaist tray has many apartments, including secret drawer for the Jewels presented by the groom.

Wardrobe Steamer Trunks for Men & Women — regular price 23.50 ..... special today at 16.50
Made of three-ply selected lumber between layers of fibre. Reinforced construction of cold rolled steel. Heavy brassed trimmings. All vital parts riveted. Bottom of trunk divided into various compartments, with adjustable partitions for hats, underwear, shirts, nightwear, neckwear, etc. Wardrobe tray fitted with beautiful telescopic trolley containing six hangers for six suits or six gowns, as the case may happen. Sizes 40 and 44 inches.

Shoe Trunks — value 17.50 ..... special at 12.75
Neat black enameled shoe trunks, made of veneered lumber, fibre bound. All riveted, bright trimmings. Spring lock. Three trays, two divided into six compartments. Lined with red and green felt. Top tray for riding boots. Capacity 12 pairs of shoes with riding boots, or 18 pairs of shoes without.

Women's Hat Trunks — value 9.00 ..... special at 6.95
Canvas covered, protected with neat hardwood slats. Linen lined. Tray for shoes, shirtwaists, etc., and room for six dreams of hats.. Sizes 26 and 28 inches.

Steamer Trunks — value 13.75 ..... special at 10.00
Three-ply lumber between layers of fibre. Heavy brassed trimmings, and well riveted. Five-tumbler Yale lock. Linen lined. Top tray arranged to accommodate a score of things. In brown and black. Sizes 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches. Great value.

Women's Hat Trunks — value 15.00 ..... special at 9.75
Made of three-ply lumber, fibre bound, with centre bands. Tray for gloves, veils, shirtwaists. Six adjustable hat forms. Size 26 inches.

Steamer Trunks — value 17.50 ..... special at 12.75
Made of veneered lumber, reinforced top and bottom with layers of fibre. Heavy trimmings. Riveted for all time. Spring lock. Neatly lined. Tray with adjustable partitions. In black and brown. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches.

Women's Hat Trunks — value 17.50 ..... special at 12.75
Covered with fibre over three-ply lumber. Yale lock. Solid brassed trimmings. All riveted. Tray for shoes, shirtwaists and what-not-else. In black and brown. Will hold a lot of hats. Sizes 26 and 28 inches.

Steamer Trunks — value 27.50 ..... special at 19.75
These are hardy customers, made of boxwood covered with pegamoid, which is abominably tough. Trimmed with polished hardware. Yale lock. Two heavy straps. Lined with dark green Keratol. Tray divided into partitions. Sizes 36, 38 and 40 inches.

Combination Hat, Shoe and Shirtwaist Trunks — regularly 19.50 — 14.50
Three-ply basswood, black enamel covered. Trimmed with bright hardware. One tray with convenient divisions for anything. Another tray for shirtwaists, etc. Still a third tray for corsets, etc. Four individual shoe boxes. Six French hat forms. 28 and 30 inches.

Wardrobe Trunks for Men & Women — regular price 65.00 ..... 100 only ..... special today at 37.50
Rawhide bound and fibre covered inside and out. Trimmed with fine hardware and riveted world without end. Yale lock. Interior lined with best grade Keratol in the richest shades. Dustproof door on wardrobe compartment. Trolley and garment-hangers made of the best nickel-plated steel. Will accommodate twenty gowns or ten suits of clothes. Extra deep hat box that will hold two large hats. Top drawers divided into compartments, with secret jewel drawer. Shoe drawer that will hold several pairs of shoes. Man's trunk practically the same construction, but only one extra drawer, and drawer for silk hat in place of larger one in Women's trunk. In black and brown. Regulation size 45 inches. A marvel of value. Limited to 100 only.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

KING WILLIAM IV. V·O·P SCOTCH WHISKY

VERY OLDEST PROCURABLE

The Taste of a real Scotch Whisky Highball is a secret to you until *you* have tried

"King William"

The most famous Scotch Whisky that comes to America.

Quality Never Varies

SAYS LENOX LIBRARY IS CRUDE TYPE OF ART

W. B. Van Ingen Finds It Does Not Compare with Architect Hunt's Masterpiece.

PARK NOT THE PLACE FOR IT

Still, the World Knows Mr. Stover's Art Judgment Is Good, for Mr. Stover Himself Has Said So.

Leading architects who discussed the Lenox Library building, yesterday, were agreed, almost without exception, that the city will deceive itself if it accepts this building on the supposition that it is a conspicuous architectural monument, and worthy, on that account alone, of a place in Central Park. While architects would not say that the building was badly designed they held that Mr. Hunt drew the plans for it before the era of his great successes, and that it does not compare with most structures with which his name remains associated.

For the most part those who were willing to pass judgment on the building's artistic excellencies did not wish to be quoted over their names, but W. B. Van Ingen, the artist, who has long made a study of Central Park, voiced the sentiments of many when he said yesterday that a majority of professional opinion ranks the library below the standard worthy of preservation as a monument to its illustrious designer.

"The fact is," said Mr. Van Ingen, "that the Lenox Library building has the same relationship to the finished work of its great designer that a worthy poet's first verses have to his masterpieces, and that a youth's writings when he is just out of college have to his fully matured efforts.

"If this matter were put squarely up to the architects as a body, and these men were free to vote as to the building's exact artistic qualities, I am confident the decision would be overwhelming to the effect that the building for its own sake is not worthy of distinctive consideration. It is nothing against a man, surely, that he was a less capable designer in his youth than he was at the height of his career. It is indeed unfortunate that any part of Mr. Hunt's work should have been criticised, but the public should remember that the criticism is not leveled at the revered memory of Mr. Hunt, but at the plan which certain men are now trying to push to a completion with unreasonable and illogical argument."

Mr. Van Ingen visited the proposed site for the Lenox Library Building in Central Park yesterday, and then looked over the building itself. Afterward he wrote this letter:

New York, June 16, 1912.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Until the Park Commissioner told us, I did not know the Lenox Library was Mr. Hunt's masterpiece. But it is safe to trust Mr. Stover in matters of art and architecture; he has said so himself.

This morning therefore I gave myself to contemplation of the delight in store for us when the masterpiece is in Central Park. To the beautiful proportions of the edifice I am not sensitive. Though I found them preferable to those of the City Hall in Philadelphia, there are not so many of them. My attention, however, was directed to the charm of detail. The pilasters on the facade have a delicacy I do not recall having seen elsewhere, and the way the crown mold of the entablature projects or recedes following its own sweet will is truly sans gene. But the exquisite sense of fitness with which the corners of the stone attic rest on the tin roof is a thing to which the Commissioner should have called our attention ere this.

I had hitherto thought that Mr. Hunt, like many other artists, had to "find himself," and that the great debt we owe him for both his influence and his attainments was due to other structures.

W. B. VAN INGEN.

A charge will be made at the mass meeting to be held in the Metropolitan Life Building at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon to the effect that Brooklyn's Prospect Park is a much more beautiful park than Manhattan's Central Park, the reason for this being merely that buildings were carefully excluded from the Brooklyn grasslands and the plans of the park's founders were carefully adhered to, while in the Manhattan park people with building plans were able to have them carried out.

Mr. Van Ingen insists that Frederick Law Olmstead, one of the designers of both Central and Prospect Park, expressed the fear as early as 1871 that the Brooklyn park would turn out to be the more beautiful, this purely on account of the difference in the public attitude towards the two parks. For a TIMES reporter Mr. Van Ingen made these extracts from letters of Mr. Olmstead while the two parks were in course of construction:

If, as is now frequently stated in the public prints, the Brooklyn park is, in some aspects, more attractive than Central Park, it is because we have from the outset been sustained by your board in our efforts to improve a considerable portion of the ground, with special reference to the development of this element of pastoral effect, in pursuit of which we have at a few points made considerable changes in the surface of the ground, so as to correct a series of dissevered and isolated patches of comparatively level ground into one sweep of grassland that is extensive enough to make a really permanent impression upon the mind.

When the plan of your Brooklyn park was first outlined it was intended to provide a ground within which citizens could not only withdraw themselves from the sight of town houses and town traffic, but in which they could wander for hours at a time constantly finding new scenes of natural beauty.

We regard Brooklyn as an integral part of what to-day is the metropolis of the Nation and in the future will be the centre of exchanges for the world, and the park in Brooklyn, as part of a system of grounds, of which Central Park is a single feature, designed for the recreation of the whole people of the metropolis and their customers and guests from all parts of the world for centuries to come.

Is there any pleasure which all persons find at all times in every park, and, if so, on what does that pleasure depend? The answer must be that there is such pleasure, common, constant, and universal in all parks, and that it results from the feeling of relief experienced by those entering them on escaping from the cramped, confined, and controlling circumstances of the streets of the town; in other words, a sense of enlarged freedom is to all, at all times, the most certain and the most valuable gratification afforded by a park.

Many of those who are joining the Parks and Playgrounds Association's movement to preserve and restore the integrity of the city's parks are seeking to find some substitute location for the Lenox Library building. Several suggestions will be made at Tuesday's mass meeting of sites outside of Central Park. One such suggestion is contained in the following letter:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Lenox Library is a beautifully designed building, and is wholly unsuited for use as an office building for the officials of the Park Department. Any expense incurred in an attempt to adapt it to office purposes—and the expense would be great—would be money thrown away.

It is worth retaining, but not in Central Park nor in any other public park. A site admirably suited for its retention and use as a library would be, in the writer's opinion, the elevated plateau, now vacant, immediately adjoining on the south the City College buildings on Washington Heights. This land, I believe, belongs to the city and affords a commanding view or outlook such as the building should have. I commend this suggestion to the consideration of those interested in the preservation of the structure for the purposes for which it was built and for which it is solely worth retaining. Very respectfully,

J. R. DOWNEY.

The site mentioned by Mr. Downey is not approved by President Philbin and others of the Parks and Playgrounds Association for the reason that it is a part of St. Nicholas Park, immediately adjoining the site of the new stadium which is to be completed next year. Its retention as park land, free from buildings, is for that reason considered desirable.

Assemblyman Mark Goldberg announced last night that the people living east of Central Park were organizing to help in the movement to keep the library building out of Central Park and that they would present a practically solid opposition to the Frick-Stover building plan.

WHY PUT LIBRARY IN PARK?

Mr. Lewisohn at a Loss to Know What Use It Is to Put It There.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would have preferred not to say anything further in regard to the Lenox Library building, as I expressed my views fully in your columns a few weeks ago, stating that I was not in favor of having this building placed in Central Park. The matter, however, appears to me to be of considerable importance on account of the principle involved. Some of my friends have expressed themselves of different opinion, and they point out that this building would occupy only a very trifling space compared with the total area of the Park, but, as I said before, I consider the principle involved important. If this particular building should be placed in Central Park, why not other buildings of equal importance and size?

There is also the question, For what purpose is the building going to be used? If there is any idea that it should form the nucleus for an Academy of Design, then either the scope of the Academy would have to be limited or else the building would later on have to be extended, just as the Metropolitan Museum of Art is being enlarged from time to time, and in that case it would become a serious menace to the Park. I must confess more or less ignorance as to what this building is going to be used for if placed in Central Park. I do not know whether I am to blame for this lack of knowledge or whether only a very indefinite explanation of its intended use has so far been made. As a rule, when a building is placed anywhere for a specific purpose it is incidentally desirable to have an attractive and artistic exterior in keeping with the size, purpose, and environment of such building. In this instance the suitability of the interior for any use the building is to be put to seems so far to have been left entirely out of consideration, and there seems to be a very indefinite idea of what that use is going to be. I do not want to repeat what I said before and what has been fully set forth in your editorials and in the various letters of your correspondents on the subject, that it is very questionable whether the appearance of this building on the spot in Central Park where it is intended to place it would be attractive or in good taste, but that I consider of secondary importance. There are many reasons why it would be infinitely better to place it somewhere uptown, say on a block similarly situated as the one on which it stands now, where it would be an improvement to its surroundings. Facing Central Park near the talked-of site there are many costly and stately buildings, some of which are of fine architecture, so that there is less need of having a building of this sort in the neighborhood to help improve the surroundings than there would be further uptown, where at the same time a library building, for which this was originally designed, would also be very useful.

Now, as the matter of an Academy of Design building has been broached, I wish to say that I am very enthusiastic on this subject. In my opinion it is out of the question to consider placing such a building in Central Park, as I believe it should be of ample size and capable of considerable extension later. No doubt a more suitable place outside of the Park could be found where there would be ample room for everything that is needed, including dormitories and studios either connected with the building or in the neighborhood, which would be entirely impracticable if a site in the Park were chosen. I believe that whatever the financial needs for this purpose might be, the necessary funds would be forthcoming if the matter were properly laid before the public. This city should have a first-class Academy of Design building, primarily for the promulgation and exhibition of the works of American artists and to give students the opportunity to obtain a proper education in art. In my opinion the American artist ranks very high. In landscape painting he compares favorably with foreign modern landscape painters. Especially are the marine paintings of such artists as Winslow, Homer, Waugh, and Dougherty acknowledged to be the equal, if not the superior, of any marine paintings produced by foreign artists. There should be ample classrooms provided in any proposed new building for instruction in drawing and painting, so that students of art will not, as now, be compelled to go to Europe to complete their education. The regular exhibitions of the Academy of Design should be continued as heretofore, but there could also be in such new building permanent exhibitions of American, as well as some of the best foreign, paintings, etchings, drawings, &c., and, in fact, many other features added with a view to advancing American art and benefiting both the artist and the student.

ADOLPH LEWISOHN.

New York, June 15, 1912.

NEW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Harlem's Little Italy Sees a Cornerstone Laying.

Three thousand residents of Harlem's "Little Italy," the majority of whom stood at windows and on the roofs of neighboring tenement houses, saw the laying of the first stone of the new Presbyterian Church of the Ascension, 340 and 342 East 106th Street, yesterday afternoon, by the pastor, the Rev. Francisco Pirazzini. Addresses were delivered by the pastor; Dr. Jessie F. Forbes, Secretary of the Presbytery of New York, and Dr. Joseph E. Messenger.

With the exception of the address by Dr. Forbes, the exercises were conducted in Italian. He said the church had an adult membership of more than 300, and nearly that number of Sunday school pupils.

The pastor of the church said that through the efforts of the church "a number of Italian Anarchists had reformed and had brought their children to be baptized. One of the active workers of the church was once a gang leader."

CHILDREN HONOR FAUERBACH

Will Attend Memorial Services for Guardian Society's Superintendent.

In memory of Louis Fauerbach, for twenty-five years superintendent of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, a committee of 100 little children from the home of the society at 150th Street and Broadway, will attend memorial services to-night at his home, 180 Edgecomb Avenue, where he died on Saturday morning. At the funeral, to be held to-morrow morning there will be present also the Executive Committee of the Alumni of the society, more than 11,000 of whom were graduated while Mr. Fauerbach was Superintendent.

Mr. Fauerbach was long ago superintendent at the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews. In 1879 he became superintendent of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, retiring in 1903. It was his deep regret, he said as recently as a week ago, that his increasing feebleness prevented him from going with the children to their new home at Pleasantville, where they are at present being gradually transferred to seventeen new cottages.

Mr. Fauerbach was 79 years old. His wife died a year ago. He is survived by four daughters and two sons.

Justice Gerard to Dine Senor Madero

Justice James W. Gerard of the Supreme Court will give a dinner to-night at the Union Club in honor of Francisco Madero, father of Francisco I. Madero, President of Mexico. Senor Madero, with several members of the family, arrived in the city early last week.

FARLEY KEPT BUSY ON STATEN ISLAND

Cardinal Lays a Cornerstone at New Brighton and Blesses a Jesuit Retreat.

DEPLORES THE DIVORCE EVIL

Seven Times as Many Divorces in the United States as There Are in the Whole of Europe, He Declares.

Cardinal Farley was kept busy yesterday from early morning until dusk performing ceremonies on State Island. In the morning he said mass at St. Peter's Church at New Brighton, where he had passed the first days of his priesthood, and in the afternoon he laid the cornerstone of a new rectory that is to be built for the priests of that church, of which the Very Rev. Mgr. Charles A. Cassidy is the rector. At 4 o'clock he blessed a house at Fort Wadsworth founded by the Jesuit Fathers as the first home of their retreat movement.

The Cardinal was met at the Fort Wadsworth station by a procession of uniformed Knights of Columbus and members of the Laymen's League, headed by the New York Protectory Band. After blessing the house, the Cardinal sat on the broad piazza, facing several thousand men, women, and children, and listened to an address by the Rev. Terence J. Shealy, S. J., the promoter of the movement, and director of the retreat house. Dr. James J. Walsh also made a brief speech, and then the Cardinal arose and spoke upon some of the evils of the day, mentioning divorce and Socialism as especially heinous.

"The signs of the times are terrifying," he told the assemblage. "Think of 100,000 divorces in this country—nearly seven time as many as are recorded for the whole of Europe. It is time to wake up and fight this demon. You men gathered here are going to fight it."

Then he spoke of the danger of Socialism, and remarked that it was a good thing the retreat movement purposed preparing men to combat it with real facts.

Though the Cardinal would not comment on it, several citizens of Staten Island were lamenting that the Borough Hall was not decorated as other buildings and houses were on Saturday when he arrived. A rumor got abroad that it had been decorated lavishly, and that the Commissioner of Public Works, L. L. Tribus, had ordered the decorations taken down. According to Mr. Tribus there was no order for extraordinary decoration of the hall, and no request had been made for it. The flag was flying as usual, he said.

"But late in the afternoon the janitor came to my office, and, without being instructed to do so or having taken advice, started to put a flag out of the window. He said it was in honor of Cardinal Farley, for whom I have the greatest respect. He had placed three flags elsewhere in the building. I told them that public buildings were not to be used for religious demonstrations. It didn't matter, I said, whether these churchmen whom it was sought to honor in this way was Bishop Greer or Cardinal Farley. That's all there is to it."

There was an inclination on Saturday to make some ado about this, but the Cardinal frowned on it, and out of respect for his wishes no mention was made of it.

Mgr. Cassidy, who invited the Cardinal and made the arrangements, had not heard of the incident until late Saturday night. He was inclined to doubt it. But he was vexed yesterday when friends informed him that Mr. Tribus had ordered three flags taken in. It was said a complaint might be lodged with Borough President Cromwell when he returns from Chicago.

LABOR SHORTAGE ACUTE.

Some Pittsburgh Industries Without Men to Unload Cars.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., June 16.—With a scarcity of labor such as this district has never known before, Pittsburgh faces a serious problem. Burdened with orders, the steel mills, blast furnaces, car manufacturing plants, the cokemaking interests, and the big electrical concerns are seeking in all directions for men.

Orders received within the last few weeks call for an expenditure of $10,000,000 in the Monongahela Valley. This will mean the employment of more than 3,000 men, both skilled and unskilled, in the enlarged plants.

Municipal improvements by the City of Pittsburgh call for an outlay of not less than $10,000,000 within the next two years. Five millions will be spent this year. All the building trades are employed in this extensive scheme of work and laborers engaged on city contracts receive $2.25 a day.

The United States Steel Corporation has begun improvements to the Edgar Thomson Steel Works at Braddock which will involve the expenditure of $9,000,000. In announcing this work President James A. Farrell of the Steel Corporation made this statement:

"Proposals are under consideration which when carried out will add further to the efficiency of Pittsburgh's plants, increase their capacity, diversify their output, and improve the social and economic conditions of those engaged in the industry."

Five thousand men are now employed in the Edgar Thomson plant. With the completion of improvements now under way this force will be increased to 8,000. In the shadow of this mill improvements are being made in the plant of the Sterling Steel Foundry Company of the Braddock district. An addition, 100 by 200 feet, is being built to be used as a foundry and machine shop. The payroll of 800 men carried here will be increased to more than 1,000.

The American Vanadium Company is suffering from the shortage of labor. J. Rogers Flannery, one of the executives of this concern, said: "We have a string of cars loaded with material standing on sidings at our works and subject to heavy demurrage charges because we cannot find laborers to unload them."

One reason advanced for the scarcity of workingmen is that the Government of late has been making strenuous efforts to distribute immigration through the West and South.

Auto Trip Betrays Thefts.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 16.—When Louis J. Murphy, Assistant Cashier of the West Side Dime Savings Bank, hired an automobile and took some friends to the automobile races at Indianapolis, on Memorial Day, the bank officials became suspicious. Last night they caused Murphy's arrest on a charge of embezzling $100. Deputy Superintendent Walker of the State Banking Department declared that Murphy's shortage would total $10,000.

MARTIN & MARTIN BOOTMAKERS FOR MEN AND WOMEN

OUR Hand-Sewed Shoes, by Thomas Cort, reflect the thoroughness of the hand craftsmanship in the making.

In every part, seams, buttonholes, quality of skins used, tanned by the long-time method; hand fitting, cutting and lasting—the hand process proves itself. While in wear, they will outlast two pairs of the ordinary, ready-to-wear shoes. $7 upward.

The close ankle fit to be found in our Summer Oxfords is unusual, and to be found only in Hand shoemaking.

Custom department in connection.

1 East 33th St., N. Y.

VENUS PERFECT PENCILS

Do not split in sharpening VENUS lead is soft and smooth

17 Black Degrees 6B to 9H 2 Copying Soft and Hard

American Lead Pencil Co., N. Y.

Something New For Coffee Drinkers

INSTANT POSTUM

With engaging flavour.

Stir a teaspoonful in a cup of hot water, add sugar and cream, and **instantly** you have a rich, palatable food drink.

A 100-cup tin of **Instant Postum** costs 50c at grocers. Smaller tin 30c makes about 50 cups.

Regular Postum (must be boiled 15 minutes) 50-cup pkg. 25c.

Coffee averages about double that cost.

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

The Coward Shoe "REG. U. S. PAT. OFF."

Men's English Tan Oxfords

The right footwear for summer. Easy lasts, cool leathers, pliant soles. Perfect fitting and trim looking.

SOLD NOWHERE ELSE

JAMES S. COWARD

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TRUSO HOSIERY FOR MEN.

TRUSO Hosiery puts the man of modest means on a footing equal to any.

Make no mistake about it—Hosiery Neatness goes a long way towards stamping you as a well-dressed man.

TRUSO ACCORDION RIBBED Silk Half-Hose at Half a Dollar are immensely popular with the young fellows.

At Regal Shoe Stores Everywhere.

OFFICE FURNITURE

Quality that DEFIES comparison; prices that WELCOME it.

FRANKLIN OFFICE FURNITURE CO.

46 & 48 E. 20th St. (bet. B'way & 4th Av.)

Pacific Coast and Return $95.50

Lackawanna Railroad

Ticket Offices: Broadway, Corner 42nd St., 28th St., Howard St. and Wall St.

John Jameson Three Stars Whiskey

Lost articles can be easily traced by advertising in the Lost and Found columns of The New York Times. Readers of The Times who find lost articles invariably read the Lost columns in order to trace the owner.

Store closes at 5 P. M.; on Saturdays at Noon.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE AT 46TH ST.

BEGINNING TODAY WE WILL FEATURE IN OUR

Clearance Sales of Summer Stocks

$22 & $25 Dresses at $15

Late French styles for mid-summer wear.

$28 to $38 Lingerie Dresses at $18.50

Imported Hand-made Lingerie Dresses, Half Off

$25 to $35 Linen Dresses at $15

$50 to $95 Tailored Suits, $20, $28 & $35

Higher-priced & Imported Suits, less than half

$45 & $55 "Sport" and Tourist Coats, $25

$15, $20 & $25 Hats, $7.50, $10 & $12.50

More expensive Hats, Third to Half Off

$18.50 and $25 Robespierre Blouses, $10

$25 to $55 Imported Waists, $12.50 to $27.50

No sale goods sent on approval, reserved or exchanged.

Fifth Avenue at 46th Street

At Our New 49th Street Store Only

$40, $35, $32 and $30

Men's Summer Suits Reduced To $22

Ready-to-Wear

It's because of their goodness and desirability that they must suffer the humiliation of having their prices cut in this heroic manner.

Strange as it may seem, *they've sold too well,* so well that we find ourselves with but one or two suits of a kind—to display a suit with but one or no duplicates in our stock would be equivalent to putting a chip on our shoulder and looking for trouble—we'd get it quick. To duplicate them and fill in sizes is impossible, so we have chosen this method of clearing our stock of an unusually choice assortment of Men's suits Ready-to-Wear.

Neat, dark fancy mixtures, this season's most popular colorings and patterns, superbly tailored, distinctively styled and splendidly finished—unusual values, to say the least, at $22.

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY AT 49TH STREET

ON SALE AT THIS STORE ONLY

NORTHERN PACIFIC "Yellowstone Park Line"

See America NOW!

Elks! This is the Logical Route to Grand Lodge at Portland, July 8-13.

Gardiner Gateway and Old Faithful Geyser—Yellowstone Park

Very Low Summer Tourist and Convention Fares, via Northern Pacific Ry, to

Yellowstone Nat'l Park North Pacific Coast

See the productive and scenic Northwest—interesting alike from pleasure and homeseeking standpoints. $65 from Chicago; $62.50 from St. Louis; $55 from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior, Kansas City and Omaha for round trip to North Pacific Coast. Liberal limits and stopover privileges. Tickets on sale numerous dates in May, June and July. Regular Summer Tourist fares—but little higher—in effect daily June 1 to Sept. 30. Low rates for Park trip in connection. Particulars and literature from

W. F. MERSHON, General Agent Passenger Department, 1244 Broadway, New York. Phone Mad. Square 4040.

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Only Line to Gardiner Gateway, Official Entrance to Yellowstone Park; Season June 15 to Sept. 15

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RACE ISSUE PLANK FOR THE DEMOCRATS

Senator Newlands of Nevada Arrives in Baltimore with One He Will Urge.

WOULD DISFRANCHISE NEGRO

Wilson Headquarters Will Be Opened Formally To-day—Harmon Men Loudest Shouters in City.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 16.—Senator Francis G. Newlands of Nevada arrived here to-day direct from Reno with a proposal which is believed to contain more political dynamite to the square inch than any that has been submitted to the Resolutions Committee of a convention of either party in a good many years.

The Senator calls it his "white plank," and, in a few words, it proposes a constitutional amendment which shall disfranchise the negro and bar the yellow races from entry to the country except for temporary purposes.

Thus, almost in the stroke of the pen, he would appeal to the sentiment against the negroes in the Southern States and meet the views of the Pacific Coast on Chinese and Japanese exclusion. The plank reads:

> Experience having demonstrated the folly of investing an inferior race with which amalgamation is undesirable with the right of suffrage, and the folly of admitting to our shores peoples differing in color, with whom amalgamation is undesirable, we declare that our Constitution should be so amended as to confine the right of suffrage in the future to people of the white race, and we favor a law prohibiting the immigration to this country of all peoples other than those of the white race, except for temporary purposes of education, travel, or commerce.

"Japan cannot reasonably take exception to the proposed plank," said the Senator to-day, "because there is nothing invidious in it as applied to people of that country; yet it would accomplish everything for which the Pacific Coast contends in that respect. At the same time it would do away with the anomalous condition in the South, where the negroes are disfranchised in spite of the law, a discrimination which has come to be condoned in the Northern States.

"This question is emphasized by the spectacle in Chicago where both sides are running after the negro delegates and where they are likely to hold the balance of power. I believe this should be a white man's country, and that we should frankly express our determination that it shall be. The situation in the South, which now tends to bring the law into disrepute, would be legalized and the country would honestly stand for what it believes in."

Some Committeemen Wary.

Senator Newlands talked over his proposal with several of the National Committeemen at the Belvedere, and some of them conceded that the idea was right, but were doubtful of the policy of injecting the question into the campaign. It was pointed out, however, that the Democratic Party would stand to lose no votes by putting it in the platform, on the ground that in the North the negro vote is practically all Republican; that in the South it is suppressed, and that nobody ever sat up nights trying to corral the Chinese vote or the Japanese vote.

The only question seriously debated was whether it would lose white votes, particularly that feature of it which relates to immigration. It was argued that naturalized Americans might not understand that it applies only to the black or yellow races, and those that did understand might see in it the entering wedge for a more sweeping restriction on freedom of access to the land of opportunity.

In any case, Senator Newlands intends to present it to the Committee on Resolutions when appointed, and to urge its adoption.

The "white plank" is only part of a nearly complete tentative platform which Senator Newlands drew up on his way East. He is not a delegate to this convention because he is a Wilson man, and his State was carried by Champ Clark. He was asked to be a delegate, but he took the ground that as the people had shown their preference for Clark in the primaries, the Speaker's adherents should make up the delegation. For this reason he cannot be a member of the Platform Committee, but he has served in that capacity on several former occasions, and is impressed with the idea that some preliminary work should be done on the party declaration before the committee meets.

"Usually," he said to-day, "a platform is submitted by the managers of some one candidate, and it may not be at all what the committee wants. In Denver we worked thirty-six hours over the platform, and then it wasn't satisfactory to us. Yet the platform is perhaps the most important work of the convention. So I decided to prepare a tentative set of declarations as a working basis for the others to cuss and discuss as they may see fit."

Other Features Proposed.

The other leading features of the Newland platform are those relating to the tariff, the trusts, and the banking system. These are as follows:

> While refusing to indorse the principle of protection, we recognize the fact of protection, and that under a protective policy industries have been stimulated which it would be unwise to violently disturb. We therefore favor the gradual reduction in the tariff toward a revenue basis, so accomplished as to disarm the charge that reduction in excessive duties will cause a flood of importations which will displace American labor and impair American industries. We declare our purpose to feel our way prudently, and with due regard to American wages and industry toward a revenue basis.
>
> We declare that private monopoly is indefensible, and that combinations of plants and of capital having such monopoly in view should be restrained and broken up. We declare against any modification of the Sherman anti-trust law, but we favor the organization of a non-partisan independent commission, possessing powers of investigation and publicity similar to those of the Inter-State Commerce Commission over transportation, and the power to aid the courts in the disintegration of monopolistic combinations, and to act independently upon complaint or its own initiative in investigations, with a view of bringing such combinations to justice. We also favor the declaration by law of the conditions upon which corporations shall be permitted to engage in inter-State commerce, including among others the prevention of holding companies, of interlocking Directors, and the control by any corporation of so large a proportion of any industry as to make it a menace to competitive conditions.
>
> While opposing the Aldrich plan for the organization of a central banking and reserve association, we favor the union of both National and State banks within the boundaries of each State in reserve associations to be organized under a National law analogous to the existing Clearing House associations for the purpose of protecting their reserves and co-operating in the prevention of bank panics; the membership of the State banks in such reserve associations in each State to be made dependent upon their complying with the requirements of the National Banking act regarding capital and reserves and upon their submitting to such examination as the National banks are subjected to.
>
> We also favor the Federalization of such reserve associations of the respective States by the organization of a commission to be selected by the various State reserve associations, one member thereof from each judicial circuit, such commissions to be advisory to Congress and the executive department. We also favor the merger of the Controllers' office with all its officials, funds, powers, and duties in a non-partisan banking commission to be appointed by the President, of which commission the Secretary of the Treasury shall be Chairman and the Controller of the Currency the Secretary; such commission to have power of investigation, correction, and publicity over banks engaged in inter-State exchange analogous to those now exercised by the Inter-State Commerce Commission in inter-State transportation.

Would Cut Down Expenses.

Other planks declare for the expenditure of one-fourth of the total revenue of the Government for constructive work, such as levee protection and irrigation, good roads, public buildings, fighting ships and fortifications; the "abolition of the spoils system in projects as well as offices," with most public work done under the direction of army engineers; a National budget; the income tax and "an extension of the occupation tax imposed on corporations to all individuals, firms, and persons," and also a graduated inheritance tax and a workman's compensation act applied to common carriers, with its cost imposed on inter-State commerce as part of the transportation charge.

Frank E. Hering of South Bend, Ind., turned up at Harmon headquarters today, after extensive travels sounding out the members of the Order of Eagles, of which is the head. He says there are 400,000 of them, and, while some are for one candidate and some for another, they are all friendly to Gov. Harmon, and he would be their second choice in all cases where he is not first choice.

Among the Eagles who will be here for the convention are John J. Fitzgerald, who heads the Rhode Island delegation; Homer S. Cummings, National Committeeman and delegate at large from Connecticut; "Big Tim" Sullivan of New York, John J. Kennedy of Buffalo, William J. Brennan and John O'Toole, delegates from Allegheny County, Penn.; Thomas J. Cogan and Edward J. Moore, delegates at large from Ohio, and Theodore A. Bell of California, who is looming up as a candidate for Temporary Chairman of the convention.

Not only are the Harmon men favorable to Mr. Bell, but he is said to be the real choice of Champ Clark. He heads the Clark delegation from California, and was Temporary Chairman of the last Democratic National Convention.

Mr. Hering admits that Clark and Wilson will have 600 votes of a majority of the convention between them, but contends that the delegates of neither will support the other. The distribution of these when the break comes, he thinks will settle the nomination and Gov. Harmon is the second choice of more than half the delegates. Bryan is the only Democrat, he says who has ever found fault with Harmon and in every contest between them Bryan has come off second best.

Points Out Harmon's Strength.

"Gov. Harmon's strength," said Mr. Hering to-night, "lies in this: The Democratic Party cannot win without the vote of New York State. Every politician of prominence who can give unbiased judgment and is acquainted with political conditions in New York readily admits that no candidate on the Democratic ticket would have such a following in the Empire State as Gov. Harmon. In Ohio the Governor has been the only Democrat who has carried the State twice for Governor since the civil war, and his victory in 1910, with a majority of more than 100,000 justifies the belief of Democratic politicians that he is the only man who can reasonably be expected to carry Ohio against Taft, a native son or against Roosevelt.

"New York and Ohio, with the vote of those States which will be influenced by the same sentiment existing in New York and Ohio, namely New Jersey and Connecticut, will with the vote of Maryland and the so called 'solid South,' be sufficient to elect a Democratic President.

"What other man is so strong in all of these five so-called pivotal and debatable States—New York, Ohio, New Jersey, Connecticut and Maryland? An impartial observer and a student of political affairs must truthfully answer none.

"Harmon is the logical man if Taft is nominated, because of Taft's strength in Ohio and New York, and if Roosevelt is nominated Harmon is the logical man to hold a practically solid Democratic vote and to get the vote of the Taft and anti-Roosevelt Republicans."

Sees Democratic Victory.

Theodore A. Bell said that whether the Republican nominee was Taft or Roosevelt, the Democratic candidate would be elected. Mr. Bell and the other members of his delegation are instructed for Clark.

"The Clark sentiment in my State," he said, "came from a feeling on the part of the California Democrats that the campaign of 1912 would have to be made upon the question whether or not a Democratic Congress had fulfilled the pledges of the party to the people."

He said that did not necessarily mean that no man should be a candidate for President unless he has been a member of Congress, but that the nominee should be a man whose record upon those questions was in harmony with the Democratic action in Congress.

"Do you consider that Gov. Harmon's record in the past measures up with this tariff progress of the Democratic Congress?" Mr. Bell was asked.

"I certainly do," he said with emphasis. "I am familiar with his political record, and I believe that he has shown not only by words but by performance that he stands for the kind of tariff that the Democratic Party wants to give to this country if it has the power."

In 1910, he said, the people of this country repudiated the Republican Party, and the present struggle in Chicago was simply a sort of death agony for that party.

Mr. Bell described the intricacies of the California primary law in that all the delegates were elected "at large." The primary issue, he said, was between Clark and Wilson, there being no other candidates. Clark, he said, carried the State 4 to 1. Although Clark had not been in the State for many years, he said, the Speaker was the pronounced favorite over Wilson.

Will Obey Instructions.

"Every delegate when his name went upon the primary ballot," he said, "obligated himself to support the choice of the people."

Mr. Bell said his delegation had never seriously considered any other candidate as a possible second choice.

"That question," he said, "was brought up at one of our meetings, and it was the opinion of the delegation that the matter of whom we should be for if it seemed impossible to nominate Clark, should be deferred until the entire delegation reached Baltimore, and probably after enough ballots had been taken to indicate whether Clark could be nominated or not. The same applies to the Vice Presidency. It never has been discussed. That was another matter postponed until after the nomination for President because, in a great measure, that determines who shall be nominated for second place on the ticket."

In conclusion Mr. Bell said the foremost subject at the present time, and had been for many years, although it had been clouded, side-tracked and obstructed in other campaigns, was the settlement of the tariff question in the interests of the American consumer.

The Wilson forces here were augmented to-day by the arrival of Col. Thomas J. Pence, who has been in charge of the Jersey Governor's bureau in Washington. Gov. Pence busied himself with arrangements for the formal opening of the Wilson headquarters in the Hotel Emerson to-morrow, when W. F. McCombs and W. W. Vick will also be here from the bureau in New York. Col. Pence declared that the Clark men were unable to figure out where they are to get enough delegates to give their man the nomination by a two-thirds vote, and that the Speaker's strength would be at its maximum on the first ballot.

Try to Win Wilson Votes.

"To show that they know they cannot get enough votes to nominate Clark early in the game," he said, "they have been writing letters to the Wilson delegates seeking their support as a second choice proposition. The Pennsylvania delegates, who are for Wilson, have all received letters of this sort and have sent them in to Wilson headquarters for our information."

Senator Gore of Oklahoma came over from Washington to-day to see how things were going. The delegates from his State are divided between Clark and Wilson, ten for each. Senator Gore is in the Wilson division. The Clark men are instructed to support Wilson if Clark's nomination is impossible, and the Wilson men are to support Clark if it becomes apparent that Wilson cannot win. Senator Gore said he supposed they could go to another candidate after all twenty had voted for either Wilson or Clark.

"I am for Wilson," he said, "because I believe he is the one candidate who can be elected. Any of the candidates can get 80 per cent. of enough to elect him, but Mr. Wilson can get 100 per cent. We have lost before when we should have won and it is time we considered both ability and availability."

"What do you think of the possibility of a Bryan stampede in case there is no nomination after several ballots?" the blind Senator was asked.

"Well," he replied, "you can't tell what will happen in a convention where it requires two-thirds to nominate. It will be a convention fight, though, and anybody who tells you it is all settled now is trying to delude you."

Beeckman Party Off for Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 16.—R. Livingston Beeckman, a delegate from the First Congressional District, started for Chicago to-day from Providence to attend the Republican Convention, having as his guest in his private car Federal, Gov. Abraham J. Pothier of Rhode Island, Mrs. Beeckman, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr. of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Bruce Merriman of Providence.

Brooklyn Man Falls Dead.

John H. Armstrong, a real estate dealer living at 311 Macon Street, Brooklyn, dropped dead at the home of Elizabeth Kerr, Wood Court, Tarrytown, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Armstrong was on a visit and was returning from a walk. As he ascended the porch steps he fell dead. He was 52 years old.

POLITICS LIVELY IN TENNESSEE

Judge Floyd Estill Is ex-Gov. Patterson's Only Rival for a Seat in the Senate.

CALLED "GOVERNORS' YEAR"

Ex-Governors McMillin and Frazier Seek the Governorship and ex-Gov. John I. Cox Is Out for Assembly.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 16.—With ex-Gov. Patterson seeking the nomination for the United States Senate, former Govs. Benton McMillin and James B. Frazier numbered among those who are striving for the Gubernatorial nomination of Tennessee Democrats, and another former Governor John I. Cox, a candidate for the lower house of the General Assembly, this indeed is "Governor's year" in the Volunteer State.

In the Senatorial race Gov. Patterson, "the stormy petrel of Tennessee politics," seemed to have a hypnotic effect on the other candidates, and up to the Democratic State Convention of May 15 both McMillin and Frazier were strong possibilities for the Senatorial nomination. However, the candidacy of Mr. Patterson seemed to affect the political determination of each, and when the Shelby County leader got squarely in the race for the Senate Gov. Frazier set out after the Governorship, and last week Gov. Benton McMillin followed suit.

In aspiring for the United States Senate, Mr. Patterson has no opponent so far except Judge Floyd Estill of Winchester, a place that has furnished many men prominent in the public life of Tennessee, among them Gov. Marks, Judge Pete Turney and Col. A. S. Colyar. Judge Estill is a nephew of Judge Pete Turney, who was sixteen years the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and then sought the Gubernatorial chair to wrest it from Gov. Buchanan and the Populists.

On account of the prominence that Gov. Patterson had in connection with the Carmack-Cooper case and the defeat of local option so strongly urged by him, there were many Democrats, including numerous friends, who did not think that it was advisable for him to get into politics so early again. But once in the fray, Judge Estill is the only Democrat so far that seems disposed to measure lances with him for the place that was filled by Bob Taylor and is now occupied by Newell Sanders as a result of the Tennessee fusion movement that made the last Tennessee General Assembly non-Democratic and elected a Republican Governor for the first time in thirty-eight years.

It is freely predicted that the fight of Gov. Patterson for the Senate will result in another fusion General Assembly. Many of the fusion leaders, who took a turn at the Senatorship before it was snatched out of the fire by Luke Lea two years ago, would like to see another opportunity offered to get into the highest legislative body in the land. It was asserted that Gen. Charles T. Cates, a member of the Knoxville triumvirate—Shields, Cates, and Montcastle—would make a direct trial for the Senatorship against Gov. Patterson, but would not go into the Senatorial primary in November. He would rather remain outside and seek the honor after the Legislature is elected.

Gen. Cates has denied the report, however, by stating that he is a Democrat, and that if he should try for the Senate he would go before the people in the primary called for November. This is a position that any Democrat would take ordinarily, but as there is to be a bitter fight waged against Gov. Patterson in the selection of the members of the Legislature, an independent with the strong following of Gen. Cates could be looking out after the Senatorship and still not be a candidate.

The date of the Senatorial primary at the time of the November election was selected after the date of the Gubernatorial primary in August, chiefly on account of the fact that it was thought that Mr. Patterson would not get into the fight unless he had a chance to tie up the party generally in seeking the indorsement for the United States Senate.

There are hundreds of Democrats in the State, it is contended, who will not under any circumstances go into a primary in which Gov. Patterson is entered for any office. Therefore, the State Convention took the view that the Senatorial mix-up should not endanger the possibility of reclaiming the Governorship from the Republicans. With so many independent Democrats still holding to Gov. Hooper's prohibition faith, the conservative leaders in the party tried in every way to smooth out matters in the May harmony convention, and the double-barreled primary was one of the ironing out processes.

The Democratic candidate that will be selected in the August primary has a great advantage over conditions two years ago, when the lamented Bob Taylor offered himself as a sacrifice before the Alliance of Independent Democrats and Republicans, with Hooper as the standard bearer.

Then the election machinery of the State was in the hands of the enemy of the regular, organized Democracy. In ninety of the counties of the State the Democratic nominee, Senator Taylor, did not receive a single election officer. This year, with "harmony in the air and harmony everywhere," using the words of the "apostle of sunshine," the Democrats will get a fair deal, with one regular Democrat on the State Election Board and a second, an independent, who favors harmonizing the factions of the dominant party, and the single Republican left cannot do for Gov. Hooper what was done for him two years ago, when the tide was against Democracy.

But Gov. Hooper still has his pet prohibition plank with which to go before the wavering Democrats. His party played this feature strong in the State convention that nominated Gov. Hooper to lead again the G. O. P. in the State. As Tennessee is said to be naturally a prohibition State, the followers of Hooper are confident that their favorite will win again, no matter whom the Democrats select in August.

Besides Gov. McMillin and former United States Senator James B. Frazier, there are several aspirants for the Democratic nomination for Governor. W. R. Crabtree of Chattanooga is making a hard fight for it, and there is also Thomas J. Tyne, one of the leading young members of the Nashville Bar. Still two other seekers for the honor are Attorney General W. S. Faulkner of Lebanon and former State Senator John R. Neal. Mr. Tyne is the only candidate who has not been very deep in Tennessee politics, but even he offended when much younger and a member of the Legislature.

With so much of the old blood and of the new in the Gubernatorial race the contest among the Democrats promises to give a lively touch to Summer politics in Tennessee, the selection being made at the primary that is to be held at the time of the August election, when all county officers are to be chosen.

PARKER ON THE RECALL.

It Would Deter Men of High Ideals from Seeking Judgments, He Says.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 16.—Former Judge Alton B. Parker, who was here during the week on legal business, said the agitation against the recall of Judges was started at a meeting of the American Bar Association held in Chicago last August.

The Judge was asked if the demand for the recall by Col. Roosevelt had been in any way responsible for the agitation. Judge Parker said:

"I would rather not say anything on that point at this time for publication. I have very strong convictions on that, and I could back them up with any amount of evidence, but I have considered the matter and will not state my views at this time.

"The only way, in my opinion, to have a stalwart, honest judiciary is to have the Judges more independent of popular and political influence than they are even now, and this can only be done by selecting honest, competent men for a term of years, free from all partisan restraint, and re-electing them at the end of that time if they have performed their duties honorably. I do not say that a Judge never makes an error. I have been a Judge myself, and I know that Judges are only human. But I know that Judges, as a body, strive to do their duty regardless of political affiliations.

"I believe that if we had a system where a beaten litigant, whether he be an agitator or a lawyer, could foment an agitation against a Judge on account of an unpopular decision, no Judge with any self-respect could be a candidate for judicial office. The office would then be open to candidates of the lickspittle variety, men without ideals and without thought beyond the success of the moment. No decent man could sit as a Judge and retain his seat if he had to measure his justice by the power of the vote to keep him in office.

"Then, again, what protection would a Judge have in doing his duty if he were subject to the popular recall? If he made an unpopular verdict, he would be recalled and forever disgraced for doing his duty; for, mind you, a man who passed a popular verdict, whether just or unjust, would not be recalled. Only a just man would pass a just verdict in the face of popular clamor, and for doing this he might be called upon to suffer a disgrace from which he could not recover. It is for these reasons, among others, that I am opposed to the recall."

Judge Parker said that unscrupulous publishers were not averse to fomenting discord between the people and the courts.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1912.

THE PLATFORM.

If for its sins the Republican Party were doomed to go to the country with THEODORE ROOSEVELT as its candidate, or if he ran as the candidate of a bolting faction, no platform would be needed, or, more accurately, none would be of any use. He would be the platform, and it would fluctuate with his moods or calculations. It would necessarily be without form and void. His preference is for equivocal, many-sided utterance, and his besetting vice is paltering in a double sense with any utterance that seems to mean anything. His utterances, however, would be of little account anyway; they would be a mere gloss on his strange character. He would be followed only by those to whom he himself is attractive.

With the nomination of Mr. TAFT platform building will be a different matter. It will, of course, be a tough job, but his supporters have some good solid material to build with. The record of the President in all important matters, except the tariff—a big exception—is remarkably good, and in some ways is unprecedentedly good. The peace treaties he negotiated with two great European Powers were an achievement without parallel in the history of our diplomacy, the nearest approach being the Jay treaty with England under the Administration of WASHINGTON. Another effort akin to this in lofty aim and in practical wisdom was the agreement for reciprocity with Canada, an effort that failed through no fault of his. His well-directed endeavor to secure efficiency, honesty, and economy in the civil service, and to place the foreign service on a broad and honorable basis, is also one without equal, far exceeding what Mr. ROOSEVELT much more noisily undertook. His dealing with the anti-trust prosecutions, though it has been hurt by certain faults and failings in his Attorney General, has on the whole been honest, courageous, and enlightened.

With this material the platform-makers start. Early in their task they will run against several ugly difficulties. The peace treaties were amended with destructive intent by the votes of Republican Senators. Canadian reciprocity would have failed but for the support of the Democrats, and all hope for its ultimate success would be thrown away if the Republicans in Congress could do it. All that the platformmakers can do is to present Mr. TAFT's record at its best and ignore the inconsistencies of their party in Congress. With the character and ability of the President as a guarantee that would be a wise thing to do. Let us hope they will have the courage to do it.

The tariff will be a bothersome matter. The record of the party is bad; that of the President is not so bad, but is not very good. Still, if the platform omits any indorsement of the wretched Payne-Aldrich law, pledges revision, accepts the work of the Tariff Board—a board forced on the party by the President; if, in short, it presents Mr. TAFT as the representative, relatively advanced, liberal, and progressive, of the party policy as to the tariff, it will do the very best that can be done with that issue. And if the Democrats put up a candidate like CLARK or BRYAN, who would force other issues than the tariff, the position of the Republicans would be fairly strong.

Two points of great importance remain. One is the currency. If the Republicans strongly indorse the principle of the Currency Commission report, they will draw to their support a very large conservative vote. The other is the general issue of representative government against the shifting and risky rule of the majority of the moment. This issue is particularly clear as to the judiciary, which is menaced by Mr. ROOSEVELT and by only too many radicals among the Democrats. The friends of Mr. TAFT are under no temptation to quibble on this issue, and the report that Dr. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER is to aid in the writing of this plank encourages us to believe that it will be sound, comprehensive, telling, and brief. Nor will the services of that clear thinker be wanting, we hope, in connection with the tariff. It was he, we believe, who vainly urged on Mr. ROOSEVELT in 1904 the following terse statement of the party position on that issue: "Resolved: That the hogs must take "their forefeet out of the trough."

FIGHT THE PARK INVADERS.

It should be obvious to everybody who cares to think about the matter that the proposed transfer of the Lenox Library building to a site in Central Park is a plan without a useful purpose. The library building is not an office building and would not serve for offices without complete reconstruction at great expense, even if there was a shadow of an excuse for retaining offices for the Park Commission in Central Park.

This is merely an attempt at Park invasion, akin to the many others made since 1857. Nearly all, except the allotment of land to the Metropolitan Art Museum, which might better have been built elsewhere, have been defeated by vigorous expressions of public disapproval. The same old fight must be made again, and unless it is made with courage and determination, and continued with unflagging energy, it is likely to fail. The forces of Park invasion were never stronger or more determined. They have cast logic to the winds. Some of the very men who helped in the hard battle to prevent the invasion of Central Park by the Academy of Design (a plan, by the way, which is still very much alive) are now supporting this proposal to erect on the very site selected by the Academicians a building designed as a library and art museum and suited to no other purpose.

The mass meeting to consider this scheme, in the building of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to-morrow, should be attended by every citizen who believes that the preservation of our parks is essential to the welfare of the city. Nobody should be deceived by the utterly false statement that this is a new and beneficent idea, and that no actual Park encroachment is intended. It is the same old scheme in a new guise. All the persistent Park invaders are anxious for its triumph. It must be defeated.

THE RAILWAY DIFFERENTIAL.

For the third time the Inter-State Commerce Commission recognizes an agreement among the railways to apportion traffic among them, although the Commission says "we neither rec-"ognize nor consider the differential "agreement as lawful." The law requires competition, but the Commission recognizes that it is not practicable to enforce competition when its consequences are too severe. The five leading Atlantic ports—Boston, Baltimore, Norfolk, Philadelphia, and New York—are competitors for export and import business, but the advantages of New York are so great that it would absorb an amount of business disproportionate even to its primacy if the rates to all ports were equal and based on the rates of New York as reasonable. There is no suggestion that the New York rates are unreasonable. There is general dissatisfaction with the differential system, or the agreement among the railways by which the other ports receive lower rates in recognition of their inferior attractions to commerce. In this manner the roads avert destructive wars of rates, and allow Norfolk, Baltimore, Boston, and Philadelphia to get business which otherwise they could not attract from New York. It will be perceived that it is as much a competition between ports as well as between railways. It is New York against the field, and there is a minor struggle between the other ports to divide the business New York loses to them.

The Commission decides that there no more should be a war of differentials than of rates. Differentials must be reasonable as well as rates. The system is extra-legal, if not illegal, but the Commission is unable to abolish it, and therefore proceeds to regulate it. The Baltimore and Philadelphia differentials are held to be no more than those ports are entitled to, and are sustained. This leaves New York free to acquiesce, or to meet competitive conditions by cutting rates, which it is sure that the railways will not do so long as the Commission recognizes the differentials. It is different with Boston. It is 200 miles further from Chicago and the lakes, and any differential to be useful to Boston must be so excessive as to be discriminatory against other ports. Boston is not allowed to underbid New York for this business, and therefore it is put out of the competition with the other ports whose rates the Commission says may be lower than New York's. If Boston wants more business it must take it from Canadian ports, and must leave the Southern Atlantic ports to the enjoyment of what the railways and the Commission agree belongs to them.

Boston is the chief sufferer, but the leaving of the situation unchanged in principle is a defeat of New York's contention for the abolition of the differential system as a whole. New York's contention was for all the commerce which would come to it under rates which were reasonable, and not devised for the distribution of traffic in a manner convenient to the railways. New York had hoped that under the amended law enabling the Commission to fix rates it would fix them, but the alteration of the law has not altered the Commission's acquiescence in a system which it disapproves and is unable to improve upon. It is consoling to know that the rate fabric is not to be disturbed in a sense more unfavorable to New York, but New York will continue to think that an arbitrary inequality of rates for the purpose of annulling natural advantages is discriminatory. The law abolished discrimination and decreed competition, but competition is abolished and discrimination is decreed by the railways and the Commission.

THE SPECTACLE AT CHICAGO.

The spectacle offered to the nations these days by THEODORE ROOSEVELT is without precedent in the history of our country and one which all sober-minded Americans sensitive for their country's honor must hope will never be repeated. This vain, wrong-headed, impetuous man in his mood of shameless self-glorification has gone to the convention city to browbeat his opponents, harangue the crowds, give his personal attention to every possible deal, to get votes if he can by blustering here, cajoling there, hobnobbing with politicians of all grades, begging where he may. Nothing like it, nothing so destructive to the dignity of our institutions, was ever dreamed of in the uncouth early days of our Republic. Mr. ROOSEVELT has twice filled the office of President of the United States, which has been esteemed by the American people the most exalted in the world. His attempt to secure a nomination for a third term, in spite of that unwritten but always respected law which prohibits the election of any man for more than two terms, has been bad enough; the kind of politics he and his friends have sunk to in the effort to gratify his vain ambition has been worse, but this last mad escapade is the worst of all.

It is incredible that there are sane, upright citizens in any part of the country who are not shamed and grieved by the exhibition. For an avowed candidate to show himself at a nominating convention of his party has hitherto been regarded as a defiance of propriety not to be thought of. That a man who had already filled the highest office in the gift of the people should deliberately jostle with the pre-convention crowds, yell slanders against his opponents in the streets, and respond to the cheers of the curious mobs with the familiar swagger of an arena champion would not have been thought possible a few years ago.

Mr. ROOSEVELT's cause is obviously lost. Even the few contested seats his supporters claim would not if given to him secure the nomination. He can have no hope of winning over the convention even by a stampede. His purpose is clearly destructive—destructive to his party, which cannot win if divided, destructive to the dignity which should belong to one who has been President.

DIVIDING THE CANAL SWAG.

In the deliberations of Congress the commercial use of the Panama Canal is submerged in the question of who shall get the carriers' profits. There is a minimum of discussion of the effect upon commerce of the wrangle over the division of the freight rates, and yet it would seem to need no argument that the commerce is more important than the division of the freight rates. If railway steamships would carry more freight at lower charges than other steamships it would seem that they ought to have the preference, not in tenderness for the railways but in regard for the commerce. Yet the position taken is that the freight should be diverted from the railway-owned steamships, or given to them only under discriminations against them, because their competition would be too great for steamships not enjoying railway connections. It is thought popular to attack monopolies, and yet the representatives of the people are protecting the monopoly of the coastwise trade, whose rates of profit are large and are held by the exclusion of foreign competition.

The suggestion is not that the coastwise monopoly should be disturbed, since the intrenchment of privilege is too great for the idea to be endured. But surely a monopoly which is complete by law ought not to ask for discriminations regarding rates. If underbidding is forbidden by law the coastwise carriers ought to be content to pay enough to keep the canal in repair and to administer it. At the very least, if it is decided to protect the coastwise monopoly and to discriminate against railway-owned steamships, it ought not to be done without conditions regarding the reasonableness of rates in relation to canal tolls. If commerce is to be facilitated and cheapened by the canal all the benefits ought not to go to the carriers. If they are allowed to absorb the economies of the shortened routes without reducing their rates the benefit of the canal will be neutralized, and this will be done by the representatives of the people. The situation resembles that by which the tariff is made high in order that wages may be high without labor getting the promised benefit of the privilege established by law. The Panama tolls should not be fixed in any way to enable any monopoly to exploit the commerce which the canal was designed to benefit.

The discrimination established by the pending bill is not confined to coastwise traffic in either independent or railway-owned steamships. The exemption from tolls is extended to American steamships in the foreign trade if half their cargoes are foreign. Such cargoes must compete with cargoes in foreign steamships which are to receive no exemption. It might seem that there would be difficulty in making or carrying this proposal on account of its conflict with the national engagement by treaty that

> the canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations observing these rules on terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any such nation, or its citizens or subjects, in respect to the conditions or charges or traffic, or otherwise.

But when it is a question of dividing swag, nothing can be simpler than explaining away the apparent conflict between the bill reported by the Senate Committee and the language of the treaty. The provision that all nations shall be on terms of equality, it is argued, means "all other" nations than the United States. The word "other" was evidently omitted by oversight, and by simply inserting it, or reading as though it were inserted, it becomes possible to exempt from tolls American steamships upon condition that they shall be purchasable in conditions of national emergency. That provision is a discrimination against any vessels of any ownership not eligible for such purchase, but the discrimination disappears by the amendment of the treaty as above. Those who think that the temper of the times is favorable to privilege, and the protection of monopoly against rude competition by facilities provided for that express purpose, must give their hearty support to the bill as amended after months of deliberation. Congressmen who have the hardihood to pass tariff bills such as the country knows of and condemns will not shrink from this easier task, performed in this workmanlike manner. Half the committee disapproves, and thereby gives a license of disapproval to others. The Nation committed itself to the expenditure of a half billion dollars to cheapen commerce, and the result is a plan to fortify monopoly and divide the freight rates regardless of commerce. Whoever believes in the processes of government as a remedy for social injustice can believe anything, especially if he believes this toll bill is any such thing.

HELP THE FLOOD VICTIMS.

There must be thousands of well-to-do and benevolent New Yorkers who have not yet comprehended the full extent of the suffering caused by the Mississippi floods and the perilous situation that still confronts many thousands of the survivors. In the last week a handsome addition was made to the funds subscribed by citizens of New York to relieve immediate necessities of the flood victims and help them until they are again self-supporting, but the amount thus far raised is much smaller than it ought to be, much less generous than New York's response to similar appeals for aid from foreign lands often has been.

These sufferers of the South are our own people, and their plight is pitiful. New York's fund for their relief should be commensurate with the commercial importance of this city and its vast wealth.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Criticism Now by Comparison.

When Dr. ABRAHAM FLEXNER made his report on American medical colleges to the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching there was little effort by the members of the profession to disprove the accuracy of his accusations against the majority of these institutions. As regards some of them, denial that they were mere diploma factories, selling their worthless certificates to practically anybody who wanted to put "M. D." after his name, was impossible; concerning many more, it was confessed by all that their facilities for training men to practice medicine were, according to modern scientific standards, anywhere from not high to miserably low.

The one answer to the report offered with much seriousness was that from not a few of these much and justly criticised schools there had come many men who had risen to deserved eminence, and that the level of professional competency in this country, instead of being as low as would inevitably have been the case had not Dr. FLEXNER exaggerated the importance of his facts, was one that could without humiliation be compared with that existing abroad.

As if to meet that argument, this savage critic of the American medical schools has been studying those of Europe, and there he found as much to praise as here he found to blame. The German, French, or English student of medicine, he says, instead of learning lessons out of text books or "quiz-compends," as is too often and too much the habit in the United States, is trained in great hospitals, where he comes in direct contact with all sorts of diseases, thus acquiring, before he begins independent practice, something, at least, of the practical knowledge and skill which only clinical experience can impart. Dr. FLEXNER, too, finds that the European examinations for degrees are as much superior to the written examinations common here as is bedside and operating room instruction better than the printed page.

He does not assert that we have no good medical schools; he even admits that we have as many of them as we need; what he does claim is that all the others are bad, and he demands, not their improvement, but their abolition. These opinions are sure to excite renewed resentment, but unquestionably their expression, backed as they are by indisputable facts, will have a good effect in bettering equipments and in raising qualifications for entrance upon professional study. It remains true, however, that many an able doctor has come from a poorly equipped school.

Legal Ethics Propounded With Emphasis.

In its decision disbarring HENRY A. ROBINSON, the Appellate Division Justices sternly brushed aside the excuses for leniency offered by the referee before whom the charges of unprofessional conduct that were brought against him had been heard. They could see nothing to avert condemnation in the fact that the methods used by Mr. ROBINSON in defending from damage suits the corporation employing him were not his invention, but a long-established system; that the carrying out of this system had been largely left by him to his subordinates in the legal department of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company; that many of the suits were fraudulent in character and supported by perjured testimony.

That all these things were true the court admitted, with regret that they were abuses not before it for action, but it could not see in them any mitigation of the offenses committed by the lawyer who in part participated in them and in whole permitted their continuance without any apparent desire, and certainly without any effort, to bring about a better state of affairs. He had consented to practices the necessary effect of which was to impede and obstruct the administration of justice.

The referee seemingly ascribed importance to the fact that the accused was "an educated gentleman and the son of an honored jurist"—a man who would have done nothing unworthy of his profession had he not been the general attorney of the railway company. Presumably the court was also impressed by these circumstances—as increasing, not decreasing, the lawyer's responsibilities and obligations. It saw no justification for fighting fire with fire—in other words, for meeting fraud with fraud.

The decision as a whole is an admirable exposition of the ethics of legal practice, and its careful reading, with its special application kept in mind, may save some other attorneys from the delusion that custom excuses tampering with witnesses, using money to gain cases, and gaining advantage for a client by any effective device.

Wait Till They Get After Him!

That correspondent of ours who said that while woman suffrage was all right in the Western States it would work badly here in the East, did well to sign, for publication, only his initials.

For in defense of this novel theory he explained that the women of the West had been trained, by sharing the hardships and the toils of their men folk, into a political intelligence and efficiency which made their votes valuable as well as gave them a right to vote. Of the Eastern women, however, he could only say that while a hundred years ago they could have claimed the ballot as justly as can now their Western sisters, since then their administrative faculties have been atrophied by disuse, and a place at the polls is not for them!

This is obviously an invidious distinction, and the fact that it has a certain plausibility will only acerbate the pain it will inflict in this part of the country. In effect the Eastern women are charged by this audacious person with being little if any better than parasites, than which no accusation can be harder to bear.

Lest we be involved in the inevitable attack on our too ingenious correspondent, let us hasten to express the belief—no, the conviction—that his distinction will not stand analysis or investigation.

THE BOY'S FUTURE VOCATION.

Arbitrary Choice by Parents Has Resulted in Many Failures.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Arbitrarily to determine without due consideration of fitness that one child shall be a lawyer, one a doctor, another a preacher, another an engineer or farmer, &c., has caused the failure in life of many boys who, had they been rightly placed, would have succeeded. There are many who have made failures as preachers or lawyers who would have made a success as shoemakers or butchers. There are men, on the other hand, who will fail of success in business or the professions, but will succeed as farmers or mechanics, so that when through pride parents force a child into an occupation he is unfitted for, they are unwittingly cutting out for him a life of failure.

Watch your boy closely from six to seven years up; if he is quick to think and see, if he is mentally active and alert, if he has a high-strung nervous temperament, it would be like putting a thoroughbred runner to a stone wagon or a truck to set such a boy hoeing corn or plowing; he would fret and stew and wear out before midlife—result, a failure. The slow to think, even tempered, phlegmatic boy would make a better and longer-lasting farmer, but likely not so able a lawyer or merchant as the first named. It is better to give up your parental pride as to your son's occupation than to make an abject failure of him in life; but children should be impressed with the thought that success in life, in whatever pursuit chosen, depends upon close application and hard work, else failure is inevitable.

E. S. WELLS.

Glen Moore, N. J., June 14, 1912.

ROOSEVELT'S 'IRISH CAMPAIGN.'

Gaelic Leaguer Sees a "Transparent Trick" to Catch Erin's Vote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the New York papers of this date has the following headline: "T. R. makes Irish Campaign." This seems to be the most adroit piece of political manipulation that Theodore Roosevelt's managers have done since the commencement of the campaign, but I regret to see the names of several well-known New Yorkers mixed up in the deal. As a matter of fact, nobody elected Theodore Roosevelt President of the new society. The Gaelic League had a meeting on Sunday, but Theodore Roosevelt's mysterious election took place Saturday, so the papers say.

The Philo Celtic Society, the Irish Texts Society, the Gaelic Society, and other organizations have long existed here, but beyond indorsement in magazine articles the third-term candidate never associated himself with them until now, in the hour of his political need, he launches a brandnew organization with similar objects for the purpose of catching Irish votes. GAELIC LEAGUER.

New York, June 10, 1912.

Library Etiquette.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I overheard the other day the following conversation in one of the public libraries:

Irate Reader (who has been annoyed by incessant chatter in his vicinity)—I beg your pardon, ladies, but I am overhearing all your conversation.

Ladies—Then it is very rude of you to listen.

Irate Reader—Excuse me; there is no one in the vicinity who can avoid hearing your conversation, however gladly they would escape it.

(They look thunder but keep silent.)

New York, June 14, 1912. H. F.

Military High Schools.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A law should be passed in this State putting all free public high schools under military discipline, and making it necessary for a young man to have reached the age of 16 to pass a physical examination, under standard rules, along with a mental and educational examination, before he be admitted to the high school.

A CITIZEN.

New York, June 11, 1912.

The Old and the New.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Have you ever stepped to watch the antediluvian horse cars crawl through the arch in the new Municipal Building? If not, do so. It is immensely interesting; also amusing; also time to do away with them. D. M.

New York, June 11, 1912.

DEFENDS WILSON'S PENSION REQUEST

Prof. Miller of Columbia Asserts Carnegie Foundation Was Not Justified in Refusing It.

NOR IN CHANGING ITS RULE

And Least of All in Permitting His Application to be Used as an Insidious Attack Upon Him Politically.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The powerful sentiment now turning toward Gov. Wilson as the most satisfactory as well as the most brilliant Democratic candidate for the Presidency encounters in many minds one teasing obstacle. "He applied for a Carnegie pension."

This matter affords an example, and the worst example, of the extraordinary persecution to which Mr. Wilson has been subjected, and which he has met with contemptuous silence. His action was not only irreproachable, but in every aspect in perfect accord with the custom of university professors and Presidents. Moreover, he had a right to the pension.

It is not his course that needs apology, but that of the Carnegie Foundation.

Three points are of interest: The application, the action taken upon it, and the publication. I have had no communication with Gov. Wilson on any phase of the occurrence, nor do any of the facts here in question come directly or indirectly from him.

We need not linger on the unwearied assertion of certain newspapers, "He asked Carnegie for a pension." The assertion is not intended for those who know anything of the subject. Mr. Carnegie is not even a member of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. He was the founder, but the funds are not now in his possession. It is like saying, "He borrowed a book from Carnegie" when a book is drawn from a public library that Mr. Carnegie has endowed, or "He asked Peter Cooper to give him a seat" when a man secures a ticket for a meeting at the Cooper Institute. There would have been no difference in the application had Mr. Carnegie been no longer living.

1. In the certificate of incorporation it appears that the reasons for which pensions are to be provided for the teachers of universities, colleges, and technical schools are two: (1) "long and meritorious service," (2) "old age or disability." They are offered "for the purpose of aiding the cause of higher education and removing a source of deep and constant anxiety to the poorest paid and yet one of the highest of all professions." In the first report it was declared "essential" that professors should look on the matter "from the standpoint of a right, not from that of charity, to the end that the teacher shall receive his retiring allowance on exactly the same basis as that upon which he receives his active salary, as a part of his academic compensation."

There is no reason why the recipients of these pensions should cease from activity or earning. Ex-President Eliot of Harvard, who is in receipt of the maximum pension from the Foundation, has not only published a selection of general literature, but is upon a trip around the world on a mission for which he is engaged by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Prof. William James, while in receipt (in recognition of "distinguished services") of what was then the maximum, was Hibbert lecturer at Oxford and produced several books. Others have engaged in business or accepted Government positions.

That there is something discreditable or regrettable in accepting the funds of this endowment is the notion of ignorance. The pension system of the Foundation has long since taken its place as part of the instituted provision for higher education in this country. It is exactly like the many endowments that have been raised to found professorships or improve salaries. In Europe it is chiefly the Government which has founded universities and awarded pensions for scientific, scholarly, and literary merit. Wordsworth and Tennyson in literature, Gardiner in history, Sir Richard Owen and Mr. Alfred Russell Wallace in science (to mention but a few) have received pensions in the civil list. The independent and courageous Huxley received a similar pension at the time of his partial retirement from service at the Royal College of Science. "I can but accept a proposal," he wrote, "which is in itself an honor." It was after this that he did some of his best-known and best-remunerated literary work. Under our less paternal Government the permanent foundations established by private citizens with a view to the public interest have served the same high purpose. If the acceptance of such funds is wrong, the fact is singularly unfortunate, as there seems to be no other means of promoting education by improving the rewards offered to a non-commercial profession.

Mr. Wilson, after the expiration of the specified twenty-five years of service, made the usual application strictly required by rule. He had resigned the Presidency of Princeton, and was not yet elected Governor of New Jersey. If elected, he was by law debarred from holding the office for more than three years. He was hazarding the support of his family and himself on the uncertainties of politics. He might well have hesitated to do so had not the rules of the Foundation made the pension apparently certain. If he did so, to apply for it was a simple duty to those dependent upon him. Nor could any result of Mr. Carnegie's act be happier than that a distinguished scholar in political science, and administrator of a university, having served with fidelity and unquestioned achievement for twenty-five years, should be enabled to apply his science for the benefit of the State and the Republic. Would that more men thus gifted and thus prepared could be made, even to the extent of this pension, independent of office; could receive even this measure of encouragement to give a service to the people which otherwise they might be powerless to give. For without it such men may be unable to enter or remain in politics.

If he had retired on a pension to become perfectly idle not a word would have been said. It is only because he had accepted an urgent and literally unsought invitation to enter a political struggle as candidate for Governor that the sneers of malice and ignorance were turned upon him. Ought we to award to people pensions for meritorious service only on the strict condition that they render no more?

2. And now comes the staggering part of the affair. The Executive Committee of the Foundation refused the application. Its action concerns us here, for if the committee did right to refuse, Mr. Wilson did wrong to apply. What were the rules? That now becomes our only question.

The facts are as follows: At the annual meeting of the Trustees in November, 1908, pensions for "long and meritorious service," which had been the first class mentioned in the incorporation, had been restricted, for reasons given at length, to cases of physical disability. At the same meeting, however, the following resolution was adopted. Its wording is given in an explanatory statement by President David Starr Jordan, Vice Chairman of the board, published in The Nation of Feb. 24, 1910, (that is, before President Wilson's application:)

> It was also on motion, duly made and seconded, resolved that first the Executive Committee be instructed to safeguard the interests of the following classes of cases: (a) Those who have research work in view and have shown themselves unmistakably fit to pursue it; (b) those whose twenty-five years of service includes service as a college President; and (c) those in whose mind a definite expectation has been created by official action that they will be accorded the benefits of the Foundation within the year 1910; and that, secondly, the Executive Committee be authorized to formulate regulations in accordance with these instructions.

According to this, the Executive Committee was under strict obligation to award the pension. Its refusal was a breach of faith.

In the published formulation of the new rules, Fourth Annual Report of the President and Treasurer, 1909, Page 189, the wording is: "The trustees MAY, [the emphasis is my own] also grant a retiring allowance after the years of service set forth in Rule 1 to an executive head of an institution who has displayed distinguished ability as a teacher and administrator."

But the resolution had authorized the committee to formulate regulations only "in accordance with these instructions." The report here states that the award of a pension to a college President after twenty-five years of service is within the discretion of the Executive Committee. The committee may award such a pension, but it is not bound to do so. According to the original resolution adopted by the Trustees, as given verbatim by President Jordan, Vice Chairman of the Trustees, the committee had no discretion; it had to approve such an application automatically.

Either the President of the Leland Stanford University, Dr. Jordan, gave to the press a resolution which he declared to be authentic, but which is actually not so, or the Foundation has in its publications altered without authority the regulations of its own Board of Trustees, and inserted a discretionary power in regard to a certain class of pensions where no discretionary power was given.

As the Foundation, although emphatically demanding publicity on the part of colleges and universities, does not publish the proceedings of its own Board of Trustees, we cannot ascertain whether the President of a great university has deceived the public, or this great educational trust has garbled its own rules. One or the other of these facts must unhappily be true. The two declarations, that of President Jordan and of the Foundation, cannot stand together. Obligatory action and discretion cannot coexist.

But suppose that it had been only a discretionary power. The committee would still have been at perfect liberty to bestow the pension on this distinguished college President.

It was not until the annual report, dated October, 1911, but embodying the action of the board at its annual meeting in November of the same year, (a peculiar practice with these reports,) that it was announced that the rules were again modified and the resolution about college Presidents rescinded. The committee could have voted President Wilson's pension and then, if the rules appeared unsatisfactory, have recommended a change for the future. They preferred apparently to postpone action and then prevail on the Trustees to change the rules. The change appears to have been a purely ex post facto proceeding.

In The Evening Post of Dec. 5, 1911, it was stated that "one who is associated with the Foundation explained" (besides saying that "no statement had ever been made in regard to a pension which the Trustees had seen fit to refuse") "that the grounds on which Gov. Wilson's request to come under the benefits of the retiring allowances might have been based could only have been automatically refused, in consequence of a change in the conditions of such grants adopted at the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees held on Nov. 17, 1909."

This statement (supposing the report to be accurate and the assertion really to have been made) was false. For, as pointed above, the case of college Presidents and others was expressly excepted from the general change adopted at that meeting. It must be remembered that Mr. Wilson had served as a member of the board and of the committee (gratuitously, of course,) and must have been perfectly familiar with the rules, and therefore have expected his application to be approved as a matter of course. Like President Eliot, he resigned all connection with the Foundation when he gave up his college Presidency.

The Executive Committee which acted on Gov. Wilson's application consisted of President Henry S. Pritchett of the Foundation, Robert A. Franks, Treasurer of the Foundation, President of the Home Trust Company of Hoboken and financial agent of Mr. Carnegie; President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia, President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale, President Alexander C. Humphreys of Stevens Institute, President Jacob G. Schurman of Cornell, and Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York and Chairman of the Committee of the Clearing House Association.

It is to be regretted that all of these gentlemen are regarded as belonging to the political party opposed to Gov. Wilson, and some at least as in sympathy with the forces with which he had to struggle at Princeton University. One of them was recently Temporary Chairman of the Republican Convention of New York State. Another was formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under a Republican administration. Another is Chairman of the Railroad Securities Commission by appointment of President Taft. Another was President of the Philippine Commission by appointment of President McKinley. One of them, moreover, went out of his way at the State Convention to make a sharp attack, not by name, but by unmistakable reference, on Gov. Wilson.

I am not charging or intimating that the committee or any member of it (I cannot believe that all the members voted for so indefensible an act,) was consciously swayed by motives other than those of official duty. It would be contemptible to make a charge beyond the evidence. But prejudice is impossible in no man. And the mere probability of prejudice in such a decision detracts from its judicial weight.

This distasteful and most reluctant reference to persons is not to be avoided. These gentlemen bore a responsibility, not only in relation to a great public servant, to the repute of their institution, to other individuals whom their policy would touch, but in relation to what every one who cares about the life of our Nation will watch with concern, the respect in which public service is held. Their action may have arisen from a misunderstanding, though it is difficult to see how; but it cast a slur upon Gov. Wilson, it has entered into a partisan accusation, and its want of weight and detachment should be made fully to appear.

Moreover, it is proper to ask why did the President of the Foundation, who must have been quite alive to the political use that Mr. Wilson's enemies could make of the incident, ask him to send a formal application, which would go on the records, instead of promptly informing him of an unfavorable situation? Would it not have been wiser to avoid anything that might suggest that a former colleague who had sat at the same council board had been on, in the belief that it was purely a matter of routine, into a position of which such public use could be and has been made?

3. Lastly, the correspondence and decisions on individual cases have properly been regarded as confidential. How it happened that the fact of Mr. Wilson's application and its refusal reached the press at a time when he was widely urged as a candidate for the Presidency is still unexplained.

The worst aspect of the matter is that only partial information could have accomplished this end; the whole truth is not injurious. In answer to a question President Butler is reported as saying that he has no knowledge how the affair became public, but is sure "the facts did not come from any member of the Executive Committee of the Foundation." It is a satisfaction that Dr. Butler has spoken for himself, but it does not appear that he is expressing more than his personal judgment as regards the others.

Internal evidence in The Sun's article strongly suggests that the information was derived from the Foundation. From what other source could such details have come? I do not understand that it is denied that the President of the Foundation was aware in advance that The Sun, or a member of its staff, had it in mind to publish the matter. Did he use the full influence of the Foundation at the newspaper headquarters to stop the publication?

Now that the country sees for the first time on a great scale "the scholar in politics," we might have fancied that American scholars at large would be roused to a special interest and sympathy. One could have wished to be sure that this attempt at a stealthy stab did not come from any of their number.

Meanwhile, not even through his friends has Gov. Wilson contended with the attack. He has disclaimed to turn his splendid fighting qualities to such a use. And, indeed, for a dignity of character like that it is answer enough that the country is coming to know him.

DICKINSON S. MILLER.

New York, June 16, 1912.

HIS LIMIT.

"Queen of my heart," he softly sighed,
"We'll travel fast and far
Along the dewy country roads
Within a touring car,
Or on a white palatial yacht
Beneath the moonlight pale,
Across the blue and breezy bay,
I'll take you for a sail."

"Together in an aeroplane
We'll mount the asure sky,
And soar among the fleecy clouds,
And with the eagle fly,
Or in a speedy motor boat
We'll skim by cape and highland."
And then they took a trolley car
And went to Coney Island.

MINNA IRVING.

DR. HADLEY TALKS ON WEALTH AND SUCCESS

Private Business Is a Public Trust When It Affects the Public Weal.

NEED ETHICS, NOT STATUTES

The World Has Outgrown Laws That Applied When There Were No Combinations in Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 16.—"Private business is a public trust whenever the public welfare is affected by it," according to a principle enunciated by President Hadley of Yale in his baccalaureate address to-day to the seniors of all departments of the university. His sermon was largely devoted to the consideration of industrial and economic problems, and was based upon the thought that success measured by wealth is a wrong view of life, success founded upon sacrifice and service the only test of human career. President Hadley said in part:

"The question is constantly asked whether our colleges prepare their students to be successful in after life. In nine cases out of ten the man who asks this question measures success in terms of wealth. He thinks of the whole world as playing a game in which money is the prize and the man who makes most money is the winner. If this were the right way to look at life, the inquiry would be an overwhelmingly important one.

"The true measure of a man's success is the service which he renders, not the pay which he exacts for it. The true measure of a man's ability is the power to help others and to contribute to their advancement. The effort to make money is an important incentive to social service and industrial progress; but the amount of wealth each man acquires is no accurate indication of the service he has rendered or the progress he has made possible.

"If any one were to ask whether West Point or Annapolis prepared men for success in after life we should see the absurdity of the question. It is true that many of the graduates of these institutions are able engineers or successful men of business. But it is not for the sake of these things that we established our military schools, and not by their success in producing engineers and business men that the value of these schools is measured.

"Their work is to train men to uphold the honor and secure the safety of their country. The most fundamental lessons which they teach their students are those of loyalty and discipline and courage—not one of which has anything to do with making money, and all of which are at times liable to interfere with it. The officer must be prepared to sacrifice his comfort at the call of duty.

"The work which our colleges are undertaking to do for the country is in some respects a more difficult one than that which falls to the lot of the military schools. The service for which we prepare is more varied; its safeguards and its rewards are more intangible; its problems are newer and more perplexing. All the more reason is there, therefore, why our colleges and our college graduates should face the situation clearly and accept the burdens imposed upon them with their eyes open.

"We are living in the midst of a world whose material prosperity has outgrown its commercial law and commercial ethics. That law and those ethics were arranged to meet the needs of an age whose business conditions were very much simpler than those of to-day. Where a hundred different men were doing business independently, it was safe for the public to let each man charge whatever prices he could get, because if he tried to get an unfair profit others would bring the price down. It was safe to let each man make such terms with his workmen as he could, because if one man became involved in a labor dispute the public could buy what it needed from other producers until this particular dispute was settled.

"Under these circumstances we said, and said rightly, that each man fulfilled his public duty if he pursued his own interest in an intelligent and square way, without fraud or concealment. But as matters are to-day arranged, there are a great many instances where competition cannot be relied upon to produce fair prices, and a great many instances where disputes as to the terms of the labor contract are not a private concern of a few men, but involve large public interests of many kinds.

"Different methods have been proposed for dealing with these problems. One man wants enforced competition; another urges complete publicity; a third recommends Government regulation of prices or of wages; a fourth advocates public ownership and management of industry. Each of these proposals may be right as a means of meeting a specific difficulty in some particular instance. Not one of them can claim to be a solution of the problem. We are in every instance trying to deal by statute with a difficulty which can only be solved by ethics.

"What form the industrial ethics of the future will take, and what reciprocal duties public opinion will impose upon consumer and producer, upon capitalist and upon laborer, I shall not undertake to predict. Two things, however, are certain: First, that any system of ethics which will meet the needs of the future will involve the acceptance of the principle that private business is a public trust whenever the public welfare is affected by it; and second, that this idea must be applied with intelligence as well as with broad public purpose."

LOWELL SOUNDS A WARNING.

President of Harvard Sees Peril in Absentee Management.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 16.—"Absentee management and its evils did not die with the wiping out of the feudal system in Ireland, but continues to exist in this country to a much greater extent," said President Lowell of Harvard to-day in his annual baccalaureate sermon to Harvard seniors.

"We live," said the President, "in an age that is interesting but difficult. Going from college, the young man falls in with new social relations, and must live under new rules. He must not be content to be a mere spectator of the drama of life which is going on around him, but must take an active part in that drama and such a part that he will be of benefit to the community in which he resides. Whatever his path of life may be, he must follow the direction of that path to some extent, and be guided by his own moral principles as well as his moral learning. He must do as much total good as he can and as small total bad as he can.

"One of the greatest difficulties which besets us to-day and one that threatens the destiny of the Nation, is absentee management. In Ireland vast estates were owned by an absentee landlord who governed his tenants through a merciless manager. To-day large corporations and trusts are owned by stockholders who employ managers who are as indifferent to the conditions existing under them as were the merciless overseers in Ireland. They know that as long as the stock yields a fair dividend no questions will be asked. Their position is assured, regardless of how that dividend is earned. They are also fully aware that if the stock should not yield a dividend their dismissal would be required even though the condition of those who were working under them were on the highest co-operative plan.

"The evils of the day cannot be remedied by the size of the dividend, but by the improved service of our fellow-man and the proper discharge of our duty to each and every man.

"The temptation of the times is a hard one to overcome, the temptation to be selfish for one's self instead of doing for others. I have talked to you on this matter because many of you own or are going to own property or manage business interests."

DR. FINLEY PREACHES

Baccalaureate Sermon at City College on the Oneness of the Nations.

Dr. John H. Finley, President of the College of the City of New York, delivered the baccalaureate address to the class of 1912 in the Great Hall of City College yesterday afternoon. His address, which was listened to by a large audience, was on the present age—"the age," as Dr. Finley described it, "of the victory over the remote in space and time." He called it "the age of the conquest of the far," and "the tele-Victorian age."

"The most obvious fact is not that the Almighty has made of one clay all nations, but that nobility and transmissibility are making of all nations one clay. Human experience is becoming illocal whether recorded in terms of taste or utility; it is being put at the command of the whole earth, not only in images, in ideas, but in the substance of things wherever they can be carried afar and ships and trains offer and tariffs do not interfere. No valley, however shut in, lives from its own soil or its own past. Every great department store in this city is, in a sense, an epinikian ode, and every jeweler's shop is a telenikian sonnet. There is material for a great poem on democracy in a transcontinental railroad timetable, and on the federation of the world in a great grocery catalogue. I know a newspaper man who could make an Iliad from the weekly cotton bulletin beginning with the reports from Bombay, or an Odyssey from Lloyds reports on ships and shipping. Mistral might have added a notable poem to his Poéme du Rhone if he had but put into verse the import of seeing, as he might have seen and as I did see, on entering the gates of Avignon, that city of the Palace of the Popes, a sign advertising the agricultural implements of the International Harvester Company, or of seeing me at Nimes trying to get a good view of the historic amphitheatre, and all but falling over an Oliver chilled plow, made in Syracuse, N. Y.

"Mobility of person and transmissibility of ideas, one or both are the conditions of a wide democracy. This Republic of ours could not have become one or remained one, without the means of both; the railroad, the telegraph, the newspaper, and the library were necessary to the perpetuation of a Union, one and inseparable, unless there were in lieu of these a mighty standing army. And the more democratic form of government, which is now so vigorously advocated and exemplified in the direct primary, the initiative and the referendum, and the like, is possible only by reason of this heightened mobility and transmissibility.

"But what is of greater consequence than national integrity is that they have made possible a planetary consciousness. Until this new day, as the anonymous author of 'The Great Analysis' well says, 'we have not really inhabited an isolated sphere.' 'Civilization has always been in contact with the unknown.' 'But now there is no unknown this side of the moon.' We are prepared to think 'planetarily,' to act without fear of ambush in unexplored spots. Mr. Marconi said to me not long ago that the speed of wireless messages was retarded when the ocean was part dark and part light; and there will be retardation of ideas still as they pass into certain dark spots of earth from the light. Nevertheless, their waves do carry them through, as the conditions in China have demonstrated. And the next cycle of Cathay is likely to give as great freedom of passage as the lightest tracts of earth to-day.

"I think of you as wireless centres, whose sentient minds rise above the levels about you, to receive the messages of the far and to send afar what rises to the world's need out of this great community. Perhaps you cannot send afar. At least you can receive for yourself and translate for those about you. The same philosopher whom I have just quoted said, 'Who would Hercules have been if he had sat at home?' So I wonder what you would have been if you had sat at home; if you had not traveled afar. And if you say 'you are not Hercules and are not able to purge away the evil things of others; nor yet are Theseus able to purge away the evil things of Attica,' then I say, as that philosopher, 'Clear away your own. From yourself, from your thoughts cast away instead of Procrustes and Sciron, sadness, fear, desire, envy, malevolence, avarice, effeminacy, intemperance.' So shall this tele-Victorian age become for you an age of victory over racial, national, and provincial hatreds and prejudices, an age of 'freedom from selfish and vainglorious passions, an age of tranquillity of spirit, whatever the near environment may be, since you have companionship with the wisest of all ages and are able to hold converse with the best of your own day, of whatever tongue, even as men have for ages spoken each in his own language to his all-understanding God."

An organ recital with Prof. Samuel A. Baldwin as the organist followed the delivering of the baccalureate address. The recital concluded with the overture from Tarnhauser, after which the student procession passed out of the hall.

CENTENNIAL AT HAMILTON.

College Celebrates To-day—To Hear Root Paper and Sherman Speak.

CLINTON, N. Y., June 16.—The graduation exercises of the centennial class of Hamilton College will be held to-morrow morning, and immediately afterward a programme in commemoration of the centennial of the college will take place on the campus. President Stryker will deliver an address and read a historical paper prepared by United States Senator Elihu Root, who will be unable to attend. Gov. Dix will also speak, and Clinton Scollard will read an ode which he has written for the occasion. The exercises will close with an address by Vice President Sherman.

Among those who will be present will be the Rev. Dr. George Hodges, Dean of Harvard Theological Seminary; Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton of New York, a direct descendant of Alexander Hamilton; Edmund Whetmore of New York, representing the family of Samuel Kirkland, founder of the college, and President Richmond of Union. Fifty per cent. of the living alumni of the college are present for commencement.

Miss Edith Nicholson Engaged.

The engagement is announced of Henry H. Perry of Boston to Miss Edith Nicholson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Whitall Nicholson, of Morristown, N. J. Mr. Perry is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Perry of 10 Marlborough Street, Boston, a graduate of Harvard, class of 1907, and of the Harvard Law School, 1910.

Box Office for Women.

William Hammerstein has arranged to establish a separate box office for women at the Victoria Theatre and roof garden, in order that they may not have to stand in line to buy tickets. A special attendant will be employed to see that the women receive courteous and prompt attention. They will also receive preference in the choice of seats.

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42 BROADWAY NEW YORK CITY

EARLY FALL BRINGS MANY NEW PLAYS

By Sept. 1 Times Square Will Be Offering as Many as Six to a Block.

SOME TRIED AND PROVED

There's "The Governor's Lady," "The Ne'er-Do-Well," "The Count of Luxembourg," and Many Others.

The Forty-second Street artery of Times Square promises to throb with theatrical life very early in the coming season. In fact, if present plans are fulfilled, half a dozen theatres in the block between Seventh and Eighth Avenues will be competing for the favor of first playgoers before Sept. 1 is turned up on the desk pads. Usually the major number of the early productions are revivals of successes of a previous season. But this Fall Forty-second Street will see new plays projected at once, and almost without exception the theatres in Broadway and adjacent side streets in the Times Square section will house new productions.

Several of the plays to be seen have already been tried and proved elsewhere. Thus, the Republic will be thrown open late in August with Alice Bradley's play, "The Governor's Lady," which was put on for a trial season in Washington in the Spring. The writer is a newcomer, but from all accounts the play has the sort of values upon which the astute theatrical producer counts for success. And as the producer in this case is David Belasco, whose sense of the public pulse may generally be trusted, the outlook is at least promising. Next door the Lyric will have Charles Klein's dramatization of Rex Beach's "The Ne'er-Do-Well," in which one of the novelties is a Panama setting. This is to be an elaborate scenic production, and will demand a cast of some sixty people. The book was popular, but obviously its material was of a sort that required considerable altering to make a desirable play. Mr. Klein, however, has rarely if ever turned his hand toward the making of plays from books, so it is to be assumed that he saw dramatic values.

One of the big hopes of the season lies in "The Count of Luxembourg," which is to be the early opening at the New Amsterdam. Klaw & Erlanger, the producers, have an incentive to optimism in this musical play's long run in London and other foreign capitals, so it is quite likely that they will "plunge" heavily on the production, and the result ought to be interesting for the public.

The play by Augustus Thomas which is to open the Harris Theatre has been renamed "The Model." It, too, had the advantage of a Spring trial, and now awaits only the metropolitan indorsement—a thing, of course, that may not be guessed in advance. More than usual interest will attach to the production at the Liberty with an English company of Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblauch's "Milestones," which has been one of the successes of the year in London. And coincident with its appearance will come the opening of the new Eltinge Forty-second Street Theatre, with Bayard Veiller's play "Within the Law," which has already had a long run in Chicago, and which is said to present an interesting study of certain actual conditions.

Practically all of these plays will be running by Sept. 1, so competition along Forty-second Street promises to be keen.

* * *

To the casual observer such a segregation of interests might seem rather hazardous. With one or two new plays, instead of half a dozen, bidding for favor, he might suppose that the chance for individual success and profit would be greater. But the theatrical manager has come to believe that up to a certain point "one good show helps another." In other words, the person who feels one night that he has had value received for the $2 invested in a theatre ticket will be the more willing and anxious to make a similar investment the next night. Of course, the reverse of the proposition is equally true.

Again, it is assumed that some of these offerings will be such great hits that people will be turned away. In which case the theatre next door or near-by is likely to benefit by the overflow. The wise manager therefore, though he may not be able to put all his eggs into one basket, tries to bring his basket as near as possible to others, so that he may at least reap the benefit of the trade that "comes along."

* * *

The uncertainty of the theatrical "game," as it is popularly termed, is illustrated in the effect of the prolonged cool spell on those theatres that still house attractions. Not in years were there as many "early" closings along Broadway. The past season was not by any means a record-breaking one for success. With the coming of Spring and the advent of Summer the managers naturally assumed that an even greater reticence would be noticed on the part of ticket buyers. Consequently many theatres that usually prolong their seasons to the end of May closed the doors several weeks earlier.

But for the most part the weather has been favorable to theatregoing and a bit discouraging to those who usually think about getting away to the seashore and the mountains at this time of the year. More people than usual are still in town, and there has been the usual influx of out-of-town visitors. The result is that the few theatres still prolonging runs are doing a very satisfying business, and a few more might have kept the doors open with profit. Which thought, naturally, has caused some sorrow.

WINTER GARDEN'S NEW SHOW

"Passing Show of 1912" and "Ballet of 1830" to be Given.

The management of the Winter Garden announced yesterday that the engagement of the present entertainment, "Whirl of Society," "A Night with the Pierrots," and "The Rose of Ispahan," will come to a close on Saturday, June 29. The house will remain closed only one week, however, as a new entertainment will be put on, to open on July 8.

Rehearsals of the new attraction will begin to-day. It will consist of a revue called "The Passing Show of 1912" and "The Ballet of 1830." Ned Wayburn has engaged as producing stage director. The book of "The Passing Show of 1912" is by Sidney Rosenfeld, and the music is by Louis A. Hirsch and Irving Berlin, with lyrics by Harold Atteridge. This part of the entertainment will be presented by a new organization, as far as the Winter Garden is concerned, with only a few of the present principals included in the company. Charles Ross will be one of the newcomers, but no other names have been announced.

"The Ballet of 1830" was done originally at the Alhambra Theatre, London, and for the Winter Garden production there will be several of the original dancers, including Raymond and Augoust, Nellie Brown, and Miss Xenia G. Moore.

Most of the principals of the present Winter Garden company will start on vacations immediately after the closing of their season. Al Jolson is planning an automobile trip to San Francisco, Josie Collins expects to go to Canada for a short rest, and the other principals will spend the Summer in nearby resorts.

Miss Metcalf Married to A. E. Ward.

The marriage of Miss Catherine Isobel Metcalf, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Homer R. Metcalf of Palisades, N. J., to Mr. Artemas E. Ward of Hackensack took place Saturday evening in the Grantwood Congregational Church. The Rev. G. H. Elkins, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony. The wedding was attended by more than 200 friends of the couple from this city and New Jersey. The matron of honor was Mrs. Edward Fox, a sister of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids were Miss Gladys Millard, daughter of Bailey Millard, the writer, and Miss Carrie Giles.

Festival at St. Ignatius Loyola.

The ladies Sodality, connected with the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, at Eighty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, will hold a June festival in the large courtyard of the church on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 18 and 19. The proceeds are to go toward furnishing a new parish house recently acquired by the church.

ROUT MEXICAN REBELS.

Federals Defeat 600 in Durango—Zapata Reverse in Morelos.

CATALINA, Durango, June 16.—After an all-day fight the Mexican Federal force under Lieut. Col. Riveroll routed 600 rebels under Escajado and Muirillo yesterday at Haciende Catalina, fifty-two miles northeast of Durango. No report of casualties is available.

MADERA, Chihuahua, Mexico, June 16.—The withdrawal of the commands of "Cheche" Campos and of Col. Felix Terrazas from Santa Ysabel clears points between Chihuahua and Madera of rebel troops except for two small garrisons, one at Cusihuiriachic and another at Santa Tomas.

The Federals are in evidence between this point and Chihuahua, although there are said to be Government troops operating between here and Juarez.

The bodies of Federal prisoners captured at Aguaje on Monday and executed are still hanging. Friends of the dead men apparently are afraid to cut them down. Foreigners here have no fear of injury.

MEXICO CITY, June 16.—Travelers from the South yesterday reported that Gen. Juveniero Robles has recently delivered a crushing blow to followers of Zapata in the vicinity of Huitzilac and Tres Marias in Morelos. The rebel loss is placed at more than 100 dead and wounded. Many prisoners taken by the Federals were said to have been hanged.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, June 16.—Skirmishing occurred to-day between outposts of the Federals and rebels at La Cruz, fifty miles south of Bachimba, the rebel stronghold, resulting in the loss to the Government of twelve, and to the rebels two dead, according to reports received to-night at Gen. Orozco's headquarters here.

EIGHT HURT IN AUTO WRECK.

Commodore Kuehnle's Nephew Pinned Under Telegraph Pole.

Special to The New York Times.

EGG HARBOR, N. J., June 16.—Eight persons, packed in a small runabout, were injured when the car crashed into a telegraph pole this afternoon a mile and a half from here on the Shore Road. The automobile was owned and driven by Henry Kuehnle, Jr., a nephew of Commodore Louis Kuehnle of Atlantic City. In the car were Chester Butler, Frank O. Breder of this city, Miss Grace Somers, two sisters and two young men from Atlantic City.

The car struck a sandy spot, skidded, and crashed into a telegraph pole, which snapped a few feet above the ground and in falling struck Kuehnle on the head, pinning him in his seat. Breder and Butler, who were on the running board, jumped, Breder breaking his leg. The others were thrown out. Kuehnle, unconscious, was hurried to a doctor's office. It is believed that he has concussion of the brain.

HARVARD MEN AT CONEY.

After Welcome by Luna Band 500 of Them Go Sight Seeing.

About 500 of the Harvard men who have been attending the reunion in this city visited Coney Island yesterday afternoon and evening. Most of them landed at 4 o'clock at Sea Gate in the steamer Christina and in two steam yachts of the New York Yacht Club, the Ranger, owned by Thomas W. Slocum, President of the Harvard Club, and the Viking, owned by George F. Baker, Jr. Others went to Coney by automobile.

When Coney Island got word yesterday morning of the intended invasion by Harvard men, Phil Remlein's Luna Band assembled in a lot back of the park and spent several hours practicing Harvard airs. The band was at Sea Gate when the flotilla arrived with the college men, and led the way to the amusement park. There was no set programme for the visitors, who broke up into groups and spent the evening seeing the sights.

UMPIRE ASSAULT COSTLY.

Pittsburgher Fined $100 and Costs with Nine Months in Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., June 16.—For assaulting Ralph C. Kennedy, umpire of H. C. Frick League, Charles Hague, a spectator at yesterday's game, was sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution, a fine of $100 and serve nine months in the county jail. The assault followed the game between Leisering and Smock.

Judge Umbel, before pronouncing sentence, delivered an address on clean baseball, being one of the most enthusiastic fans in the county. He said that there was no justification for assaults on umpires, and that he would make an example.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN CALHOUN CHEW, father of the Rev. J. Marshall Chew, rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd in Newburg, died on Saturday at the Colonial Hotel in this city. Mr. Chew, who lived with his son, was born in the South 74 years ago. He studied law and after obtaining his degree came North. He was at one time the head of several railroad organizations. He was one of the Commissioners appointed by Gen. Grant to organize the Centennial Exposition in 1876. Mr. Chew was a descendant of one of the original settlers of Jamestown.

JEANIE TURNBULL of Washington, a daughter of the late Col. William Turnbull, U. S. A., died on Saturday at the home of her cousin, Mrs. Brockholst, at Newport, R. I. Her body will be taken to Washington for burial.

MICHAEL GALLUCCI, an attorney of Queens and a brother of ex-Assistant District Attorney Louis Gallucci of that borough, died on Saturday in the Polyclinic Hospital. Mr. Gallucci was born in Italy 36 years ago. He was a graduate of the New York Law School and was Secretary of the School Board of Newtown district. He leaves a widow and one child.

JOSEPH HORNUNG, an expert machinist who helped to set up the machinery in the Monitor and supervised the installation of the machinery in the first battleship Maine, died on Friday at his home, 654 Fifty-first Street, Brooklyn. He was long employed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Mr. Hornung was born in Germany 77 years ago.

EMILY E. DESHONS, wife of the late L. Alexander Prescott Deshons, died on Saturday at her home, 361 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, in her 76th year. She was Miss Reynolds, daughter of William Reynolds, a pioneer sugar refiner. She was born in New York. Mrs. Deshons leaves four children and five grandchildren.

LESTER THOMAS GILL, son of a hotel keeper well known in this city and Rockaway, died on Saturday at the home of his father at Rockaway Beach. Although only 16 years old, he had gained a name as a swimmer, having won many races in this city.

CLARENCE F. CARROLL of Marblehead, Mass., died suddenly in Warner, N. H., on Saturday. He was 61 years old and a graduate of the class of 1875 of Yale. From 1902 to 1911 Mr. Carroll was Superintendent of Schools in Rochester.

STEPHEN RANSOM, 64 years old, died suddenly on Saturday night on his way to his home, 237 West 131st Street. He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution. He leaves a widow, one son, and a daughter.

WILLIAM MAXWELL, a retired Sandy Hook pilot, died on Friday at his home, 61 Sherman Street, Brooklyn. He was 93 years old.

CHARLES H. MacDONALD, an electrical engineer employed at the Custom House, died on Friday at his home, 76 Fountain Avenue, Brooklyn. He was 40 years old and a member of the Royal Arcanum.

HANNAH M. NICHOLS, the wife of Adelbert S. Nichols, a real estate dealer and President of the Harlem Board of Commerce, died on Friday at her Summer home in Dutchess County. Mrs. Nichols was 62 years old. She belonged to the Mount Morris Baptist Church, the Harlem Philharmonic Society, and the Board of Managers of the Silver Cross Day Nursery and the Baptist Home for Boys.

Mrs. LOUISE WACK KOSMAK, wife of Emil H. and mother of Dr. George W. Kosmak, died at her home, 23 East Ninety-third Street, on Thursday. She was 58 years old.

MARY LEE TAYLOR, wife of P. W. Taylor, a jeweler at 464 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, died yesterday at her residence, 289 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn. She was 73 years old. She was a manager of the Graham Institute in Washington Avenue, Brooklyn. Four children survive her.

Mrs. CATHERINE M. STRANG died Friday of old age at her home in Philadelphia. She was born in Peekskill, N. Y., eighty-seven years ago. She leaves a brother, William B. Strang of Yonkers.

CHARLES KORNFELD, a retired cigar manufacturer, died yesterday at his residence at Edgemere, L. I., at the age of 87. He was born in Bohemia. He leaves six children.

WILLIAM O. MILNE, former Department Commander of the Rhode Island G. A. R., died at his home in Newport, yesterday. He took part in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac.

CHARLES H. HALSTEAD, 66 years, died yesterday in Newburg, N. Y., from a complication of diseases. He was Secretary of the Central Hudson Steamboat Company, of which former Gov. Odell is the head.

MAGIC HINDU WORD CALMS ZOO LEOPARD

Man in a Red Turban Teaches Keeper Bill Snyder a New Wrinkle.

IT SOUNDS LIKE "A-WAASHA"

But What It Means the Hindu Didn't Say—Ewe's Milk as a Hair Restorer.

"An experience of a few days ago has fixed me more firmly in the belief that there is always something strange and new to be learned in the handling of wild animals," said "Bill" Snyder, head keeper of the Zoo in Central Park yesterday, as he related the happenings of the week. Dick, the leopard, has been suffering from a fit of temper. As Snyder explained, the animal was not sick, but had developed such a bad humor that he got to hate himself and made life miserable for the keepers.

Nothing pleased him, and after Dick came near getting Keeper Cunningham's hand in a vicious snap of his jaws Snyder was called in to prescribe for the animal. Dick did not improve under his treatment and developed a positive dislike for "Bill."

Snyder was standing at one side of the leopard cage engaged in the strenuous and hopeless task of restoring Dick to good humor when a dark-skinned man with a red turban appeared in front of the leopard cage. Dick, who had been crouched in the corner snarling and striking out, cat like, with one great paw, saw the Hindu as soon as Snyder did, and immediately a change came over the beast. Lying flat and with every manifestation of pleasure, the beast began to crawl slowly toward the visitor, completely ignoring the keeper.

The man at the front of the cage started back in surprise, and then he leaned over the railing separating the visitors from the cage and gazed intently at the leopard. His scrutiny lasted several seconds and then he began to speak to Dick in a strange language. The great cat rushed close to the bars and watched the Hindu. Their mutual gaze lasted for about five minutes, Dick rubbing his sides against the bars, and then the visitor passed along. With his departure Dick's bad humor returned.

Snyder followed the Hindu and caught up with him just outside the lion house. The man, who spoke fairly good English, told Snyder that he had recognized the leopard.

"I am not much of what Pat Keenan of the monkey house would call a languager," said Snyder, "and there were some parts of the Indian's story I could not make out, especially his names and titles. Dick, the leopard, has been six years in the Park, and he was about four years old when we got him. The fellow in the red hat said that Dick was the cub of a leopard which had belonged to Belot Rah, or something that sounded like that. He knew Dick under another name which I will not pretend I can pronounce. The details of the story did not interest me, but this I know, Dick and the visitor were acquainted all right."

Snyder and the Hindu, followed by Cunningham and some other keepers, went back into the lion house. Upon catching sight of the dark-skinned man, Dick again showed that he recognized him and was glad to see him. He positively wiggled with pleasure when the stranger spoke to him and this time the man, who had been taken inside the railing, rubbed the animal's head, to the surprise of the keepers and the delight of the spectators. After seven years the man and the beast recognized each other at once and renewed their friendship, says Snyder.

After their meeting Snyder, convinced that the man was a friend of the leopard, told him of the trouble he was having because of Dick's exceedingly bad temper.

"I can fix that," Snyder says the Hindu exclaimed, and so they went back to the cage for the second time. Following the instructions of the Indian, Snyder went to the cage in advance. Dick was not pleased with his coming and went off in a perfect tempest of rage.

"Dick, Dick," Snyder called coaxingly, but the big cat was not to be soothed.

While Dick was snarling and snapping the stranger slipped up behind Snyder. The keeper stepped to one side quickly and the bad-humored leopard caught sight of the Indian.

"Watch," commanded the Indian.

The man in the turban leaned forward, and, with his face to the bars, said slowly three times something which Snyder says sounded like "A-waasha, a-waasha, a-waasha."

The effect upon Dick, Snyder says, was magical. The animal dropped its air of defiance and walked over to a corner and lay down blinking his eyes and licking his paws contentedly.

"I was very glad of the chance visit of that Indian," said Snyder, with great fervency. "Like the man in 'The Forty Thieves,' I have the open sesame and I have been using it with great success in Dick's case. Now when the leopard gets in a tantrum and wants to break up things I simply go to the front of his cage and, looking the animal straight in the eyes, say 'A washer,' three times and with great deliberation.

"I don't know what it means, but I have found you cannot vary the formula. I tried once, 'Oh, you washer!' but it did not pacify the animal. I forgot to ask the Hindu what 'washer' meant, and if I can ever find another Hindu I will ask him to translate."

Snyder and a detail of keepers spent much of yesterday afternoon in the sheepfold milking the ewes, and Snyder discovered for the first time that there was a demand for ewe's milk. One of the keepers asked him if he could take a bottle away with him. He was questioned and he said that a motorman on the Third Avenue Line with whom he traveled had asked him for some.

His motorman friend had explained that in his opinion ewe's milk was excellent as a persuader of hair on bald heads. He got the bottle. Bob Hurton, Snyder's assistant, said:

"Bill, you are scientifically inclined; let's try the milk on the bald-headed eagle."

The suggestion was not well received.

Mrs. Littleton to Talk on Jefferson.

One of the features of the safe and sane celebration of the Fourth of July will be an illustrated lecture on Thomas Jefferson, which will be given by Mrs. Martin W. Littleton, wife of Congressman Littleton. The Mayor's Fourth of July Committee received the offer of the lecture from Mrs. Littleton yesterday, and lost no time in sending their acceptance. Announcement will be made later of the time and place the lecture will be given.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Henry Bergman, last season in "The Typhoon," has been engaged by Liebler & Co. for the role of the Well of Wisdom in "The Daughter of Heaven," the Chinese drama to be staged at the Century Theatre next Fall. Mr. Bergman is the first to be engaged for this play.

Cohan & Harris will make their first production of the new season on July 8 at Atlantic City, when Frances Nordstrom's farce, "Room 44," will be presented. The company will include Henry E. Dixey, William Boyd, Horace James, Lincoln Plummer, Andrew Buckley, Gerald Bidewell, Charles P. Glocker, Mrs. Stuart Robson, Edna Baker, Mrs. Katherine Stewart, Adelaide Hastings, and Ada Gilman.

Walter Damrosch will begin the selection of singers for his new light opera, "The Dove of Peace," at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre next Thursday morning. He announces that amateurs with good voices will receive the same consideration as those who have had stage experience.

Kent's Rotary Knife Cleaners

Cleans and sharpens in five seconds.

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45th St. & 6th Av., New York.

THOMAS P. ANSCHUTZ DIES.

Was Instructor at Pennsylvania Fine Arts Academy Thirty Years.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 16.—Thomas Pollock Anschutz, a noted figure painter, died to-day at his home in Fort Washington. His deftness with the brush and pallette was equalled if not surpassed by ability to impart his knowledge to students in the thirty years that he was an instructor at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

Mr. Anschutz was recipient of the much coveted gold medal of the academy, a distinction which had been Whistler's and Sargent's before him. He had been ill since last November. The artist at that time was stricken with heart disease. He was forced to abandon his work and tearfully bade his classes good-bye.

In addition to honors accorded him here, Mr. Anschutz was awarded a gold medal at the Buenos Aires exposition for his painting, "The Shadows."

Mr. Anschutz was born in Kentucky in 1851. He became a pupil of Thomas Eakins, who before him was a professor of painting at the Pennsylvania Academy. Two paintings of Mr. Anschutz, which attracted wide attention were: "The Iron Worker's Noontime," which was acquired by T. B. Clarke of New York City, and "The Way to Live."

DR. EDMUND CARLETON DEAD.

Professor of Surgery and Had Practiced Here 41 Years.

Dr. Edmund Carleton, for twenty-five years Professor of Surgery at the Medical College for Women, and an instructor in the New York Medical College and Flower Hospital, died on Saturday at his home, 171 West Ninety-fifth Street. He was a member of many medical societies, and was on the consulting staff of Ward's Island, Flower, Hahnemann, Metropolitan, and other hospitals.

Dr. Carleton was born on Dec. 11, 1839. He was a son of Judge Edmund Carleton, an Abolitionist who maintained a station on the "underground railway" before the civil war. Dr. Carleton joined the Northern forces, and participated in thirteen engagements and carried dispatches between the front and Washington. He practiced in New York for forty-one years.

D. M. Munger Dead.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., June 16.—Divine M. Munger died to-night in his home, on the Pratt estate at Glen Cove, of which he had been Superintendent for the last twenty-five years. He was born in Peekskill seventy years ago. When the late Charles Pratt of Brooklyn bought the Glen Cove place Mr. Munger was placed in charge of the property. He organized the Benevolent Association of the lighter department of the Pennsylvania Railroad and was one of the organizers of the Pilots' Association of the United States. He was a thirty-second-degree Mason.

Col. Edward B. Tenbroeck.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 16.—Col. Edward B. Tenbroeck, aged 66 years, died at St. Peter's Hospital yesterday morning from injuries received in a fall from the stoop of his lodging house, 85 North Hawk Street. He was a son of the late Cornelius Tenbroeck, who was at one time Clerk of the Court of Appeals and later in charge of the Land Tax Bureau in the State Controller's office.

LEROY-BEAULIEU DIES WAS PEACE ADVOCATE

Authority on Political and Religious Questions Which Have Torn France.

WROTE RUSSIAN HISTORIES

Director of the Institute of France and Free School of Political Science, and Knight of Legion of Honor.

PARIS, June 16.—Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, Director of the Institute of France, died to-day. He was born in 1842.

M. Leroy-Beaulieu was closely identified with the peace movement. He was an extensive writer.

Anatole Henri Jean Baptiste Leroy-Beaulieu, who was born on Feb. 18, 1842, at Lisieux, was the author of a great variety of works, chiefly on historical, political, and religious subjects. He published one volume of poems, "Hours of Solitude," in 1865, but since that time his writings have been for the most part historical or controversial. He published several studies of periods of Russian history.

In recent years he was better known as a propagandist and writer on the religious and political questions which have torn France.

M. Leroy-Beaulieu was a Director of the Free School of Political Science at Paris, a member of the Institute of France, and a Knight of the Legion of Honor. His works include "The Restoration of French Historical Monuments," "A Troupe of Comedians," "Emperor, King, Pope, Restoration," "The Empire of the Czars and Russians," "Nicholas Milutine," "The Liberal Catholics," "The Church and the Liberalism from 1830 to Our Own Days," "Papacy, Socialism, and Democracy," "The Jews and Anti-Semitism," "Russian and European Studies," "Anti-Protestanism," "The Doctrines of Hate," "Religious Congregations and the Expansion of France," "Christianity and Democracy," and "Christianity and Socialism."

Prof. William Watson Goodwin.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 16.—William Watson Goodwin, Professor Emeritus of Greek Literature at Harvard University and one of the best-known Greek scholars in this country, died at his home in Cambridge last night, aged 81 years. Prof. Goodwin was the author of several Greek textbooks, was a member of various educational societies here and abroad, and was a Knight of the Greek Order of the Redeemer. He had received honorary degrees from the University of Bonn, Amherst, Cambridge, England; Columbia, Edinburgh, Harvard, Chicago, Yale, Oxford, and Gottingen.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

SOLOMON.—June 11, 515 West 110th St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Solomon, a daughter.

WITZ.—June 15, 1,202 Lexington Av., to Mr. and Mrs. F. Witz, a daughter.

Married.

RODGERS—MARSH.—On Sunday, June 16, 1912, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Stevens, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Kathryn Ryerson Marsh to Warren Amiel Rodgers.

WARD—METCALF.—At the Grantwood Congregational Church, Grantwood, N. J., Catherine I. Metcalf, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Homer R. Metcalf of Palisade, N. J., granddaughter and great granddaughter of the late William and John Garside of Newark, N. J., to Artemas E. Ward.

BOHM—STEINHART.—June 10, Carolyn Steinhart to Dr. Leo W. Bohm.

ELIASBERG—ROTHBLATT.—June 11, Bessie Rothblatt to Dr. Bernard H. Eliasberg.

FELLERMAN—REISS.—June 11, Blanch Reiss to Isadore J. Fullerman.

FRIED—HOLLANDER.—June 12, Bertha Hollander to Albert Fried.

GOUGH—EVANS.—June 15, Alice L. Evans to William H. Gough.

GRIFFIN—STUART.—June 15, Jessie Stuart to Frank J. Griffin.

KOPLIK—STERN.—June 12, Selma Stern to Charles M. Koplik.

LANDE—PECHNER.—June 16, Celia Pechner to Joseph Lande.

LATZ—PROSSER.—June 16, Evangeline Prosser to Bertram Latz.

LEHMANN—SCHALL.—June 12, Rae Schall to Edward Lehmann.

MAYPER — GREENBERG. — June 12, Leah Greenberg to Alexander A. Mayper.

MORITZ—FLUSSER.—June 12, Lilly Flusser to Melvin M. Moritz.

NATHAN—GREENBERG.—June 11, Lillian Greenberg to Simon Nathan.

NIEWENHOUS—ROUX.—June 11, Helen Roux to Siebrand H. Niewenhous.

SCHALL—COOK.—June 10, Emma Cook to Frederick W. Schall.

SHACK—HAYMAN.—June 12, Florence Hayman to Julius Shack.

Brooklyn.

BEAN—SHERIDAN.—June 15, Mabel Sheridan to Dr. Fred A. Bean.

SCHAUFELBERGER—ISEMAN.—June 12, Johanna Iseman to Frederick C. Schaufelberger.

SCHWAB—DROGE.—June 15, Carolyn Droge to Joseph F. Schwab.

Died.

ALLEY.—At Babylon, L. I., June 15, 1912, Emily F. Alley, widow of the late William L. Alley. Funeral private.

BERNHARDT.—Martin J. Bernhardt died June 16. Funeral Tuesday, June 18, at 1 P. M. from his late residence, 2,594 3d Av.

BULLARD.—Peacefully at Litchfield, Conn., on Saturday, June 15, 1912, Elizabeth Belcher, daughter of the late William Sumner and Ella Belcher Bullard of Bridgeport, Conn. Funeral at her home at Litchfield, Tuesday, June 18, at 2 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station 8:55 A. M., and Litchfield in return at 4:50 P. M.

CAHOON.—At his residence, 170 West 123d St., Sunday, June 16, 1912, John Cahoon. Funeral service will be held in the chapel of the Reformed Church, Lenox Av., corner 123d St., on Tuesday, June 18, at 8:15 P. M. Relatives and friends and members of Getty's Lodge, No. 11, I. O. O. F., and members of Central Republican Club are invited. Kindly omit flowers.

CARLETON.—Edmund Carleton, M. D., June 15, 1912. Funeral at his late residence, 171 West 95th St., on Tuesday, June 18, at 2 P. M. Interment at Oneida, N. Y. Littleton (N. H.) papers please copy.

CARLETON.—The members of the Homoeopathic Medical Society of the County of New York are hereby requested to attend the funeral services of our late member, Dr. Edmund Carleton, to be held 2 P. M. Tuesday at 171 West 95th St.
J. WILFORD ALLEN, M. D., President.
LINDSLEY F. COCHEU, M. D., Secretary.

CHEW.—On June 15, 1912, of New York John Calhoun Chew, father of the Rev. John Marshall Chew of Newburg, N. Y. Funeral services at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, (in St. Columbus Chapel,) entrance on west side of cathedral, on Monday, June 17, at 11 A. M.

DEMING.—On June 15, 1912, at Litchfield, Conn., John Halleck, youngest son of Frederick and Emma L. Deming, in the 25th year of his age. Funeral private.

HARBISON.—Entered into rest Sunday June 16, 1912, Georgie H. Harbison, daughter of the late George W. Wood and wife of the late Lloyd R. Harbison. Notice of funeral later.

HASSLOCHER.—Mrs. Louise Hasslocher, wife of John B. Hasslocher, 1,261 Madison Av. Solemn requiem high mass will be offered at St. Joseph's Church, 87th St. and Avenue A, on Monday, June 17, 10 A. M. Relatives and friends invited. Interment private.

KING.—Entered into rest at Mount Vernon, N. Y., on June 15, 1912, Agnes Sands, beloved wife of Charles C. King. Funeral service will be held at her late residence, 322 North Fulton Av., Monday, 8 P. M. Interment private.

KORNFELD.—At the Frontenac, Edgemere, L. I., June 16, 1912, Charles Kornfeld, aged 87 years, beloved father of Julius, Henry, Emil, Edward, Alfred, and Miss Ottilie Hyams. Funeral services at Mount Zion Cemetery Tuesday morning at 10:30. Kindly omit flowers.

KOSMAK.—At late residence, 23 East 93d St., Thursday, June 13, 1912, Louise Wack, beloved wife of Emil H. Kosmak, aged 58 years. Interment at convenience of family.

MOORE.—On Sunday, June 16, at St. Luke's Hospital, in her fourth year, Margaret, beloved little daughter of John D. and Julia L. Moore of 404 West 115th St. Burial private.

MORGAN.—Charles Newton, in the 71st year of his age. Funeral at his home, at Lake Placid, on Monday morning, the 17th inst., at 11:30 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood.

MURFITT.—On Saturday, June 15, Jane, widow of Alfred C. Murfitt. Funeral service Tuesday evening, June 18, 7:30 o'clock, at her late residence, 33 N. Oxford St., Brooklyn. Interment at Greenwood.

NICHOLS.—On Friday, June 14, 1912, Hannah M., beloved wife of Adelbert S. Nichols and mother of Walter C. Nichols. Funeral Monday, June 17, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, 2,005 Madison Av.

PETERS.—Mary Adelaide, on June 15, beloved wife of Steven J., 525 West 150th St. Funeral Tuesday, June 18, at 10 A. M. from Church of St. Catherine of Genoa.

SAIDLER.—On June 15, Emily, widow of William Saidler. Funeral services on Tuesday at 1 o'clock from the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, near 8th Av.

SHEA.—On Sunday, June 16, Mary F., widow of the late John Augustus Shea, in the 66th year of her age. Funeral services on Tuesday, June 18, at 10 A. M., at St. Peter's Church, New Brighton, S. I.

STEVENS.—Suddenly, at his home, Rome, N. Y., June 14, 1912, Jim Stevens, in his 77th year.

STRANG.—At Philadelphia, June 14, Catherine Matilda Strang, daughter of the late Joseph White and Elizabeth Belcher Strang, aged 87 years. Funeral private.

TAYLOR.—On Sunday, June 16, 1912, at her late residence, 289 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, Mary Lee, wife of P. W. Taylor, in the 73d year of her age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

TENBROECK.—At Albany, June 15, 1912, Col. Edward B. Tenbroeck. Funeral services at the Albany Rural Cemetery Chapel this (Monday) afternoon upon arrival of local train leaving Albany 3 o'clock.

WILSON.—On June 13, 1912, at his residence, 4,228 Walnut St., Philadelphia, George B. Wilson, in his 71st year. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

BARNETT.—Louis, 3 Catharine St., June 15.

BARNUM.—Joseph I., 415 Fort Washington Av., June 14, aged 74. Funeral private.

BLIGH.—Patrick, June 15. Funeral 135 Avenue B, to-day, 2 P. M.

DAUB.—Frida, 299 East 52d St., June 15, aged 62. Funeral to-day.

DOLL.—Philip, 362 East 183d St., June 14. Funeral to-day, 2:30 P. M.

DONNELLEN.—Joseph, June 15, aged 22. Funeral 171 8th Av.

DUFFY.—James F., 1,194 Fulton Av., Bronx, June 15. Funeral to-day, 10:30 A. M.

EGBERT.—Kate J., 314 West 22d St., June 15. Funeral service to-day.

FAUERBACH.—Louis, 180 Edgecombe Av., June 15, aged 79. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.

FREUDENTHAL.—Benno, 686 Tinton Av., Bronx, June 14.

GERAGHTY.—Charles, 216 West 19th St., June 14. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.

HAUSMANN.—Margaretta, 325 East 80th St., June 15, aged 69. Funeral private.

KOOP.—Anna, 298 West Houston St., June 15.

McNULTY.—John D., 345 West 43d St., June 15. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.

MEYER.—Catherine, 228 East 103d St., June 14. Funeral to-day, 2:30 P. M.

PRENDERGAST.—Martin, June 15. Funeral 338 2d Av., to-morrow.

RANSOM.—Stephen, 237 West 131st St., June 15. Funeral private.

VAUGHAN.—James A., 158 East 48th St., June 15. Funeral to-day, 8:30 A. M.

Brooklyn.

HALPIN.—Margaret F., 316 7th Av., June 15. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.

MACARTHY.—Christina, 1,351 46th St., June 15.

McHENRY.—James M., 179 68th St., June 15. Funeral to-day, 2:30 P. M.

MAXWELL.—William, 61 Sherman St., June 14, aged 93.

QUAIN.—Michael J., 70 Walcott St., June 15. Funeral to-morrow.

RUSSELL.—George A., 623 St. Mark's Av., June 15. Funeral service to-day.

SHIEL.—Donald C., 707 Carroll St., June 15. Funeral service to-day.

WILLDRIDGE.—William, 162 Grand Av., June 14, aged 19.

Jersey City.

FINK.—Philipp, 159 Zabriskie St., June 15. Funeral to-morrow, 1 P. M.

Westchester County.

DUHRKOP.—Frederick, White Plains, June 15, aged 68. Funeral notice later.

HASBROUCK.—Helen M., Larchmont, June 15. Funeral to-day.

In Memoriam.

CERF. — Henry; unveiling monument Mount Carmel Cemetery June 23, 2:30 P. M.

COOK.—Josephine, in memory of; died June 17, 1911.

HERSCHMAN.—Adolph; unveiling monument Washington Cemetery June 23, 3 P. M.

HIGGINS.—Malvina J.; mass St. Jerome's Church to-morrow, 8 A. M.

ISAACS.—Carrie; unveiling monument Mount Carmel Cemetery June 23, 2 P. M.

JACOBS.—Joseph, in memory of; died June 17, 1911.

JACOBSON. — Amelia; unveiling monument Macpelah Cemetery June 23, 3 P. M.

KIELY.—Anna; mass St. Rita's Church June 22, 9 A. M.

LINDNER.—Katie, in memory of; died June 20, 1906.

LYNCH.—Patrick F.; mass Church of the Presentation, Bronx, to-day, 9 A. M.

McGOVERN.—Elizabeth T., in memory of; died June 18, 1910.

McKENNA.—Thomas F., in memory of; died June 18, 1908.

MAYER.—Jacob; unveiling monument Salem Fields Cemetery June 23, 3 P. M.

MORSE.—Raphael; unveiling monument Washington Cemetery June 23, 2 P. M.

PLUNKETT.—Marcella C., in memory of; died June 19, 1906.

SCULLY.—John S.; mass Church of Our Lady of Guadalupe June 19, 9 A. M.

WOYTHALER.—Fanny, in memory of; died June 17, 1911.

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WASHINGTON CLUB'S BASEBALL RECORD

Senators Win Sixteen Straight Games, All on Other Clubs' Grounds.

The Washington Club of the American League has just closed its first Western invasion of the year after establishing a record unparalleled in the history of baseball—winning sixteen consecutive games on foreign fields. To-morrow afternoon, the Senators play the Philadelphia Athletics on their home grounds and unless bad weather interferes the greatest crowd that ever saw a ball game in Washington will be on hand to welcome the onrushing Senators. Fans in the Capital City, always noted for their loyalty, despite the lowly position which the team has occupied in years past, are planning to give Clarke Griffith and his climbers a big reception in Washington and baseball enthusiasts for miles around have applied for tickets so as to share in the demonstration.

The wonderful spurt which has made the Washington team the sensation of the year, began on Memorial Day afternoon at Boston, when the Senators, with the famous Walter Johnson on the mound, defeated the Red Sox by the score of 5 to 0. On Friday, May 31, the team was on the road and it began its Western invasion at St. Louis on Saturday, June 1. The Browns went down to four successive defeats, and the Chicago White Sox, who had been making a runaway race from the other clubs, received similar treatment in the four-game series, which opened in the Windy City on June 5. From Chicago the Senators moved on to Detroit and the Tigers were equally powerless in their four-game series with Griffith's speeding crew. On Thursday last the Senators opened in Cleveland—the last stand on the Western trip—for a series of four games. The Naps took the count on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, making sixteen successive victories for Washington. The two teams were scheduled to clash again yesterday and Walter Johnson was due for the pitching assignment. Rain prevented the game.

The major league record for consecutive victories was established in 1884 by Frank Bancroft's Providence team, when twenty successive games were won. Charley Radbourne, the greatest pitcher of the time and one of the greatest in the history of the game, worked in a majority of these victories.

Fielder Jones's Chicago White Sox in 1906 won nineteen games in a row. This spurt brought the Sox to the front from a position close to the rear, and resulted in their winning the pennant that year. In September, 1909, the Pittsburgh team made a notable spurt and won sixteen consecutive games before being halted.

These records, however, pale before the remarkable feat just accomplished by the Senators. All the teams which made high runs in other years were favored to a great extent by playing on the home grounds and before friendly crowds. Washington has played every game on foreign fields. The winning spurt remains unbroken, and the Senators still have a chance to surpass the records made by Chicago and Providence. But it will be no easy task.

After playing one game with Philadelphia to-morrow the Senators go to Philadelphia and hook up with the world's champions in a four-game series at Shibe Park. It will be necessary to win all five games to establish a new mark for consecutive victories at home and abroad.

Another feature which makes the present run of the Senators all the more remarkable is the number of unseasoned youngsters on the team. Moeller, Shanks, Foster, Cunningham, and Gandil are comparative unknowns in major league ranks, also Pitchers Cashion and Engle, who have done their part in establishing the record with Walter Johnson, Bob Groom, Tom Hughes, and the other veteran pitchers.

Chicago Now in Third Place.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Boston defeated Chicago, 6 to 4, to-day in the third game of the series and forced the locals into third place. Lange and Wood fought a pitching duel, but the visitors found the former in the fifth and eighth innings, scoring enough runs to clinch the victory. Lord hit a home run in the first inning, counting Rath before him. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf.	4	2	1	3	0	Rath, 2b.	2	1	1	2	7
Yerkes, 2b.	3	0	1	2	2	Lord, 3b.	4	1	1	2	1
Speaker, cf.	5	0	0	1	1	Calla'n, lf.	4	0	0	2	1
Lewis, lf.	3	1	3	2	0	Collins, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
Gard'r, 3b.	3	0	0	0	5	Fourn'r, 1b.	3	1	1	15	0
Stahl, 1b.	4	1	1	10	0	Bodie, cf.	4	0	2	2	0
Wagner, ss.	4	0	1	1	0	Weaver, ss.	4	1	0	1	3
Cady, c.	4	1	1	7	0	Block, c.	3	0	0	3	1
Wood, p.	3	1	0	1	0	Lange, p.	2	0	0	0	4
Total	33	6	8	27	8	Total	30	4	5	27	17

Errors—Lord, Weaver, Lange, Wagner.

Boston	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	—6
Chicago	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Lewis, Fournier, Wagner, Yerkes. Home run—Lord. Sacrifice hits—Block, Lange, Yerkes, (2,) Gardner. Stolen bases—Rath, Fournier, Yerkes, (2.) Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Boston, 6. Base on balls—Off Lange, 3; off Wood, 3. First base on errors—Boston, 2; Chicago, 1. Struck out—By Lange, 4; by Wood, 5. Wild pitch—Lange. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Sheridan. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes.

Athletics Defeat Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., June 16.—Philadelphia got a flying start of five runs to-day, and taking advantage of nearly all of Detroit's seven errors, downed the Tigers 8 to 6 in the final game of the series. Stanage's throwing and great catches by Oldring and McInnes were the bright spots. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Lord, rf.	4	1	1	2	0	Bush, ss.	4	0	0	4	2
Oldring, cf.	5	2	1	5	0	Bauman, 2b.	3	0	0	3	0
Collins, 2b.	3	2	3	4	4	Louden, 2b.	2	1	1	1	0
Baker, 3b.	5	1	1	0	4	Cobb, cf.	5	1	3	0	0
Magg't, lf.	4	1	0	2	0	Craw'd, rf.	5	1	3	1	0
McInnes, 1b.	4	1	2	11	0	Deleh'y, lf.	4	1	1	1	1
Barry, ss.	3	0	1	0	3	Gainer, 1b.	3	2	2	10	1
Egan, c.	4	0	0	3	1	Mori'y, 3b.	3	0	1	2	4
Plank, p.	4	0	2	0	1	Stanage, c.	4	0	2	5	4
						Dubuc, p.	4	0	1	0	4
Total	36	8	11	27	13	Total	37	6	1	27	16

Errors—Bush, Bauman, (3,) Cobb, Stanage.

Philadelphia	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	—8
Detroit	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	—6

Two-base hits—Crawford, Louden, Oldring. Three-base hits—Gainer, 2. Sacrifice flies—Gainer, Moriarty. Sacrifice hit—Barry. Stolen bases—Moriarty, Collins, (2.) Double plays—Stanage to Moriarty; Baker to Collins to McInnes. Left on bases—Detroit, 8; Philadelphia, 6. First base on balls—Off Plank, 1; off Dubuc, 4. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Struck out—By Plank, 3; by Dubuc, 4. Wild pitch—Dubuc, 2. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Westervelt and Evans.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

Connecticut League.

All games postponed; rain.

New York State League.

At Albany—Troy, 2; Albany, 0.
At Elmira—Elmira, 4; Binghamton, 2.
At Utica—Utica, 3; Syracuse, 2. Utica, 7; Syracuse, 4.
At Wilkesbarre—Wilkesbarre, 3; Scranton, 2.

American Association.

At Louisville—Milwaukee, 8; Louisville, 0. Milwaukee, 8; Louisville, 3.
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 1; St. Paul, 0; (10 innings.) St. Paul, 4; Indianapolis, 2.
Other games postponed; rain.

Pacific Coast League.

At San Francisco—Los Angeles, 2; San Francisco, 0. Los Angeles, 11; San Francisco, 3.
At Los Angeles—Sacramento, 6; Vernon, 2. Vernon, 4; Sacramento, 3.
At Portland—Portland, 2; Oakland, 1.

College Stars for Big League.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 16.—Three Brown University baseball stars are expected to sign contracts with major league clubs before the end of the week. Big league scouts have watched the work of Capt. Ken Nash, the shortstop; Joe Consolman, the star right-hander, and Eddie Warner, the southpaw. Nash is slated to sign with the Cleveland team of the American League. Consolman is pledged to Pittsburgh of the National League, Mike Lynch, the old Brown star, later twirler for Pittsburgh, putting the lines on the Brown man. Warner has not yet decided whether it will be Philadelphia or Detroit, both of the American League. Both clubs are after him. Neither player will sign until after college closes on Wednesday.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
No Games Scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at St. Louis—rain.
Washington at Cleveland—rain.
Boston, 6; Chicago, 4.
Philadelphia, 8; Detroit, 6.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Toronto, 3; Jersey City, 2.
Buffalo, 1; Newark, 0.
Montreal at Providence—rain.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P. C.
New York	37	10	.787
Pittsburgh	27	20	.574
Cincinnati	29	23	.558
Chicago	26	21	.553
Philadelphia	20	24	.455
St. Louis	23	31	.426
Brooklyn	16	30	.348
Boston	15	34	.306

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P. C.
Boston	34	19	.642
Washington	33	21	.611
Chicago	33	22	.600
Philadelphia	28	21	.571
Detroit	26	30	.464
Cleveland	23	28	.451
New York	17	31	.354
St. Louis	15	37	.288

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P. C.
Rochester	31	16	.659
Baltimore	27	22	.551
Jersey City	27	25	.519
Buffalo	24	21	.533
Newark	24	27	.471
Toronto	22	25	.468
Montreal	21	28	.429
Providence	18	30	.375

Where They Play To-day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh at New York.
Cincinnati at Boston—2 games.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
No Games Scheduled.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Toronto at Jersey City.
Buffalo at Newark.
Rochester at Baltimore.
Montreal at Providence.

GIANTS WIN AT LONG BRANCH.

New Yorks Get Good Batting Practice in Defeating Jerseyites.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, June 16.—Showers here to-day put a damper on the baseball game between the Giants and Long Branch at the Hollywood Horse Show grounds, and only a small crowd saw the New Yorks easily defeat the local team by a score of 13 to 1. The game was a profitable afternoon's batting practice for Manager McGraw's youngsters, for twenty-one hits were made off Ramos and Smith, the Long Branch pitchers. Fred Merkle was in the game the first time in three weeks, and he got a triple and a double, while Fletcher, McCormick, and Burns got two-baggers.

The Giants started to pile up runs early and in the first two chapters had eight tallies to their credit. These were due to the lively batting revel in which the Giants amused themselves. The only run Long Branch got came in the fourth inning, when with two out Daly was safe on Fletcher's wild toss to first base. Daly stole second and scored on a single to right by Cronin.

Lively batting by the Giants gave three more runs in the seventh inning. Drucke and Shore did the pitching for New York, and both were very effective, only three hits going to the credit of the home team. The Cubans who hit the ball so hard a week ago were unable to connect safely to-day. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	LONG BRANCH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b.	3	2	2	0	1	Mend'a, 2b.	4	0	0	4	4
Shafer, 2b.	4	1	1	1	3	Ramos, ss, p.	4	0	0	1	3
Becker, cf.	5	1	3	0	0	Henri'z, 1b.	3	0	0	8	3
McCor'k, rf.	4	2	2	2	0	Gonza'z, c.	5	0	1	3	6
Merkle, 1b.	5	2	2	10	0	Daly, rf, cf.	4	1	0	1	0
Burns, lf.	4	2	4	4	0	Cro'n, cf, ss.	4	0	1	2	2
Fletcher, ss.	5	0	3	2	3	Lugue, lf.	4	0	0	2	1
Wilson, c.	1	1	1	3	1	Johnson, 3b.	2	0	1	4	3
Drucke, p.	2	1	2	1	2	Smith, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Hartley, c.	1	1	1	5	0	Morris, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Shore, p.	3	0	0	0	0						
Total	37	13	21	27	10	Total	33	1	3	27	23

Errors—Shafer, (2,) Fletcher, Ramos.

Giants	4	4	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	—13
Long Branch	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Burns, Merkle. Three-base hits—Merkle, Fletcher, McCormick. Sacrifice hits—McCormick, Hartley. Stolen bases—Becker, Burns, (3,) Wilson, Drucke, Shafer, Daly. Double plays—Smith, Gonzales, and Menditta. Struck out—By Smith, 1; by Drucke, 4; by Shore, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Smith, 2. Bases on balls—By Smith, 3; by Drucke, 1; by Ramos, 1. Umpire—Mr. Connor.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Toronto Beats Jersey City.

Although Jersey City outbatted Toronto by seven hits to three, the latter won the game at West Side Park in Jersey City yesterday by the score of 3 to 2. The Skeeters played a careless fielding game. The score:

TORONTO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	JERSEY CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Meyer, rf.	3	1	0	4	0	Breen, 2b.	4	0	1	1	5
O'Hara, lf.	4	0	0	1	0	McCrone, rf.	4	1	1	0	0
Dalton, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	Barrow, cf.	4	1	2	2	0
Shaw, cf.	3	0	0	0	0	Kelly, lf.	2	0	0	0	0
Jordan, 1b.	3	0	0	11	0	Dein'g'r, 1b.	4	0	1	15	0
Bradley, 3b.	4	0	0	1	4	Purtell, ss.	4	0	0	3	4
McCon'l, 2b.	4	1	1	3	5	Janvrin, 3b.	3	0	0	2	0
Holly, ss.	4	1	0	1	0	Rendeau, c.	4	0	2	4	2
Bemis, c.	4	0	2	6	2	Manser, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Rudolph, p.	4	0	0	0	5	McHale, p.	1	0	0	0	0
						*Wells	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	3	3	27	16	Total	33	2	7	27	13

*Batted for Janvrin in the fifth inning.

Errors—Holly, Breen, Purtell, (3,) Janvrin.

Toronto	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	—3
Jersey City	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Three-base hit—Deininger. Sacrifice fly—Deininger. Stolen bases—Bemis, Shaw, Rudolph, (2,) Breen, McCrone. Double plays—McConnell and Jordan. Left on bases—Toronto, 7; Jersey City, 6. Bases on balls—Off Rudolph, 2; off Manser, 2; off McHale, 1. Struck out—By Rudolph, 3; by McHale, 3. Wild pitch—Rudolph. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Guthrie and Nallin.

Newark Runners Stopped at Plate.

Buffalo took the measure of the Newark Indians in Newark yesterday in a brilliant game. The score was 1 to 0. The Bisons got their lone tally in the first inning on a single by Beck and a triple by Murray. From then on George Bell, who was on the mound for the locals, held the visiting herd to one hit. Their anxiety to score in the eighth inning was perhaps responsible for the failure of the braves to carry off the honors. In that session the locals had three hits with one man out and an error by Stock, but in trying to make home two of the runners were nailed. The score:

BUFFALO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEWARK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, ss.	4	0	0	1	5	Kirkp'k, 2b.	4	0	2	0	2
Tru'd'e, 2b.	4	0	0	5	2	Collins, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
Beck, 1b.	4	1	1	11	0	Seym'r, cf.	4	0	2	1	0
Murray, cf.	3	0	1	2	1	Swacina, 1b.	4	0	0	14	0
McCabe, rf.	3	0	0	1	0	Vaughn, ss.	3	0	1	3	4
Bues, 3b.	3	0	1	0	3	W. Zim'n, lf.	3	0	0	3	0
Schirm, lf.	3	0	0	1	0	E. Zim'n, 3b.	3	0	0	1	6
Mitch'l, c.	3	0	0	6	3	McCarty, c.	2	0	0	3	1
Beebe, p.	3	0	0	0	1	*Bernard	1	0	1	0	0
						Smith, c.	0	0	0	0	0
						Bell, p.	2	0	1	0	1
						†Kay	1	0	1	0	0
						Dent, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	1	3	27	15	Total	30	0	8	27	14

Errors—Vaughn, Stock, (2.)

*Batted for McCarty in the eighth inning.

†Batted for Bell in the eighth inning.

Buffalo	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Three-base hits—Murray, Seymour. Bases on balls—By Beebe, (2.) Struck out—By Bell, 3; by Beebe, 3. Hits—Off Bell, 3 in eight innings; off Dent, none in one inning. Double plays—Truesdale and Beck; Murray and Beck. First base on errors—Newark, 1; Buffalo, 1. Left on bases—Newark, 5; Buffalo, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Doyle. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

Cubs Beat Orioles 2 to 1.

BALTIMORE, June 16.—The Chicago Cubs to-day defeated the Baltimore team of the International League by the score of 2 to 1.

ALL-STAR SHOWS AT TWO BOXING CLUBS

Kennedy vs. Stewart at Garden A. C.—Featherweight Tourney at St. Nicholas A. C.

All-star shows at the Garden Athletic Club to-night and at the St. Nicholas Athletic Club to-morrow night stand out as the fistic features of the present week in Greater New York. Each club will put on three ten-round bouts, any one of which would have been considered strong enough as a single headliner during the Winter months. None of the other so-called big clubs will put on bouts this week, but a number of smaller clubs will stage shows on their regular nights.

The feature of the Garden Athletic Club card to-night is the ten-round bout between two of New York's prominent white heavyweights, Tom Kennedy and Jim Stewart. Stewart has been seriously regarded as a white hope since he defeated Carl Morris here. He will have a slight advantage in weight to-night, tipping the beam at 210 pounds, against 200 for Kennedy. An incentive to victory is the promise of a match with Luther McCarty, the Western heavyweight, at Madison Square Garden in about three weeks, and both men have trained hard for this contest, Kennedy at Hoboken and Stewart at the National Athletic Club in Brooklyn.

Two other ten-round bouts will be put on. One will bring together Willie Beecher and Phil Cross in a return engagement, while the other will show Steve Kennedy, the Lawrence featherweight, vs. Joe Dorr. Six-round bouts between Harlem Tommy Hopkins vs. Babe Davis and Fred McKay vs. Ray Simon will precede the ten-round bouts.

The St. Nicholas Athletic Club will put on a featherweight tournament to-morrow night. All six contestants have recently fought at the same club, and these bouts are the result of good work on previous occasions. All three bouts—Johnny Dundee vs. Young Wagner, Tommy Houck vs. Packey Hommey, and Charley White vs. Joe Shugrue—are return affairs. In their previous contests the boys fought so evenly that there was a difference of opinion on the results.

At the Royale A. C. of Brooklyn Wednesday night Gunboat Smith, the California heavyweight, who defeated Jack McFarland last week, will hook up with Sailor White of Newark in the star bout. Another ten-round bout will bring together Terry Mitchell, the Brooklyn welterweight, and Battling Hurley of Passaic, N. J.

Willie Chandler of the Boys' Club will clash with Philly McGovern of Brooklyn in the main event at the Yonkers A. C. to-night, and to-morrow night Chandler is scheduled to oppose Eddie Gillespie of New York at the Atlas A. C. of Rockaway Beach.

Young Leroy and Con Buckley will be the headliners of to-night's show at the Fordon A. C. Grand and Orchard Streets.

The St. Nicholas A. C. will hold a special show on Thursday night, as well as the usual week-end stag Saturday night. Battling Hurley and Paddy Sullivan will be the headliners at the Saturday night show. On the same night the Fairmont A. C. of the Bronx will put on its usual card of forty-two rounds of boxing, the feature bout bringing together Jack Dorman of the Bronx and Young Brown of the east side. The Royale A. C. of Brooklyn will also stage a number of bouts Saturday night.

McFarland to Fight Randall.

CINCINNATI, June 16.—Matchmaker Billy O'Brien of the Price Hill Athletic Club announces that he has signed Packey McFarland, the Chicago lightweight title claimant, and Eddie Randall, a Philadelphia welterweight, to fight ten rounds here July 3. The bout will take place in the open-air arena of the Hippodrome Park in the evening. This will be the first open-air glove contest held in Cincinnati.

RACE AROUND ISLAND.

Bunk III. Wins Hudson River Motorboat Club's Event—Gray Hair Second

Three open motor boats and four cruisers raced around Manhattan Island yesterday, a distance of twenty-five nautical miles. It was the opening race of the Hudson River Motor Boat Club, and it was open to boats from any club.

The start for the open boats was made at 1:15 P. M., and that for the cruisers fifteen minutes later. The course was up the Hudson to Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and so on down the Harlem River and around the Battery to the starting point off the clubhouse, at West 151st Street. The boats had a head tide all the way, excepting from Hell Gate up the East River to the Battery.

The Bunk III., owned by C. Firth, was the winner in the open boat class. Her time for the distance was 3 hours 5 minutes 22 seconds. Her handicap was 29 minutes 14 seconds, her corrected time 2 hours 37 minutes 8 seconds. The Gray Hair, owned by Arthur Haas of the Regatta Committee, was second in that class. He had his daughter for chief mate. F. W. Kuhle's Amandra was third.

In the cruiser class, F. D. Gheen's Kitsix was the winner. She was scratch boat of the class, and her actual time was 2 hours 41 minutes 33 seconds. The other starters in the class were: The Victoria, S. Morawitz; the Kitty M., R. H. Hilliard, and the Sylvermont, W. Israel.

This was the fifteenth consecutive win for the Bunk III., so her owner said, and he issued a challenge at the conclusion of the race to any open boat for a 150-mile race for a prize of $150.

Seawanhaka-Corinthian Regatta.

The Spring regatta of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club of Oyster Bay will open on Friday with special events, the annual open events being scheduled for Saturday. The Friday events include a cup for Class K sloops, cup for Classes L and M sloops, cup for New York Yacht Club thirties, cups for thirty-foot one-design schooners, and a cup for the S. C. Y. C. fifteen-footers. The annual open regatta on Saturday is for all regular one-design and handicap classes. The thirty-foot one-design schooners will compete for a special cup offered by Vice Commodore Harold S. Vanderbilt. The Race Committee is Eliot Tuckerman, Everett Dominick, Harold Mestre, Nelson Doubleday, and George E. Roosevelt, Chairman and Secretary.

IDLE DAY FOR OARSMEN.

No Training Engaged in by the Crews at Poughkeepsie.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 16.—A quiet day was put in by the oarsmen in camp here to-day and most of the boathouses along the Hudson were entirely locked up. At the quarters in Highland Village the squads from Syracuse, Leland Stanford, and Wisconsin exchanged visits in the afternoon, the morning being taken up in letter writing and walking trips.

Up at the Columbia barge at Krum Elbow, where the New Yorkers are living, there was even less to do, but a short walk was taken by the men in the afternoon. The Pennsylvania delegation has not yet arrived, but it is expected that Ellis Ward's men will arrive either this evening or early in the morning in time to get out on the river before noon. The Quaker boathouse has been put in readiness for them.

No real time trials have yet been held by any of the crews over the four-mile course, but it is probable that Cornell, Columbia, Wisconsin, Syracuse, and Stanford will get out the watches to-morrow. Coach Rice has been confining most of the Columbia practice to the upper course and Coach Courtney to the lower. But this week all of the coaches will stick pretty close to the regular course.

Yale Oarsmen Sail on Sound.

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 16.—The Yale crews have completed the heaviest training for the Harvard races on Friday, and the practice during the next few days will be only of the lightest kind. The oarsmen spent to-day on the yachts Endymion and Sultana, cruising on the Sound.

Cycle Races Postponed.

A large crowd of bicycle enthusiasts journeyed to the Velodrome Park in Newark, N. J., yesterday afternoon to witness the weekly bicycle races, but on account of the drizzling rain that fell in the morning the management decided to postpone the events until Wednesday evening.

SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL—Polo Grounds. To-day, 4 P. M. Giants vs. Pittsburgh. Admission, 50c.

TRAINING ABOARD SHIP.

Even Discus and Hammer Throwers Engage in Practice on Finland.

ON BOARD S. S. FINLAND, (Via Wireless,) June 16.—The entire United States Olympic team, excepting the cyclists, is training as strenuously aboard the Finland during her passage across the Atlantic Ocean as though the final few weeks before the big international games were being spent on land.

All the athletes, whom Trainer Murphy to-day declared to be in the best condition, are going through two daily workouts, one in the morning, the other in the afternoon. Thus the athletes are occupied practically the entire day, directly or indirectly, with putting the final touches to their training.

Even the discus and hammer throwers—whose events always demand a wide berth on any athletic field—are keeping in practice. A stout rope is attached to the discus and hammer, which the athletes are then at liberty to fling as far out into the ocean as their strength will permit. After each throw the instruments are hauled in like fish on the end of a line, and the throw repeated.

The crack pistol shots are also keeping their hand in. A target has been placed at a conveniently quiet corner of the ship, the marksmen firing at a range of twenty-five yards. The swimmers are practicing in two large water tanks made of canvas.

RUNS FAST 600 YARDS.

Eddie Frick of New York A. C. First in Handicap Race in 1:13.

At the games yesterday of the Mayo Men's B. and P. Association, held at Celtic Park, Eddie Frick of the New York Athletic Club contributed one of the finest pieces of running ever seen at the famous grounds when he won the 600-yard handicap race from scratch in the very fast time of 1:13. The Winged Foot runner had won his way into the final heat by taking the first preliminary in the handiest fashion in 1:15 4-5, so that a sterling performance was looked for in the circuit for the prizes.

Eight men had qualified for the final out of the original twenty-two starters, so that Frick's task was not easy in the matter of threading his way through the field opposed to him, which was made up of the best of the "stay-at-homes" from the Olympic games.

The field was strung out on the marks all the way up to thirty yards, and it was not until they had traveled 300 yards that Frick was apparently able to make any impression, even on the near-mark men. Once straightened out on the backstretch, however, the New Yorker made inroads on the handicaps of the near-start men, and had worked himself into a challenging position when the top turn was reached.

Compelled to run around four men who still separated him from the two leaders in order not to ease off in the least, Frick managed to hold his own. In the straight for home his pace soon became evident, and he gradually overhauled Sylvester Riley and Tony Pepis, getting them in the final twenty-five yards and winning a finely judged race by two yards in 1:13. The others finished as named, almost lapped on each other.

The "Mayo" mile, a scratch event, was won by Frank Joyce of the Mohawks, who, after permitting De Grouchy of the New Yorks to make the pace up to the half-mile mark with the time 2:16, went to the front and won easily, the margin between him and De Grouchy being fifteen yards, and the time, 4:32 1-5, showing the last half mile to have been run almost as fast as the first, a somewhat unusual occurrence. J. F. O'Connor of the Morris A. A., managed to nose out Tom Collins of the Irish-Americans in the brush to the line for third place. The summary:

The Mayo Mile, Scratch.—Won by Frank Joyce, Mohawk A. C.; Ollie De Grouchy, New York A. C., second; J. F. O'Connor, Morris A. A., third; T. J. Collins, Irish-American A. C., fourth. Time—4:32 1-5.

120-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Final Heat—Won by J. P. Carey, Paulist A. C., (4½ yards;) G. Schmidtt, Holy Cross Lyceum, (8½ yards,) second; F. Uhlenbusch, Anchor A. C., (8 yards,) third. Time—0:12 1-5.

600-Yard Run, Handicap.—Final Heat—Won by Eddie Frick, New York A. C., (scratch;) Sylvester J. Riley, Irish-American A. C., (15 yards,) second; A. Pepis, Irish-American A. C., (10 yards,) third. Time—1:13.

Two-Mile Steeplechase, Handicap.—Won by John J. Daly, Irish-American A. C., (penalized 25 yards;) T. E. Nelson, Irish-American A. C., (80 yards,) second; J. J. Stack, Pastime A. C., (100 yards,) third. Time—11:13 4-5.

EASTERN STAR WINS RACE.

Awarded First Prize in Motorboat Competition to Tarrytown Light.

In a raw easterly wind and with occasional rainsqualls which necessitated the wearing of oilskins and "sou'westers" most of the trip, fourteen power boats competed yesterday in the annual handicap race of the New York Motor Boat Club from 147th Street to Tarrytown Light and return, a distance of thirty-two nautical miles. Through engine troubles and other reasons only seven of the boats were able to finish. The start for all was at 10 A. M.

This was what is known as a consistency race, the handicap of each boat being based upon her speed over a measured mile course off Yonkers as she passed that point on her way up the river. One of the committee was stationed as observer on the recreation pier at Yonkers and another at the Yonkers Yacht Club pier. The boats were also penalized for various reasons.

Commodore W. B. Selden's boat, the Merlin, covered the distance to Tarrytown Light in 1:24:00, which is record time for a boat of her size, but E. L. Finch's Eastern Star was declared the winner of the race. Her actual time for the entire distance was 4:13:12. She wins first prize. Her speed over the measured mile was 7.58 knots. The Merlin's was 10.775.

The second prize was won by J. Clipper's Arlington in 4:35:00, and her speed over the mile was 7.849. The Merlin was third in 2:58:24. The times of the other boats that finished were: The Alma, R. F. Swase, 4:15:36; the Consort, C. F. Chapman, 4:31:48; the Mon Plaisir, W. Latimer, 4:15:36, and the Ouida, F. S. Menke, 4:24:00.

News of the Golfers.

Something of a novelty will be attempted by the Dunwoodie Country Club during its invitation tournament to be held there the middle of next month. It is that match play handicap conditions are to prevail in the third and fourth sixteens, the receiver of odds to start half as many holes up as there are strokes difference in the medal play handicap. The first day will be set aside entirely to an eighteen-hole qualifying round. Sticking strictly to the programme, it is noticed that those making the fourth sixteen will have the pleasure of playing for the "Goats'" cup.

While competing at Apawamis for the National title last season Harold Hilton was asked many times what he thought of the course. His replies then were always guarded, the politic little Briton evidently being desirous to avoid offending any one. Gradually his opinions have leaked out, however, as may be seen by the following:

"The Apawamis course over which the championship was played is, according to our standard, anything but a championship course. One would be inclined to class it as a fair average inland course with a good deal of variety in the character of the holes, but not a particularly great variety in the shots called upon to be played, as the approach to the hole is nearly always the same class of stroke, a high iron shot of varying length, and to play the course successfully a man must be more or less of a master of the high pitching approach, and he who was quarreling with his mashie or midiron would be a lost soul there.

"When in America I played over seven courses in all, and I should be inclined to the opinion that the other six were all better than Apawamis, and of the strictly inland courses, the Myopia course, near Boston, was decidedly the best, and it is quite as good if not better than any inland course that I have come across in Great Britain. But strange to say, the amateur championship has never been played there simply on account of the fact that the powers that be at Myopia are extremely independent and dislike publicity or notoriety. It is a great course and a fine test of the game."

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CLOVER PATCH BEATS CLARO ON SPEEDWAY

I. V. Hunt's Brown Mare Takes Measure of Joseph Gibbons's Champion Pacer.

Although the going on the Harlem River Speedway yesterday was heavy after the rain of the early morning, the horsemen were not to be denied their sport, and the tenth matinée of the Spring brushing season, consisting of nine events, was run off on scheduled time, with the result that some keen competition was witnessed.

Some of the horsemen did not put in an appearance on account of the rain, many thinking it would be impossible to contest the events, but when starting time came around there were sufficient entries in each class to make up the fields, and the officials refused to put off the programme. The going was just suited to some of the horses which have been in the background thus far this season in the race for the season's supremacy in both divisions, and reversal of form in several classes was evidenced.

The feature event was the fast pacing division. I. V. Hunt's brown mare Clover Patch, was successful in lowering the colors of Joseph Gibbons's champion Claro, winning the second and third heats after the Gibbons entry managed to get home in front in the opening brush. The contest furnished some capital racing, and all three heats were keenly contested all the way.

In the initial brush Claro got away to a good start on the inside and led the field over the entire half mile, with Clover Patch and Master McKerron in close pursuit and bidding for the position all the way. On passing the quarter post, Claro opened up a small gap on her contenders, and held the margin until the wire was reached, covering the distance in 1:04¼. In the two succeeding heats, Clover Patch was sent out from flagfall by her driver, and in capturing the premier position before the half way mark was reached, managed to get under the wire in both heats ahead of Claro, and captured the event.

In the Class A A trot Ben Cohen's bay mare, Alice Victor, which has already established her claim to the title of champion of trotters on the Speedway, upheld her record and annexed the honors after losing the opening heat to C. G. Schmidt's Trixie H. In the first heat Trixie H. led all the way, and won handily, but in the following heats Alice Victor showed clean heels to the field. Alice Victor now has 17 heats and 34 points to her credit, which makes her invincible for the season's cup.

In the Class A pace Arthur Mullady's black gelding, The Aristocrat, had matters all its own way, and won in straight heats, each by a comfortable margin, taking the event in straight heats and outclassing its other two contestants. The summaries:

Class A, Trotting.—Won by Kippewa, br. g., (C. J. Fendt;) Little Ella A., blk. m., (J. Lennon,) second; Frances Milroe, b. m., (A. Mullady,) third. Time—1:09¼; 1:10.

Class C, Pacing.—Won by Midnight Direct, br. m., (W. O'Neil;) Harry C., Jr., b. g., (R. Allen,) second; Della Patch, br. m., (J. F. O'Shea,) third. Time—1:07½; 1:12.

Class B, Pacing.—Won by J. C., br. g., (H. B. Clarke;) Lady Inwood, blk. m., (E. M. Corner,) second; Robbie B. McGregor, gr. g., (W. C. Urban,) third. Time—1:09; 1:09¼.

Class A, Pacing.—Won by The Aristocrat, blk. g., (A. Mullady;) Bright Direct, br. m., (R. Clarke,) second; Dick Welsh, rn. g., (J. Kennedy,) third. Time—1:10; 1:06¾.

Class AA, Pacing.—Won by Clover Patch, br. m., (I. V. Hunt;) Claro, ch. g., (J. F. Gibbons,) second; Master McKerron, b. g., (J. Holloway,) third; Princess Direct, blk. m., (S. Goldsmith,) fourth; B. Ontime, b. g., (A. Ditmar,) fifth. Time—1:04¼; 1:04¾. No time taken in third heat.

Class AA, Trotting.—Won by Alice Victor, b. m., (B. Cohen;) Trixie H., b. m., (C. G. Schmidt,) second; Startle, b. g., (E. Shoemaker,) third; Meadow Bell, Jr., (C. A. Horn,) fourth; Baron Dell, b. g., (A. Mullady,) fifth. Time—1:09¾; 1:08¼.

Class C, Trotting.—Won by C. C., br. g., (T. Young;) Grace A., ch. m., (W. O'Neil,) second; Dr. Eddy, b. g., (W. E. Horn,) third. Time—1:11¾; 1:12.

Class D, Pacing.—Won by Hazel Bell, ch. m., (S. Goldsmith;) The Rube, br. g., (J. Shannon,) second. Time—1:11; 1:16.

Class B, Pacing.—Won by Strathino, b. g., (Dr. J. H. Ferster;) Alphonzo O., b. g., (J. O'Conner,) second; Korrect Shape, b. g., (W. C. Urban,) third. Time—1:09¾; 1:08½.

BELMONT HORSE SECOND.

Prince Murat's Friant II. Wins French Derby at Odds of 32 to 1.

PARIS, June 16.—The Prix du Jockey Club, the French Derby at the Chantilly course, was won to-day by a rank outsider, Prince Murat's Friant II., which was at 32 to 1. August Belmont's Amoureux III., a bay colt by Octagon, quoted at 6 to 1, finished second, and Compte de Berteux's Ukase II., at 17 to 1, was third. W. K. Vanderbilt's Sightly, which ran third in the French Oaks last Sunday, finished fourth to-day, but Didius, also a Vanderbilt entry, ran unplaced.

The French Derby is worth this year $37,500. Sixteen horses faced the starter, and Amoureux III. took the lead. Friant came up rapidly and forced the pace, in spite of the heavy going. Friant shot ahead on entering the straight, winning easily by two lengths.

The attendance this year was smaller than usual, owing to the heavy rain.

Notes of the Tennis Courts.

A replica of the world-famous Dwight F. Davis International Lawn Tenis Cup has been presented to each of the American players who have represented this Nation. The United States National Lawn Tennis Association has taken this method of indicating its appreciation toward each of the sixteen wielders of the racquet who have either defended the cup or who have gallantly sought to return it to this country by meeting the players of other nations upon foreign courts.

The silver bowls in miniature have been suitably inscribed, and in going over the list the committee was surprised to find how many times a number of men had represented this country. Malcolm Douglas Whitman, who is rated as easily the greatest performer on the courts that this country has ever known, along with Holcombe Ward and Dwight F. Davis, the donor of the cup, formed the trio that first defended the trophy in 1900, when it was first offered. The three were then students at Harvard. Whitman and Davis each appeared on the team of 1902, their last international contests. Ward played in 1902, 1905, and 1906.

The veteran Larned has represented this country six times, and that is one more year than Beals C. Wright. Larned upheld the American colors in 1902, 1903, 1905, 1908, 1909, and 1911. Wright played in 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, and 1911. Raymond D. Little held a place on the teams of 1906, 1909, and 1911.

Robert D. Wrenn and his brother, George L. Wrenn, Jr., were members of the 1903 team that lost the cup to the Doherty brothers on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, Boston. Other players who will receive cups are: William J. Clothier, Karl H. Behr, Frederick B. Alexander, Harold H. Hackett, Maurice E. McLoughlin, Melville H. Long, Thomas C. Bundy, and the estate of the late Kreigh Collins, who was of the team of 1906.

Players managed to hold one court in commission at the Marine and Field Club, Bath Beach, yesterday with the result that George A. Gordon of Columbia University arrived in the final of the cup singles. In his semi-final Gordon defeated Albert J. Ostendorf of Bedford Park at 4—6, 6—4, 6—1. Ostendorf had previously defeated Walter L. Pate at 7—5, 2—6, 7—5.

It is expected that the players will get into action in the Metropolitan championship to-day on the turf of the West Side Tennis Club. As the courts are comparatively new the wet weather will not improve the conditions. The leading matches this afternoon should bring Frederick C. Inman against Edgar W. Leonard, William B. Cragin, Jr., against Robert Le Roy, and G. A. L. Dionne as the opponent of Wylie C. Grant, the National indoor champion.

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NEWARK'S SOCCER TITLE.

Hollywood Inn F. C. Defeated in Final Game for Honors at Yonkers.

Premier honors in the New York and District Amateur Soccer Football League were captured by the Newark F. C. when it defeated the Hollywood Inn F. C. at Nepera Park, Yonkers, yesterday afternoon by 1 to 0. This victory by the Jerseyites finally settles the dispute for first place, which has been in the grasp of the Clan McDonalds and Brooklyn Celtics.

Before yesterday's game the last two named teams were tied for first place with 33 points, while the Newark contingent trailed along with 32. Had the game been a draw the situation would have been more complex, as the three teams would have been tied for first place. The Clan McDonalds and Brooklyn Celtics are now tied for second place, and will play the tie off next Saturday at Marquette Oval, Brooklyn. The champions' record for the season was: Played, 20; won, 17; lost, 1; drawn, 2; points, 34. During the season they scored fifty-two goals, while their opponents were only able to gather twelve. The line-up:

Newark F. C.	Position.	Hollywood Inn.
Dowie	Goal	Craig
W. Montgomery	Right back	Taylor
Barr	Left back	Christie
Broadbent	Right half	Officer
York	Centre half	Milne
Dentry	Left half	McLeod
Piell	Outside right	Salmond
Wregg	Inside right	Caine
A. Montgomery	Centre	Brook
Aitken	Inside left	Campbell
Robb	Outside left	Gibb

Referee—G. Caldicott, Brooklyn F. C. Linesmen—William Stevens, for Newark; Charles Smith, for Hollywood Inn. Goal—Piell, for Newark F. C. Time of halves—Forty-five minutes each.

TOM MORRIS MEMORIAL CUP.

Portsmouth (Ohio) Club Turns In Best Score of Day's Competition.

CHICAGO, June 16.—The Portsmouth (Ohio) Golf Club last night turned in the best score, 33 down to par, in the team competition against par yesterday for the Tom Morris Memorial Cup. The second best score reported was 40 down, made by the team of the Los Angeles Country Club. The Cleveland Country Club, which captured the trophy last year with 18 down, made a score of 51 down to-day.

Weather conditions were bad for golf in most places, and several teams withdrew because of rain or soggy courses. Other leading scores: Highland Golf Club, Indianapolis, 53 down; Rock Island Arsenal Club, 60 down; Detroit Golf Club, 61 down; Riverside, Chicago, 65 down; Skokie, Chicago, 65 down; Detroit Country Club, 67 down; Midlothian, Chicago, 68 down; Town and Country, St. Paul, 68 down; Jackson Park, Chicago, 69 down; Homewood, Chicago, 74 down.

ENGLISH PLAN INVASION.

British Polo Team Will Try to Recapture International Cup in 1913.

With the recapture of the International Cup as the incentive, the British polo season, which opened last month, favored by the extraordinary weather of May has been of unusual merit and interest, and for the first month is said to have established a new record in the playing of the game. The Social Club's and Whitney Cup tournaments have been decided, and the matches between the sides destined to play an important part in the championship have been productive of games of the greatest interest at such an early stage of the season.

The Britons expect to make an invasion of the United States next year, when a second attempt will be made to lift the International Cup from the Meadow Brook team, which was won by the Americans in 1909, and there seems to be plenty of material for a strong team, the chief stumbling block being the large sum of money required for the trip.

The English players, headed by the Duke of Westminster, are making elaborate plans and exercising every possible means to fit out a team with which to lift the championship polo cup from America next June in the international struggle, which will again be decided at Meadow Brook.

The enthusiasm roused last year by the heroic efforts of Capt. Lloyd's team at Meadow Brook are reflected in the keenness with which the Duke of Westminster's patriotic shouldering of a heavy responsibility for the next challenge with America have been shown. It is the desire of all England to re-establish a supremacy at the game which found its introduction into the western world by Englishmen, a game which is played throughout the British Empire wherever a level stretch of land, the necessary supply of mounts and a team of men are to be found.

The Duke has spared neither pains nor expense in collecting a wonderful stud of ponies, the first step toward the recapture of the England-America cup. That he has been eminently successful in the first stage of the venture is agreed by every competent judge in the kingdom. With the exception of a dozen or so he has, as far as can be judged at present, in his stable the pick of England's ponies.

According to the form shown so far during this season and the general ability of the players, it is believed that the team which may cross the Atlantic will be composed of Riversdale Greenfel, Cecil Nickalls, Capt. Ritzon, and Lord Rocksavage. Nickalls is one of the cleverest all-around polo players of England. In discussing the prospect for the prospective tournament the Duke of Westminster said:

"It may be a little early to predict, and certainly I do not want to boast, but we will give the Americans a harder tussle than they had last year. We were handicapped in 1911 by the weather. Practically all the games were played on a slippery field. We hope next year to lift the cup, and if we get it back to England again we will make every effort to hold it here for a long time."

Rosenthal State Chess Champion.

By winning the third and final game of the supplementary series to decide the tie for first place in the annual championship tournament of the New York State Chess Association at the rooms of the Manhattan Chess Club yesterday J. Rosenthal, who was champion of the club two years ago, acquired the State title. He thereby succeeded Paul Johner, who is now in Europe. Rosenthal's opponent in the deciding game was G. E. Northrup, who had drawn the first and lost the second of the supplementary series.

AMERICAN JUMPERS LEAD THE WORLD

Uncle Sam's Olympic Candidates All Capable of 6 Feet 2 Inches or Better.

Spectators at the Olympic games can prepare themselves for spectacular doings in many of the events when the members of the American team take the field, but at the sight of one, the running high jump, they will probably sit back in amazement when they note the proficiency of Uncle Sam's nominees. Of the dozen men who have been named there isn't one who hasn't cleared 6 feet 2 inches, and from that height the performance of the men ascend to 6 feet 8¼ inches, this marvelous jump having been made by George Horine of Stanford University and the Olympic Club, San Francisco.

As a matter of fact, taking the best jumps of the twelve men who will display their abilities to the possible wonderment of most of the athletes of forty nations, it becomes noticeable that they aggregate 75 feet 3⅞ inches, or an average of 6 feet 3 1-3 inches.

It can be said without fear of contradiction that the best men in this game of all the two score nations, arrayed as one team, who will be competitively engaged at the games, would not muster strength enough to compete against our men at this particular game.

Seven of the men are out-and-out "specialists," men who in athletics cultivate no other game, while the other five pursue various branches of track and field work, being extremely proficient in several branches aside from jumping.

Probably first and foremost of the American exponents of the game is Horine, who has a style essentially his own, and one never before seen in the East until he showed at the Travers Island games.

It is the perfection of the art of gaining height. While all jumpers concentrate their efforts on this, the primary feature of the game, no one yet seen gets such elevation with so little speed to his "take-off."

This warrants height at the expense of distance; the efforts of most jumpers culminating in a combination of high and broad jumping, with enough speed required to carry their shoulders and arms clear of the bar some time after they have cleared the stick with their legs by the layout method.

In other words, most jumpers clear the bar legs first from straight approaches, or from slight angles, taking off all the way from five to six feet away from the standards and dropping almost a like distance on the other side, which styles bespeak the high-broad jump combination, with great speed a most needed factor to help prevent the dislodgement of the stick. Horine offsets this by a side take-off in which he leaves the ground closer to the cross-bar than any jumper ever seen. He hits the ground forcefully, throwing the legs upward as though preparing to begin a twisting back somersault.

The tremendous leg throw, with a strong heave of the upper body, finds him an instant after the take-off over the cross-stick, with the legs well up over the rest of the body, which is parallel to the cross-stick, and it is in this phase of his jumping that he "has it on" all other jumpers. At the moment he divines to be the proper time he essays a rolling motion, with the left arm well down alongside the bar, which, while aiding in the clearing of the stick, tends to offset any chance of pulling the bar down.

If hit, the bar has a greater chance of bouncing up and down on the pins supporting it than is the case with most jumpers for the reason that he is always rolling toward it, and not away. Horine drops on the other side of the standards at about a like distance from the other side of the take-off, and probably but four feet further along the ground from where he took-off.

All of the other men who will be engaged in the Olympics for America, with the exception of Alma Richards of Brigham Young University, Utah, use the "layout" method. Until Horine's style was seen the "layout" was fancied to be the last word in high jumping, as it was by this method that Mike Sweeney had hung up the 6 feet 5⅝ inches in 1895, which stood unapproached until Horine leaped higher this Spring.

Richard's style bespeaks for him a most wonderful natural power. He rises to his jump and clears the bar in much the same style as Con Leahy, Pat Davin, and many other Irish jumpers, with the knees drawn up almost to the chin, but at a great loss of height because of the position of his body, as he is in almost a sitting position when crossing the bar.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The following is the forecast for Monday and Tuesday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia—Local thunderstorms Monday and Tuesday; moderate southerly winds.

Florida—Local thunder showers Monday and Tuesday; moderate east to south winds.

Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana—Local thunder showers Monday; not quite so warm in northern and central portions. Tuesday, showers; moderate southerly winds.

Eastern Texas—Showers and cooler in northern, fair in southern portion Monday. Tuesday, showers, moderate to brisk southerly winds.

Western Texas—Showers and cooler in northern; fair in southern portion Monday. Tuesday, fair.

Utah—Fair Monday and Tuesday; rising temperature.

Oklahoma—Showers and cooler Monday. Tuesday, probably fair.

Arkansas, Tennessee, and Kentucky—Thunder showers and cooler Monday. Tuesday, probably fair.

Ohio—Fair Monday, preceded by showers in extreme southern portion; cooler. Tuesday, fair; moderate northwest winds.

Indiana—Fair in northern, showers followed by clearing and cooler in southern portion Monday. Tuesday, fair; moderate northwest winds.

Illinois—Fair in northern, probably showers and cooler in southern portion Monday. Tuesday fair; moderate northwest winds.

Lower Michigan—Fair Monday; cooler in southern portion. Tuesday fair; moderate northwest winds.

Upper Michigan—Fair Monday; slightly warmer in eastern portion. Tuesday fair; moderate northwest winds.

Wisconsin and Minnesota—Fair Monday and Tuesday; moderate northwest winds.

Iowa—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Missouri—Cloudy in northern, showers and cooler in southern portion Monday; Tuesday fair.

North and South Dakota and Nebraska—Fair Monday and Tuesday; rising temperature Tuesday.

Kansas—Cloudy, probably rain in southern portion Monday; Tuesday fair.

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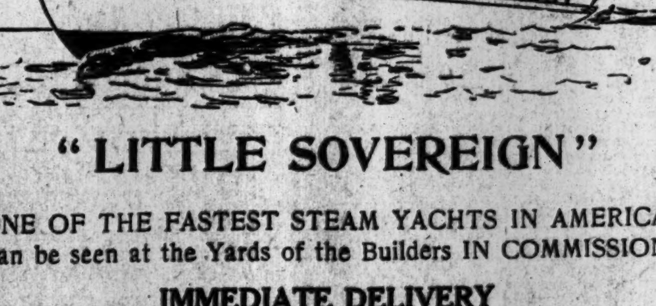

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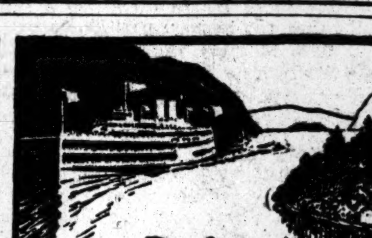

Perfect Daylight Trip

The swift ride up the Hudson River is fine, but the return journey through the Highlands and across the big bays in the soft light of the late afternoon is the most perfect inland water journey in the world.

There is a splendid orchestra on each of the Day Line boats. You will enjoy every moment of the trip.

ALBANY DAY LINE STEAMERS, DAILY, except Sunday, leave Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42nd St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Direct rail connections. Music. Restaurant. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.

Hudson River Day Line

Desbrosses Street Pier, N. Y.

Steamer Mary Powell

Afternoon boat for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, and way landings leaves Desbrosses St. daily, except Sunday, at 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.

Ideal outing to West Point, returning by boat or rail. 1

CATSKILL EVENING LINES

For CATSKILL, HUDSON, COXSACKIE and way landings. Direct connection with Catskill Mountain Railroads for CAIRO, PALENVILLE, OTIS SUMMIT, HAINES FALLS, TANNERSVILLE and

All Points In The Catskill Mountains

Luxuriously appointed steamers leave Pier 43, N. R., ft. Christopher St., at 6:30 P. M.; Yonkers, 7:30 P. M., daily, except Sunday. Time tables giving full information mailed on request, or can be obtained at all hotels and railway offices. Phone 1097 Spring.

$2.00 One Way Round Trip $3.50
To
ALBANY and TROY
"The Best Way North"

A cool night's sail, splendid cuisine and luxurious staterooms on the palatial steamers of the

Peoples and Citizens Lines

Leaving Pier 32, N. R., (Foot of Canal St.,) 6:00 P. M. Peoples Line calling at West 129th St. at 6:45 P. M. Citizens Line calling at Yonkers at 7:00 P. M.

Passage and stateroom tickets delivered by special messenger.
Ten ride family books fifteen dollars (1.50 per trip)

Write for particulars about a beautiful all day Sunday sail.

HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY
Pier 32, N. R. 'Phone Spring 9400

Iron Steamboat Co
CONEY ISLAND

LEAVE WEST 129TH STREET.
9:00, 9:40, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 12:30, 1:15, 2:40, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30, 7:30, 8:40 P. M.

LEAVE PIER (NEW) 1, NORTH RIVER.
9:45, 10:20, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 6:40, 7:15, 8:15, 9:30 P. M.

LEAVE STEEPLECHASE PARK.
10:55, 11:40 A. M.; 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, *4:55, 5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:50, 8:25, 9:25, 10:40 P. M.

Trip marked * does not go to 129th St.
Round Trip Tickets { From 129th St., 50 Cents. { From Pier 1, N. R., 40 Cents.

Fishing Banks, Str. "Taurus"
Lv. W. 129th St., 7:30; Pier 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

"THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED."
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON $2.65
Via Boat and Rail.

PROVIDENCE Direct $1.75
WORCESTER, Boat and Rail $2.65
WEEK DAYS AND SUNDAYS AT 5:30 P. M. FROM PIER 39, N. R., foot West Houston St.
Phones Spring 9491 and 9492.
Uptown Office: Broadway & 23d St.

NEW YORK'S MOST EXCLUSIVE
SEEING NEW YORK YACHT
MANHATTAN LEAVES DAILY & SUNDAY, Foot of East 24th St., 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. Mr. Irving Hay, Lecturer; Buffet, Refreshments. Rates for special parties; 'phone 6326 Gram.

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 20, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, at 5 P. M. for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

$1 MANHATTAN LINE To ALBANY

COSY DINING ROOMS, STATEROOMS, EXCELLENT SERVICE. STRS. "IROQUOIS" & "MOHAWK" LV. FT. OF W. HOUSTON ST. 5.30 P.M. FT. OF W. 129th ST. 6 P.M. TEL. SPRING 9226

To ALBANY 50¢

The Economical Way
Steamers
FRANK JONES—KAATERSKILL
leave Pier 46, N. R., at 5:30 P. M., W. 129th St. at 6 P. M., daily.
CAPITAL CITY LINE,
Pier 46, N. R. Phone Spring 507.

STEAMSHIPS.

Sea Trip for Summer Vacation
New York to

Havana and back **$65**

including all expenses. Eight-day outing, allowing seven days on the water and one day for brief visit on shore. Other attractive trips, including ten-day trip to

Bahamas and back **$50**

and a special trip to

Mexico and back **$84.60**

for school teachers. Sixteen days at sea, allowing attractive shore visits. Write for literature, itineraries and further particulars.

N.Y. & Cuba Mail S.S.Co.
General Office, Pier 14, East River, N.Y.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.

$50.00 & up To EUROPE

New York to Rotterdam
S. S. Uranium .... June 20
S. S. Campanello ...... July 4
One Class of Cabin Only
All Outside Rooms
Uranium S.S.Co., Ltd., 13 B'way, N.Y.

ALWAYS SOUTHERN ROUTE
FABRE LINE TO THE RIVIERA
AZORES, LISBON, NAPLES, MARSEILLES, &c. Weekly Sailings (approx.) Write for literature. 1st class rate, $75.00 & up. 2nd class $55.00.
JAS. W. ELWELL & CO., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

LLOYD ITALIANO
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Taormina...June 20; July 27. Mendoza........June 29
Rates $65, $70, $75, and up.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 31 B'way, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge,

13, Wellington St., London,
will Sell by Auction on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26th,
A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF
OLD MEZZOTINT PORTRAITS
the Property of a Private Collector.

The Collection is not large, but is an exceedingly choice one; it consists almost entirely of PORTRAITS OF LADIES, after the best known British Masters of the XVIII. Century, including Reynolds, Lawrence, Gainsborough, Romney, Morland, Hoppner, Raeburn and others, by Valentine Green, J. R. Smith, etc., and includes: The Frankland Sisters, Lady Bampfylde, Mrs. Taylor as Miranda, The Duchess of Rutland, Mrs. Carnac, Lady Elizabeth Compton, Lady Catherine Pelham-Clinton, The Gower Family, and other rare and famous Mezzotints,

ALL IN SUPERB EARLY STATES, MANY BEING THE FINEST IMPRESSIONS KNOWN,

from the Huth, Blyth, Lawson and other notable Collections sold during the last twenty years.

Catalogues may be had of
LATHROP C. HARPER,
437 5th Ave., New York.

GREATEST SALE OF
EMBROIDERIES HANDKERCHIEFS WHITE GOODS and Embroidered FLANNELS
EVER HELD IN THE UNITED STATES.
CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auct.,
WILL SELL, COMMENCING ON
TUESDAY, June 25, 1912, at 10:30 A. M.,
AT 29-33 EAST 19TH ST.
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.,
and continue till sold,
The High-grade Stock of Merchandise of the well-known House,
JOHN PULLMAN & CO., Importers.
Liquidating its Business.
This Stock Inventories About $250,000, and Will be Sold Without Reserve.

The merchandise is nearly all of this year's importation, a large quantity having been withdrawn from the bonded warehouses for this sale, and it will be worthy the attention of the entire trade.

Jobbers, Manufacturers, Department Stores, and Retailers, all are invited to attend.
The Merchandise Will Be Sold in Trade Lots.
SALE BY ORDER OF
JOHN PULLMAN & CO.
Exhibition Thursday, June 20, at 10 A. M., until day of sale. Catalogues on application to J. Pullman & Co., or Auctioneer, 113 Leonard St.

IMPORTANT TRADE SALE
A VERY FINE LINE OF
IMPORTED MERCHANDISE
Comprising Ladies' and Children's
WEARING APPAREL
AND FURNISHING GOODS.
500 POCKETBOOKS, OPERA BAGS,
CROCHETED, BEADED, SILK, AND LEATHER
HAND BAGS
Ranging in Price from $5.00 to $25.00 Each.
500 CHILDREN'S DRESSES
And a general line of Fine Merchandise usually sold in first-class specialty shops.
C. KORNBLUM, Auctioneer,
Sells This Day, 10:30 A. M., at Salesrooms, 60 East 116th St., near Mad. Av.
The above stock without reserve.

$20,000 JOBBERS' WHOLESALE STOCK
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Jos. S. Appel, Auctioneer, will sell To-day, Monday, June 17th, 10:30 A. M., by order of owner, 45-47 Lispenard St., New York, consisting of notions, cutlery, optical goods, alarm, fancy and gilt clocks, belts, pipes, pocketbooks, safety razors, hats, caps, ladies' and gents' furnishings, neckwear, veilings, ribbons, mesh bags, suits, dresses, gloves, umbrella handles, complete stock

JEWELRY,
Such as plated and filled watches, clocks, chains, fob chains, cuff buttons, lorgnette chains, bracelets, brooches, comb sets, beauty pin and waist sets, eyeglasses in nickel alloy and gold-filled stock, 500 dozen Christmas tree novelties.

FIXTURES.
Also Dennison's high-grade window display blocks and boxes, silent salesman cases, typewriter, printing press, umbrella machine. Above staple stock must be sold in trade lots without limit or reserve.

SAMUEL VORZIMER & CO., auctioneers, sell imported cigars, evenings, 1,339 B'way.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BOGERT, CAROLINE O.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Caroline O. Bogert, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of L. E. Warren, No. 261 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of September next.
Dated New York, the 18th day of March, 1912. ANNA BOGERT, Executrix.
L. E. WARREN, Attorney for Executrix, 261 Broadway, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. ROBERT LUDLOW FOWLER, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSALIE DE GEDALIA DEFRENOIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of HORKHEIMER & COHEN, No. 19 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of December next.
Dated New York, the 29th day of May, 1912.
LUTHER H. CHAMBERS, Executor.
HORKHEIMER & COHEN, Attorneys for Executor, 19 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

RAILROADS.

EXPRESS TRAINS
TO
MAINE
FROM
NEW YORK

Bar Harbor Night Express
(Beginning June 17)

Portland Day Express
(Beginning June 24)

Finely Equipped Trains, Through Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars

For Tickets, Time Tables, Parlor and Sleeping Car Space write or call

C. F. DORAN, City Ticket Agent
171 Broadway

Also Ticket Office Grand Central Terminal, New York City

EXCURSIONS AND TOURS.

GLEN ISLAND BOATS
ROUND 50c TRIP
Lv. Battery weekdays, 10:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 6:30 P. M.; Sundays, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4, 6 P. M.; E. 24th St. ½ hour later. Music. Refreshments. McAllister Steamboat Co.

EUROPEAN TOURS
Personally conducted, July 14, covering all expenses, $162.50.
FRANK TOURIST CO.
Tel. Franklin 4530. 396 Broadway, New York

Sight-Seeing Yachts
OBSERVATION Around Manhattan Island, Daily, Battery Pier, So. Ferry, 10.30-2.30.
HALCYON SEE THE OCEAN, Sandy Hook Lightship & Forts, 1.15 P. M., return 5.

CLARK'S ORIENT CRUISE
By new Cunarder "Lucania," Feb. 15, $400 up for 71 days, including shore excursions. Europe, Round World & South America Tours. Frank C. Clark, Times Building, New York.

"THE ORIGINAL"
Sight-Seeing Yacht Clifton
Around Manhattan Island. Lecturer aboard. Daily, 10:30 A. M. & 2:30 P. M. Foot West 42d St. Office Flatiron Bldg. Tel. 5441 Gram.

SIGHT SEEING YACHT
Around Manhattan Island Daily and Sunday. Leaves Foot West 23d St. All cars transfer.
10:30 A. M. | Lecturer and Refreshments Aboard.
2:30 P. M. | Phone 4189 Greeley.

FOR SALE.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED 3 Months for $5.00

and upwards. Every machine is in fine working order and will be kept so during term of rental. Initial payment allowed to apply if purchased. WE SELL rebuilt machines, guaranteed for one year, at a saving of 50% to 75%. Send for catalogue.

THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St., 7 Doors from B'way. Tel. 6353 Cortlandt. | 345 Broadway, Cor. of Leonard St. Tel. 5408 Franklin.

Roll Top **DESKS**
Office Furniture
in great variety of Style and Price.
T. G. SELLEW
111 FULTON ST.

DESKS Roll and Flat Top. Chairs, Filing Cabinets. Office Partition. HAMBURGER, 33 E. 20th St.

FURNITURE.

We will pay highest cash price for your furniture, pianos, paintings, bric-a-brac, rugs; don't sell until you receive our offer. Fist, 115 University Place. Telephone 2298 Stuyvesant.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WINTERROTH PIANOS,
105 East 14th St. and 14 West 125th St. Pianos for seashore, country; uprights, $75; squares, $10; easy payments; player pianos, $250 up.

STORAGE.

Auto Vans.—Long distance moving our specialty; Maryland Storage; separate rooms, $3. 343 East 138th St. Telephone 2014 Melrose.

SCHOOLS.

NEW YORK—Manhattan.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, MADISON SQUARE, (1,122 BROADWAY.) Harlem Branch, 348 Lenox Av., near 127th St. Brooklyn Branch, 218-220 Livingston St. Schools open all the year.

N.-Y. UNIVERSITY SUMMER SCHOOL, JULY 1 TO AUG. 9. Bulletin on request. 32 Waverly Place.

SUMMER CAMPS.

"Away, away from men and towns To the silent wilderness."—Shelley.

Camp Riverdale in the ADIRONDACKS
LONG LAKE, HAMILTON CO., NEW YORK.
Wilderness Summer outing for boys—hunting with a camera, fishing, woodcraft, scouting. Staff includes a graduate of Yale School of Forestry, an experienced physician, and the Headmaster of Riverdale Country School.
Address or telephone Frank S. Hackett, Riverdale Country School,
Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y. C.
Telephone 248 Kingsbridge.

Have you a refined boy under seventeen? For one hundred and fifteen dollars, (which includes traveling expenses from New York,) he can spend July and August in a well-known camp. W 147 Times.

STEAMSHIPS. STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD

Express Steamers' Temporary Change of Sailing Date

For the convenience and comfort of its passengers to London and beyond, The Cunard Line has decided to sail its Express Steamers (Wednesday Service) at 5 P. M. Tuesday so long as they continue on the present extreme southerly track.

The Fastest Steamers in the World

Lusitania June 18, 5 P. M. Aug. 6, 5 P. M. July 9, 5 P. M.

Mauretania July 2, 5 P. M. Aug. 20, 5 P. M. July 23, 5 P. M.

CAMPANIA		CARONIA		CARMANIA
June 25, 5 P. M.	Aug. 13	June 29, 10 A. M.	Aug. 24	Sept. 7, 10 A. M.
July 16, 5 P. M.	Sept. 3	July 31, 10 A. M.	Sept. 21	Oct. 5, 10 A. M.

LIVERPOOL, LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA
VIA QUEENSTOWN AND FISHGUARD
Mauretania and Lusitania do not stop at Queenstown, eastbound.

New York-Mediterranean-Adriatic Service
Calling at Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Trieste, Fiume.
Write for Itinerary. Sailing hour noon.

PANNONIA	IVERNIA	CARPATHIA	SAXONIA
a b June 20	July 3	a July 18	Aug. 1
a b Aug. 8	Aug. 22	a Sept. 5	Sept. 19

a Omits Madeira. b Omits Genoa. Quotations furnished for any Tours.

WINTER CRUISES—RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT
NOVEMBER TO MARCH.
Round the World Trips, $535. Special through rates to Egypt, India, China, Japan, Manila, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, South America. Piers Foot W. 14th St., North River, N.Y. Offices, 24 State St., Opp. Battery.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE LINES
ALL OUR STEAMERS HAVE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH AND SUBMARINE SIGNALS

The Largest Steamer in the World

New 45,324 Ton **OLYMPIC** Sails from NEW YORK **JULY 6** 12:00 Noon
JULY 27, AUG. 17, SEPT. 7, SEPT. 28

NEARBY SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK

CELTIC.......June 20, 12 noon	ADRIATIC.......June 27, 12 noon
NEW YORK.......June 22, 9:30 A. M.	ZEELAND.......June 29, 10 A. M.
KROONLAND.......June 22, 10 A. M.	OCEANIC.......June 29, 12 noon

AMERICAN Pier 62, N. R. 9:30 A. M.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
New York....June 22 | St. Louis......July 13
Philadelphia...July 6 | New York....July 20

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
New York—London Direct. Pr. 58, N.R.
Minneapolis.Jy. 6, 10:30AM | Minnehaha.July 20
Minnewaska.July 13, 9 AM | Minnetonka..Jy. 27

RED STAR Pier 61, N. R. 10 A. M.
London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
Kroonland ...June 22 | Vaderland ...July 6
Zeeland ......June 29 | Lapland ......July 13

WHITE STAR Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
Oceanic......June 29, noon | Majestic..July 13
Olympic (nw)..Jly. 6 noon | Oceanic..July 20
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
Celtic...June 20, noon | Baltic.........July 3
Adriatic.June 27, noon | Cedric ....July 11

BOSTON-MEDITERRANEAN PORTS
Cretic...June 29, 10 AM | Canopic..........July 13

CANADIAN SERVICE
LARGEST STEAMERS from CANADA
Montreal via Quebec to Liverpool.
Laurentic ......June 22 | Megantic ......July 6
*Canada ......June 29 | Teutonic ......July 13
*Only One Class of Cabin (II) Passengers.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT, 9 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

Largest S. S. Co. Over 400 SHIPS — in the World 1,210,000 TONS

ATLANTIC SERVICE
LONDON, PARIS, HAMBURG
Cleveland...June 20, 10 AM
Hamburg...June 22, 10 noon
Kais'n Aug. Vic.June 27, 9 AM
Pres. Grant...June 29, 10 AM

MEDITERRANEAN
Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa.
S. S. MOLTKE
July 6, 10 A. M.
S. S. Moltke August 20, 11 A. M.

SUMMER CRUISES
to the
Land of the Midnight Sun
Eight delightful cruises during JUNE, JULY and AUGUST from HAMBURG to NORWAY, NORTH CAPE, SPITZBERGEN. DURATION 14 TO 26 DAYS.
Cost $62.50 and up
Splendid service, large steamships "VICTORIA LUISE," "KRONPRINZESSIN CECILIE," and "METEOR."

VACATION CRUISES
SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO
JAMAICA and the PANAMA CANAL
Cuba, Hayti, Colombia, Costa Rica
JUNE TO OCTOBER
WEEKLY SAILINGS
by "PRINZ" and other steamers of our
— ATLAS SERVICE —
11 to 18 Days $75
25-Day Cruises $110 and $115
Santiago, Kingston, round trip $75.00
Colon and Port Limon, round trip $115.00
—NEXT SAILING—
S. S. PRINZ SIGISMUND, JUNE 22, 2 P. M.

Write for booklet of any cruise.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
41-45 Broadway, N. Y.
'Phone 1900 Rector.

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A New Enjoyment Down There

Try a summer excursion to Jamaica. Join a few congenial companions, take a camera and have your impressions moulded anew. It is the most enjoyable shore cruise, with the greatest variety of interest, out of any American port.

An unfailing sea breeze and an air-cooled stateroom will keep you comfortable all the way. The summer temperature in Jamaica ranges from 74° to 84°, and if you continue on to the Panama Canal the temperature is about the same.

22-Day Cruise from New York every Wednesday, $110; 24-Day Cruise every Saturday, $115.
Jamaica and back............ $75

Write for illustrated booklet, "Summer Tours."

United Fruit Company
STEAMSHIP SERVICE.
17 Battery Place, Tel. 1025 Rector. New York, Or Any Tourist or Steamship Agency. 91

See Foreign America First
12 DAY VACATION CRUISE $60.00 UP
Berth and Meals Included (First Cabin)
To Halifax, Nova Scotia and St. John's, Newfoundland, via
RED CROSS LINE
You cannot spend a more delightful and interesting summer vacation than by taking this grand cruise to the cool North. As truly foreign as a trip to Europe, and costing much less. The splendid, new, large tourist steamships "Stephano" and "Florizel," offer every modern equipment for safety and comfort. No hotel bills. You live on the ship. 7 days at sea, 5 days in port. Splendid cuisine. Orchestra.
Send for handsome Illustrated Catalog 46
BOWRING COMPANY, 17 Battery Place, N.Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
EXPRESS SAILINGS TUESDAYS
FAST MAIL Sailings THURSDAYS
FOR
LONDON-PARIS-BREMEN
Sailings on SATURDAYS for
THE MEDITERRANEAN
OELRICHS & CO., General Agents
5 Broadway, N. Y.

Vacations On the Ocean
On finest coastwise steamers in the world, with direct connections to all famous resorts of the Southwest and Pacific Coast.
5 to 21 DAYS
Attractive vacation voyages at $32 to $75, including meals and accommodations on steamers. Don't decide before visiting
CLYDE LINE * MALLORY LINE
TOUR BUREAUS,
290 Broadway, cor. Reade St.
953 Broadway, cor. 23d St.
Piers 36 & 45 North River, New York. 36

AUSTRO-AMERICAN LINE
MEDITERRANEAN ADRIATIC
VIA SOUTHERN TRACK
Between New York & ALGIERS, ITALY, GREECE, AUSTRIA, KAISER FRANZ JOSEPH I., (new,) July 27, Sept. 4; MARTHA WASHINGTON, Aug. 21, Argentina, July 17, etc. Thru bookings to Adriatic, E. C. points, China, Japan, etc.
PHELPS BROS. & CO., G. A., 17 Battery Pl., N. Y.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE-PARIS (France).
Sailing Every Thursday at 10 A. M.
From Pier 57, North River, foot of West 15th St.
*La Provence......June 27 | *La Savoie.........July 18
*La Lorraine......July 4 | *La Provence.......July 25
‡France (new).....July 11 | *La Touraine....August 1
*Twin-screw steamer. ‡Quadruple-screw steamer.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING 3 P. M.
One-class Cabin (II) and Third-class Passengers Only.
La Bretagne ....June 22
General Agency, 19 State St., N. Y.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE
Paris—London—Rotterdam.
Twin-screw sailings Tues. 10 A. M.
*Noordam.................June 18
*Ryndam..................June 25
†Rotterdam...............July 2
*Potsdam.................July 9
*VIA BOULOGNE s/M.
†PLYMOUTH & BOULOGNE.
Office 39 B'way, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW via Moville LONDONDERRY
Cameronian.June 22, 1 PM | Columbia.....July 6, noon
Caledonia...June 29, 9 AM | California..July 13, 9 AM
FIRST CABIN, $70 and $75.
SECOND CABIN, $50 and upward.
THIRD CLASS, $32.50.
For new Illustrated Book of Tours apply
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

BERMUDA
Sailings every 5 Days in connection with Quebec S. S. Co. Tickets Interchangeable. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO., SANDERSON & SON, Gen'l Agts., 22 State St. Thos. Cook & Son, 245 and 2389 Broadway, 564 and 553 Fifth Av.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 Fifth Av., N. Y. OR ANY STEAMSHIP TICKET AGENT.

E. H. LOW AGENT ALL LINES REGULAR RATES. 1123 B'WAY, N.Y. TEL. 1900 MAD. SQ.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..4:28 | Sun sets..7:33 | Moon sets..10:28

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:13	9:31	3:07	3:10
Governors Island	9:33	9:50	3:44	3:43
Hell Gate	11:23	11:40	5:24	5:23

Arrived—Sunday, June 16.

SS New York, Southampton, June 8.
SS Westerwald, Inagua, June 14.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, June 15.
SS Perugia, Gibraltar, June 4.
SS Georgian, Philadelphia, June 15.
SS Lux, Santander, May 22.
SS City of Atlanta, Savannah, June 13.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Dongola	Glasgow	May 31
Kansas City	Swansea	June 1
Patris	Patras	June 2
Monterey	Havana	June 12
Bermudian	Bermuda	June 15
P. F. Wilhelm	Boulogne	June 12
Manchioneal	Jamaica	June 12
Tapajoz	Barbados	June 11
Oceania	Naples	June 6
Obidense	Jamaica	June 12
Carolina	San Juan	June 12
Antilles	New Orleans	June 12
El Rio	Galveston	June 11
Hamburg	St. Michaels	June 12

DUE TO-MORROW.

Kaiser Wilhelm II	Cherbourg	June 12
Kroonland	Antwerp	June 8
C. F. Tietgen	Christiansand	June 8
Marowijne	Port of Spain	June 11
Ryndam	Rotterdam	June 8
Tivives	Kingston	June 13
Titian	Barbados	June 12
Algonquin	Turks Island	June 13
San Jacinto	Galveston	June 12
Havana	Havana	June 15

DUE WEDNESDAY.

President Grant	Southampton	June 9
Trent	Kingston	June 14
Prinz Sigismund	Kingston	June 14
Bayamo	Havana	June 13
Clothilde Cuneo	Jamaica	June 14
Galileo	Hull	June 4
Maracas	Port of Spain	June 13
Olinda	Cardenas	June 14
Mohawk	Charleston	June 17
Concho	Key West	June 15
Alice	Trieste	May 31

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Saramacca, Paramaribo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Chippewa, Brunswick	———	1:00 P.M.
Ancon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Lusitania, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Marzaro, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Seminole, Turks Island	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bantu, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	———	10:00 A.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of Atlanta, Sav.	———	3:00 P.M.
El Siglio, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Caracas, Curacao	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lampasas, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Roma, Naples	———	3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

By Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JUNE 16, (MARCONI.)
SS Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Bremen to New York, 650 miles E. at 7:28 A. M.; due 18th, 8 A. M. North German Lloyd.
SS Patris, Patras to New York, 190 miles E. at noon; due 17th, 9 A. M. Greek Line.
FASTNET, IRELAND.
SS Mauretania, New York to Liverpool, 812 miles W. at 1 P. M.; due at Fishguard 17th, 9 A. M. Cunard Line.
SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, (UNITED.)
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, 200 miles S. at 7 P. M. Morgan Line.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, 772 miles S. at noon. Mallory Line.
SS Monterey, Havana to New York, 67 miles S. at 8 P. M. Ward Line.
SS Oklahoma, Port Arthur to New York, 90 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, 330 miles S. at 11:35 A. M. Clyde Line.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, 140 miles S. at 7 P. M. Morgan Line.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Columbia, at Moville, June 16.
SS Oceanic, at Southampton, June 15.
SS Philadelphia, at Southampton, June 16.

Sailed.

SS Campania, from Queenstown, June 16.
SS Zeeland, from Dover, June 16.
SS Cincinnati, from Southampton, June 16.
SS Ivernia, from Gibraltar, June 16.

Transpacific Mails.

Destination and Steamer.	Mails Close in New York.	
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Nile	June 17	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Sierra	June 17	6:30 P.M.
Tahiti, Marquesas, New Zealand, Australia (via San Francisco)—Tahiti	June 21	6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, and China (via Tacoma)—Seattle Maru	June 21	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Mongolia	June 23	6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Yokohama Maru	June 27	6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Monteagle	June 27	6:30 P.M.
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport	June 30	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, Samoan Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via Vancouver)—Zealandia	July 5	6:30 P.M.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, May 17; Sydney, May 18; Auckland, May 23; Wellington, May 24—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Tahiti, were dispatched East at 6:40 P. M., June 13; due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, June 18.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

Convention and Campaign News

To the readers of The New York Times:

You will want to keep informed of the developments at the Democratic and Republican Conventions. The New York Times will tell the story day by day, and all political news during the Presidential campaign will be found in the columns of The Times, published fully and without bias.

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City and Suburban Homes
Union Typewriter 2d Pref.
International Salt Stock & Bonds
U. S. Motors Com. & Pref.
American Cigar Common
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FACTORS affecting **Market Movements** are summarized in our monthly review of **Fundamental Conditions.**

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

If last week's indications of improvement in the condition of some of the grain fields which had previously suffered impairment, and of favorable progress by the agricultural districts generally, proves a guide to the course which the crops are to follow on to maturity, by far the most important news of last week will prove to have been the rainfall in the States where more moisture was needed and the generally satisfactory tenor of the week's crop advices. Politics will doubtless continue to exert a restrictive influence until it has become clear just what response the country will make to the somewhat frenzied appeal which radicalism is at the moment making, but granting a favorable outcome of the season's farming there is every reason to expect that business now held somewhat in check will expand, and that manufacturing and trading conditions will improve sufficiently to bring a period of really satisfactory business. The steel mills of the country have in sight practically enough orders to keep them busy for six months to come. Before that period is run out the elections will have been held, the crops will have been harvested, and if both of these matters have eventuated favorably there will be no reason for doubting the continuance of the favorable tendency which is now manifesting itself in the most important of the country's industries. Profits in the steel trade have improved, and promise to improve still further; for not only has the cost of production been decreased by reason of the mills being run at increased capacity, but new orders have been taken at higher prices, and thus two-fold advantage is being reaped by the steel trade as compared with the conditions which confronted the industry at this season a year ago. It is admitted that trade is going on under check by reason of the great conservatism which is shown in nearly all lines, and yet the volume of business is very great. Bank clearings continue to increase, the railroads are using more and more of their equipment, and many other signs are afforded of a really very large volume of production and consumption. New enterprises are not numerous, but the industries of the country are finding much to do in merely supplying the day to day wants of the people. This is the result of increased and constantly increasing population, and there need be added to this indispensable volume of business but a small amount of additional consumption arising from new enterprises to give to the business of the United States a degree of activity which will recall the very prosperous periods of the past, and which, despite the several influences at work in the direction of restricting profits, will bring with it a satisfactory return on the efforts expended.

This is the feeling which finds reflection in many comments from business circles which take a somewhat different attitude toward the outlook than is customarily assumed on the Stock Exchange. The record of last week's prices in the stock market suggest much more hesitation than is found in the utterances of business men, through whose publicly expressed opinions there runs an unmistakable note of optimism.

The favorable reports regarding the progress of the crops received during the latter part of the week, accompanied as they were by some recession in the price of grains, were all the more welcome because of the somewhat unsatisfactory showing made in the Government crop report, which, instead of improvement in the Winter wheat condition, reported further deterioration during the month of May. The condition of Spring wheat was recorded at a very high figure, but there was a falling off in the reported acreage, so that the promise, on the basis of the Government's June figures, for the combined wheat crop is no better than the actual output of last year, which was a disappointing yield. Thus it is true that we have already fallen short of the expectations entertained at the outset of the season, but for the crops as a whole the outlook is better than at this time a year ago, and if we are saved the deterioration which occurred in the later periods of last year's growth the agricultural yields of the farms may yet prove entirely satisfactory. The fact that the supply of moisture is much greater than it was a year ago furnishes in itself one good reason for the hope of considerably better results this year than were obtained a year ago. We are beginning to see the effects of last year's shortened grain crops on our foreign commerce in the report of agricultural exports for the month of May, which showed a falling off of $5,700,000 compared with the same month a year ago, notwithstanding a considerable increase in the exports of oils which are included in the department's statement of agricultural exports. And yet, thanks in part to the very heavy shipments of cotton which in large measure made up for the lower price at which that staple was exported, our total agricultural exports for the eleven months of the year reached a new high figure. If our crops are bountiful this season there will be additional reason for hoping for a maintenance of the very favorable showing which we have been making in our foreign commerce. The fact, though, that our exports of manufactures have been increasing as largely as they have shows that we are not as dependent for our credit trade balance upon heavy agricultural exports as we were some years ago, when our exports of manufactured articles were relatively small.

The Stock Exchange concerned itself last week more with its somewhat narrow view of the political situation and with the inconvenience of the "money trust" inquiry than it did with the larger factors, which, in the long run, will influence the financial situation much more than either of these matters. In calling to appear before it many brokers who had participated in the recent market movements in American Can as well as in other stocks which had lately been the centre of Stock Exchange activity the Congressional Committee encroached on ground which, from the brokers' point of view, promised them much inconvenience. Their discomfort was reflected in a reaction in the stock market, particularly in the stocks most directly concerned with this particular phase of the "money trust" inquiry, although more than likely a good deal of the selling attributed to this influence represented bearish operations on the part of traders desirous of making the most of this situation. The committee adjourned its session in this city without going into this matter, but not without having directed some attention to the management of the Stock Exchange. It is to be regretted that a more satisfactory showing in behalf of the Exchange was not made by those who were called upon to testify before the committee. The method of examination, it is true, was by no means best calculated to bring out the facts clearly, but on the other hand such opportunity as was afforded to present the Exchange in a true light was neglected by those who ought to have been more careful to give their testimony in a manner which would help and not prejudice the Exchange in the eyes of the public. The position of the Stock Exchange is weak in that in the past it has not directed its attention as seriously as it should have done to the enactment and enforcement of rules designed to safeguard the public which deals with the Exchange through its members, but on the face of the record of the testimony before the Pujo Committee the Exchange may well appear to be at fault in matters which are capable of satisfactory explanation. If the later stages of the inquiry go further into the subject of the management and methods of the Stock Exchange it is to be hoped that the committee and the public will be given a clearer presentation of the real function of the Stock Exchange and of the methods which it pursues. Those who may be called to speak further for the Exchange, and the counsel of the Congressional committee, will do well if they co-operate to this end. The Stock Exchange should appreciate more clearly than it has in the past the quasi-public position which it occupies and should live up more carefully to its responsibility to the public. If it should be stirred thereto by the inquiry now being made into its affairs good will result both for the public and for the Exchange itself.

THE MARKETS OF EUROPE

LONDON CONDITIONS BETTER.

Better Position of the Marconi Group Helps the Market.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 16.—Conditions in Lombard Street last week were not very favorable to borrowers, the supplies being rather scanty and money not too plentiful, despite the repayment of £2,000,000 ($10,000,000) in India bills. The German demand for gold was more noteworthy owing to the recent reduction in the German Bank rate.

There was a tendency for discounts to harden, with very little business in bills.

In the Stock Exchange there is no doubt that the general position is better. The Marconi group, which has been one of the danger spots, is certainly in much healthier condition, while even the Nigerian tin position is sounder.

PARIS BOURSE MORE ACTIVE.

But Dear Wheat and the Seamen's Strike Cause Anxiety.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 16.—Activity returned to the Bourse to some extent last week. Russian industrials, copper, and diamond shares were in demand, but quietness prevailed in other departments.

The improved outlook in the international politics produced an optimistic feeling, and the reduction of the Reichsbank rate assisted in maintaining firm quotations, but the dearness of wheat and the seamen's strike are causing some anxiety.

The market is fairly busy with new issues, which continue to come out. Several French banks are about to increase their capital, thus greatly strengthening their positions and enabling them to minister more freely to the needs of the public.

LISTLESS MARKET IN BERLIN.

Absence of the General Investing Public a Conspicuous Feature.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 16.—The outstanding feature of the Boerse last week was the conspicuous absence of the general investing public from the market. Such minor trading as took place was confined to the professional element, with the result that stagnation and declining prices prevailed. The reduction of the imperial bank rate was specially favorable news.

The American and Belgian iron markets failed to supply an encouraging or enlivening note.

There was a slight tendency toward firmness at the close of the week, but most issues closed listless below the previous week's quotations.

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2,500,000 Tons Capacity Added to Pittsburgh and Eastern Ohio Districts.

NEW CAR BUILDING COMPANY

W. H. Schoen Organizes the New Castle Steel Iron Co.—Coke Prices Still Below Last Month.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, June 16.—The assurance that the steel industry of the country will run at top speed practically to Oct. 1 on business now in sight, continues to bear fruit in new announcements of extensions and expansion of capacity throughout western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio territory.

The most recent announcements of expansion in crude steel capacity include the new construction at Youngstown by the Republic Iron and Steel Company, and a complete open hearth plant for the Whitaker-Glessner sheet steel interests, across the Ohio River from Wheeling, W. Va. These announcements were made last week. The Republic Company's improvements will represent a fresh investment of $2,000,000; the new plant of the Wheeling interest another $1,500,000.

At the close of the week a new steel car-building enterprise was announced, to be located at New Castle, Penn., which will be headed by W. H. Schoen of Pittsburgh, son of the founder of the Pressed Steel Car Company, and himself the originator of the Schoen steel wheel now manufactured by the Steel Corporation. This enterprise is to be chartered in Ohio under the name of the New Castle Steel & Iron Company, and associated with Mr. Schoen will be several Shenango Valley pig iron men.

Increase in Open Hearth Capacity.

The additions to the crude steel capacity of this territory enumerated above, added to extensions to steel capacity recently announced by the Carnegie Steel Company at the Edgar Thomson works; by the Cambria Steel Company at its Johnstown plant; by the Pittsburgh Steel Company at Monessen, and augmented by the crude steel extensions already under construction at the Youngstown plant of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, and the Midland plant of the Crucible Steel Company of America, will add 2,500,000 tons to the capacity of the Pittsburgh and eastern Ohio districts for the manufacture of open hearth steel in eighteen months.

Some of this new capacity will be ready by the time snow flies next Fall, but the greater part of it will not be available until well into the new year. Meantime, there promises to be a lively scramble for raw steel through the Summer and Fall. The Steel Corporation was compelled to buy an additional 2,000 tons of crude bars in the open market again last week, to supply its finishing mills in the Pittsburgh district, the supply of crude material from the Carnegie Steel Company failing that much short of filling the deliveries required. The leaders in the market are guarding carefully against a runaway market in crude steel, fearing the result on the finished product market as a whole. Prices of the heavier lines of finished product are only from $2 to $3 a ton higher than at the first of the year, and the advance in crude steel has absorbed about $1.50 of that, while other materials for the finished product mill are higher, such as the pig tin for tin plate and the spelter for the galvanized sheets. The equilibrium between the raw and finished product thus far has been well maintained, and every effort will be made to prevent any sudden fluctuation that might check the present prospects for a prosperous year.

Pig Iron Market Active Again.

There was active buying in the local pig iron market the latter part of last week. The largest single transaction of the week was the purchase of a total of 12,500 tons of Nos. 2 and 3 foundry iron by the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company for third-quarter shipment. The iron came from a number of furnaces in the valleys and Western Pennsylvania territory, and practically all of it was taken on the basis of $13.25 at furnace.

Foundry iron in valleys territory showed a slightly better tone at the close of the week, as a result, partially, of the withdrawal of very low quotations of several Cleveland furnaces. Two inquiries were put out at the close of the week for foundry iron for full last half, on which several of the larger producers in this territory are known to have quoted $13.50 at furnace. Heavy tonnages of basic iron for third quarter are still in negotiation, among others 25,000 tons of the one grade for the Pittsburgh Steel Company, third quarter, and 8,000 tons for another local finishing mill, for full last half. Although little is heard of pending inquiry for Bessemer iron, it is known that several heavy consumers still lack some supplies for July and August. A sale of 500 tons of Bessemer iron last week showed the price for that grade still pegged at $14.25 Valley furnace, or $15.15 delivered Pittsburgh.

Efforts to brace the price levels in Connellsville coke, by several of the leading coke operators, failed last week, and the close of the week saw spot furnace coke selling at $2 at oven, as against $2.40 four weeks ago. Contracting for furnace coke for last half was heavy during the week, a total of fully 120,000 tons for July-December shipment having been closed at $2.15 oven—which is 35 cents a ton under the price for last half coke a month ago. Foundry coke shows better price levels, with a minimum of about $2.30 at oven for standard brands. The coke region is running at full capacity, and apparently has almost conquered its recent labor shortage. Last week's production in the Connellsville field, by merchant and furnace ovens, was within a few hundred tons of an even 400,000 tons.

RAW SILK STATISTICS.

More Than 52,000,000 Pounds Produced in 1911.

Provisional statistics covering the world's production of raw silk in 1911, compiled by the Silk Merchants' Union of Lyons, France, and forwarded to the United States by Consul C. B. Hurst, stationed at that place, show a grand total of 52,481,086 pounds. Compared with the total production of 1910, last year's output shows a decline of about 1,500,000 pounds.

Of the total production of 1911 considerably more than one-half, or 36,717,986 pounds, was produced in China, Japan, and the East Indies, the individual production being 15,961,466, 20,282,526, and 473,994 pounds respectively. Western Europe supplied 9,857,038 pounds, the production being divided between Italy, with 7,694,182 pounds, and France, Austria-Hungary, and Spain, with 886,258, 782,641, and 194,007 pounds respectively. The remainder was produced in the Levant and Central Asia. Of this group, Persia and Turkestan together headed the list with a production of 1,212,542 pounds, Syria and Cyprus together produced 1,125,381 pounds, and Anatolia followed with 1,124,357. Other provinces of Asiatic Turkey contributed 297,624 pounds. European Turkey and the Balkan States produced respectively 884,687 and 429,902 pounds. Caucasus produced 1,058,219 pounds, and Greece and Crete together completed the list with 143,300.

STATISTICS OF IMPORTS.

Value of General Merchandise Entered in Week Ended June 8, $16,701,676.

Statistics covering imports, exclusive of specie, entered at the Port of New York in the week ended June 8, as compiled by the Custom House, show the value of general merchandise entered to have been $16,701,676, a gain of $320,445, compared with similar imports of the corresponding period a year ago. Imports of dry goods for the week aggregated $2,562,087, a gain of $250,636, compared with the same week in 1911. The total value of the week's imports was $19,263,763, against $18,692,682 last year, a gain of $571,081.

The total value of imported merchandise entered at this port since the beginning of the current year to the above date aggregates $454,747,565, an excess of $63,343,518 over the value of merchandise entered in the corresponding period a year ago. The imports of 1911 amounted to $391,404,047.

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THE CRUDE RUBBER MARKET.

Strength in Week's Trading Despite the Quiet Opening.

Last week was one of maintained strength in the New York crude rubber market. Despite the general quietness that marked the opening day, both Para and plantation rubber locally reflected the strength of these grades in the London market, and this strength was well maintained throughout the week. The scarcity of available stocks in the English market, due in large part to the dock workers' strike, caused shorts to run to cover, with consequent advanced quotations. This, of course, tended to stiffen prices in the local market, and also stimulated the activities of domestic consumers.

Notwithstanding adverse comments from certain dealers, a greatly improved business is said to have resulted. Although the demand was light from certain quarters, it was fairly general and satisfying to traders. Midweek reports from the Manaos (Brazil) market of increased activity there also tended to maintain the healthy tone of the local market.

Few differences between opening and closing quotations were noted. The price of up-river fine showed an advance of 1 cent a pound, and East India smoked sheets, Ceylon, (bundles and sheets,) and pale crepe showed increases of 2, 1½, and 1 cent a pound respectively. No declines were shown. Importations for the week ending June 8 were 9,672 packages crude, valued at $1,918,319, and 3,749 packages scrap, valued at $83,014.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

SALES OF STOCK IN THE WEEK ENDED JUNE 15. TOTAL WEEK'S SALES, 1,720,044 SHARES.

Range for Year 1911. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1912. High. Date.	Low. Date.	Closing Saturday, June 15. Bid	Ask.	Week's Net Change.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent	Period.	Range for Week Ended June 15. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended June 15, '12.
245	235	205 Apr. 3	200 Mar. 27	205	220	..	ADAMS EXPRESS CO.	100	$12,000,000	June 1, '12	3	Q	209¾	209¾	209¾	209¾	..	10
9¾	1⅛	3 Mar. 30	½ Mar. 26	⅝	1	..	Allis-Chalmers	100	3,184,400	....	..	SA	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	9	100
..	..	2⅝ May 14	1⅜ May 29	1⅞	2	−⅛	Allis-Chalmers t. r., 1st paid	100	16,815,000	....	..	SA	2	2	2	2	..	100
..	..	6 May 14	5 May 9	5¼	5½	+¼	Allis-Chalmers pf. t. r., 1st paid	100	13,726,500		..	..	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	..	400
71⅝	44¾	88 June 6	60 Feb. 1	84½	84¾	−2⅛	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	May 27, '12	1	Q	86½	86⅞	83⅞	84¼	71	107,785
63¾	46	63⅝ Mar. 22	58¼ Feb. 27	60⅞	62	−⅝	American Agriculture Chemical Co.	100	18,330,900	Apr. 15, '12	1	Q	61	61	60⅞	60⅞	57½	350
105	99½	104¼ Mar. 20	100¼ Apr. 15	100	101½	..	American Agricultural Chemical Co. pf.	100	27,087,700	Apr. 15, '12	1½	Q	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	..	10
59⅜	39⅜	76 Mar. 20	53 Feb. 26	74⅜	74¾	..	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000	May 15, '12	1¼	Q	74¾	75⅝	73	74½	53¼	46,000
101	92½	101 June 14	97 Apr. 3	100½	101¼	+¾	American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	Apr. 1, '12	1¾	Q	100½	101	100½	101	100½	225
138	122½	141 June 14	130 Jan. 2	140½	..	+2½	American Brake, Shoe & Fy. Co. pf.	100	4,000,000	Mar. 30, '12	1¾	Q	139⅞	141	139⅞	141	..	800
12½	8⅞	43 May 11	11¼ Feb. 1	32⅞	33	−4	American Can Co.	100	41,233,300	....	..	..	36⅝	37¼	32¼	32⅝	11	52,350
93⅞	77	121½ May 11	90¾ Feb. 1	115⅞	116	−3	American Can Co. pf.	100	41,233,300	Apr. 1, '12	1¾	Q	119	119⅝	116	116	85⅞	7,575
58¾	42⅜	61⅞ Apr. 9	49⅜ Feb. 1	58⅞	59	−¼	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Apr. 1, '12	½	Q	59⅞	59⅞	58¼	58⅝	57	1,900
120	113	120 May 24	115 Feb. 14	118¼	118⅞	−⅝	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Apr. 1, '12	1¾	Q	118⅞	118¼	118¼	118¼	116½	105
..	..	32¼ June 15	31⅜ June 14	31⅞	32	..	American Cities	100	16,264,700	....	..	..	31⅜	32¼	31⅜	31⅞	..	710
..	..	81⅞ June 14	81⅞ June 14	81⅞	82	..	American Cities pf.	100	20,553,500	Jan. 2, '12	3	SA	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	..	175
62⅝	41⅝	57⅞ May 3	45½ Jan. 19	51⅞	53	−2	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	June 1, '11	2½	..	53⅝	53⅝	51⅞	52	51½	1,300
105½	92	99¼ Feb. 13	95 Jan. 10	96	98	−2⅛	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,600	June 1, '12	3	SA	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	100	110
5	3½	6½ May 16	3 Feb. 19	5	6	..	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	....	..	..	5½	5½	5½	5½	5	100
26⅝	18	27½ May 16	20 Feb. 26	24	26	+1⅜	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05	1	..	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	26	200
25⅝	16¼	30⅝ May 20	18 Jan. 2	26¼	27	−⅜	American Ice Securities Co.	100	19,045,100	July 20, '07	1¾	..	26½	27	25½	26½	23	2,200
12⅝	8	17⅞ Apr. 23	9¼ Mar. 6	14¼	15	−⅜	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	....	..	..	14½	14⅝	14½	14½	11⅜	800
43⅜	32½	44⅞ Apr. 9	31⅜ Feb. 27	41¼	41⅝	−1	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08	1¼	..	42½	42⅞	41¼	41¼	42⅞	1,550
110⅝	102	110 Apr. 8	103 Jan. 9	107½	108½	+1¼	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	Apr. 22, '12	1¾	Q	108½	108⅝	108¼	108½	110	210
5⅝	4	18⅞ June 14	4⅜ Jan. 10	17¼	17⅞	+2½	American Malt Corporation	100	5,704,000	....	..	..	14⅞	18⅞	14½	17½	..	17,320
43⅝	31½	62⅞ June 14	42 Jan. 6	61¾	61½	+2½	American Malt Corporation pf.	100	8,723,100	May 2, '12	2	SA	58½	62½	58½	61⅝	35⅞	11,050
83⅞	56⅝	89⅝ Mar. 25	67⅞ Feb. 1	83⅝	84	−1⅝	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	June 15, '12	1	Q	85⅝	85⅝	83⅝	84	82⅞	19,800
108½	98⅝	108⅜ Apr. 24	102⅝ Jan. 2	107½	108	+½	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	June 1, '12	1¾	Q	107⅝	108	107⅝	107⅝	107⅞	520
89¼	82	89½ June 10	85 Mar. 11	88⅞	89½	+1⅛	American Smelting Securities pf. B	100	30,000,000	Apr. 1, '12	1½	Q	89½	89½	89½	89½	88⅞	350
325	225	169⅝ June 8	123 Mar. 6	155	159	−4½	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	....	..	..	166⅝	166⅝	158½	160	..	5,700
52¼	25	39¼ May 11	26 Jan. 19	36½	37¼	+½	American Steel Foundries	100	16,218,000	May 15, '11	1¼	..	36¼	37	36¼	37	42⅞	950
122½	112¼	133½ May 13	114⅜ Jan. 12	130⅛	130½	−1⅞	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Apr. 2, '12	1¾	Q	131⅞	133⅝	130¼	130¼	120⅝	22,510
119½	111	123½ June 3	115½ Jan. 5	121	122½	−½	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Apr. 2, '12	1¾	Q	122½	122⅞	121½	121½	119	600
85½	70⅝	78 Jan. 20	76 Mar. 12	..	77½	..	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	June 1, '12	1¼	Q	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	..	50
153⅞	131½	149⅛ Mar. 25	137⅝ Jan. 2	145½	145⅝	−⅜	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	328,105,800	Apr. 15, '12	2	Q	145⅞	146⅛	145¼	145½	151⅜	5,150
..	..	298½ June 8	241⅛ Feb. 29	292	293½	−3¼	American Tobacco Co.	100	49,314,700	June 1, '12	2½	Q	296	296	289	292	..	4,920
105¼	87	108⅜ Jan. 19	102 Jan. 3	105½	106	+¾	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	37,827,400	Apr. 1, '12	1½	Q	107½	107⅜	107¼	107½	95½	300
105	92½	109 June 10	102 Jan. 10	107	108	+½	American Tobacco Co. pf. trust recta.	..	....	....	..	..	109	109	109	109	..	200
..	..	106⅝ Jan. 19	101¼ Jan. 11	103⅝	104	+⅝	American Tobacco Co. pf., new	100	50,970,000	....	..	..	105	105½	103¼	103½	..	2,800
36½	25¼	31 May 17	25¼ Feb. 6	28	29½	+¾	American Woolen Co.	100	20,000,000	....	..	..	29½	29½	29½	29½	33	100
96⅞	85¼	94¼ Mar. 21	86 Feb. 7	91	92¼	−¼	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	40,000,000	Apr. 15, '12	1¾	Q	91⅞	91⅞	91	91⅞	95¼	700
34½	24½	41⅝ May 2	25⅛ Jan. 25	36	37	−⅝	American Writing Paper pf.	100	12,500,000	Apr. 1, '12	1	SA	36⅝	37½	36¼	36¼	29	1,020
41⅞	29	44⅞ Apr. 2	34 Feb. 1	43¼	43⅜	−1½	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	108,312,500	Apr. 17, '12	50c	Q	44⅞	44⅞	43¼	43⅜	41¼	19,830
108	106½	123 Apr. 19	105½ Feb. 1	120⅝	123	+¼	Assets Realization Co.	100	9,962,000	Apr. 1, '12	1¾	Q	120⅝	120⅝	120½	120½	..	200
116⅝	99⅞	110⅝ Apr. 8	103¼ Feb. 1	106¼	106⅝	−⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	100	170,163,000	June 1, '12	1½	Q	107⅝	107⅝	105⅞	106⅝	118⅜	12,005
105¼	100⅜	104¼ Feb. 10	101⅝ Jan. 2	103½	103⅝	+⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Feb. 1, '12	2½	SA	103⅛	103⅝	103½	103⅝	105	955
139¼	117	143½ Apr. 9	133⅛ Jan. 10	140	140⅝	−½	Atlantic Coast Line	100	57,743,600	Jan. 10, '12	3½	SA	140⅛	141	139⅝	140⅛	131	915
..	..	55½ June 14	54⅞ June 15	54⅞	54⅞	..	BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS	100	20,000,000	....	..	..	55	55½	54⅞	54⅞	..	1,850
107	103¼	108 May 16	102⅞ Feb. 2	107⅞	108	+¼	Baldwin Locomotive Works pf.	100	20,000,000	Jan. 1, '12	3½	SA	107⅞	108	107⅞	108	..	1,210
109⅞	93⅞	111⅞ Apr. 30	101¼ Feb. 1	107⅞	108	−⅞	Baltimore & Ohio	100	152,314,800	Mar. 1, '12	3	SA	108⅜	109	107⅞	107⅞	108¼	8,500
91	85½	91 Jan. 23	87⅞ Apr. 7	87½	88	..	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	60,000,000	Mar. 1, '12	2	SA	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	89⅞	300
38⅝	26	42 Apr. 20	27⅞ Feb. 27	35½	36⅝	−1¼	Bethlehem Steel Corporation	100	14,862,000	....	..	..	37⅞	37⅞	35⅝	36⅛	33⅞	2,200
66⅝	54	74⅝ May 9	56⅛ Feb. 27	69½	71⅞	−2½	Bethlehem Steel Corporation pf.	100	14,908,000	Feb. 1, '07	¾	..	70½	70½	69½	69½	63⅞	300
84⅝	72	90½ May 27	76⅜ Jan. 2	87⅞	88⅞	..	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	Apr. 1, '12	1¼	Q	88	89	87⅞	88	80	29,230
148⅜	129	145⅞ May 16	137⅞ Mar. 21	140	143	..	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	17,998,500	Apr. 1, '12	1½	Q	142½	144	142½	144	144½	400
126	100	112 June 14	105 Jan. 16	111	113½	+2	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh	100	10,500,000	Feb. 15, '12	2½	SA	112	112	112	112	..	100
247	195⅝	270 May 16	226¼ Mar. 4	264⅝	264¾	−⅝	CANADIAN PACIFIC	100	180,000,000	Apr. 1, '12	2½	Q	264⅝	266¼	262¼	264⅝	240	22,450
..	..	253 May 14	225 Mar. 7	..	..	..	Canadian Pacific sub. cfs. 2d pf.	..	....	....	..	..	255	255	255	255	..	9
33⅝	18⅞	28¼ Apr. 22	16½ Feb. 27	24⅝	25¾	−¼	Central Leather Co.	100	39,580,100	....	..	..	26	26⅝	24⅞	24⅞	31¼	1,200
105	91¼	95⅝ Apr. 22	80 Feb. 27	91	93	−⅝	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	33,277,800	Apr. 1, '12	1¾	Q	91	91	91	91	100⅞	100
320	260	395 Apr. 27	305 Jan. 9	370	390	..	Central Railroad of N. J.	100	27,436,800	May 1, '12	2	Q	375	375	375	375	288	50
120	115	121½ Jan. 25	115½ Jan. 8	117½	119⅝	..	Central & South American Telegraph	100	10,000,000	Apr. 9, '12	1½	Q	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	..	10
86⅞	68⅞	81⅞ Apr. 11	68¾ Feb. 1	76⅞	77	−⅞	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	62,793,700	Mar. 30, '12	1¼	Q	77⅞	78⅝	76⅞	76⅞	88⅞	4,820
25¼	17¾	20¼ Apr. 8	17 May 31	17¼	18⅛	−¼	Chicago Great Western	100	45,144,400	....	..	..	17	17¼	17	17¼	23⅞	500
49¼	35½	39⅛ Apr. 8	33 May 29	33⅞	35	−¼	Chicago Great Western pf.	100	40,995,400	....	..	..	33	33⅞	33	33⅞	45⅞	500
133⅞	105⅞	112⅞ Apr. 8	102 June 11	103	103¼	−2	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	116,348,200	Mar. 1, '12	2½	SA	105	105	102	102⅞	127½	26,925
155½	141	146 Jan. 2	140⅝ June 14	140½	143	−1⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	116,274,900	Mar. 1, '12	3½	SA	142	142	140⅝	140⅝	155	500
150⅛	138¼	145 Apr. 26	134⅞ June 10	135	136	−¼	Chicago & Northwestern	100	130,121,700	Apr. 1, '12	1¾	Q	135	135⅛	134⅞	135¼	148	2,110
201⅛	191	198 Mar. 26	190 May 4	180	190	..	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,395,100	Apr. 1, '12	2	Q	193	193	193	193	..	77
3⅝	1⅝	3⅞ Apr. 18	1⅛ Feb. 16	2½	3	−¼	Chicago Union Traction trust recta	100	8,523,000	....	..	..	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½	..	200
7½	4⅜	10¼ Apr. 18	4 Mar. 21	5½	6	−⅜	Chicago Union Traction pf. trust recta	100	4,571,700	....	..	..	6½	6½	6½	6½	5½	100
27½	19½	35 June 14	25 Jan. 15	34	34½	+½	Chino Copper	5	3,553,815	....	..	..	33⅞	35	32⅞	34	24⅞	21,700
98	94¼	101¼ Apr. 17	96 Jan. 31	100½	105	..	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	100	10,000,000	Apr. 20, '12	1¼	Q	101	101	101	101	..	100
36⅝	25	34¼ Apr. 10	23⅛ Feb. 28	31⅝	32	+3⅛	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	34,235,500	Apr. 15, '02	1¾	..	29¼	33½	29¼	31⅝	34⅞	26,400
75½	63	70 Jan. 31	67 June 15	66	69	−1	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '12	2	SA	67	67	67	67	..	100
148½	128⅞	146 Mar. 28	138⅜ Feb. 17	140⅞	141⅛	−1	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	99,738,400	June 15, '12	1½	Q	142	142	140	141	146	8,700
101	101	102 June 12	102 June 12	..	..	..	Consolidation Coal Co.	100	19,026,000	Apr. 30, '12	1½	Q	102	102	102	102	..	100
15⅞	9⅝	17½ Apr. 24	10 Jan. 16	14⅞	15	−⅝	Corn Products Refining Co.	100	49,763,100	....	..	..	15⅛	15⅛	15	15	14⅞	1,400
85	73	87 Apr. 24	76¼ Jan. 3	80⅛	80⅞	−1½	Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	100	29,826,900	Apr. 15, '12	†2	Q	82	82	80⅞	80⅞	83⅞	820
75	60	86 June 15	70 Apr. 3	84	90	+1½	Crex Carpet Co.	100	2,995,400	June 15, '12	3	SA	86	86	86	86	..	100
174⅞	159½	175½ Feb. 6	167 Jan. 10	167¼	168¼	−½	DELAWARE & HUDSON	100	42,503,000	Mar. 20, '12	2¼	Q	168½	168½	168	168	172	400
570	505	569 Jan. 29	540 Jan. 16	535	550	−9⅝	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	50	30,277,000	Apr. 20, '12	2½	Q	540	540	540	540	552	100
35	17⅝	24 Mar. 27	18⅞ May 29	19⅝	20½	−⅜	Denver & Rio Grande	100	38,000,000	....	..	..	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	28⅞	250
74	36⅞	46¼ Jan. 24	34½ May 29	34	36½	−⅜	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	49,778,400	Jan. 15, '11	2½	..	35⅝	35⅝	34½	35½	59	700
38⅜	29	34⅝ Apr. 8	28 Feb. 5	32⅛	32⅞	−⅜	Distillers' Securities Corporation	100	30,809,100	Apr. 30, '12	½	Q	33	33⅞	32⅞	32⅞	36⅞	4,950
30⅛	17¼	23 May 15	16 Mar. 8	18	20½	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	....	..	..	20	20	20	20	..	25
38⅞	27¼	39¼ Apr. 8	30¼ Jan. 11	33⅞	34¼	−⅝	ERIE	100	112,378,900	....	..	..	34⅞	35⅛	34	34	35⅞	17,150
61¼	45⅝	57⅞ Apr. 11	50¼ Feb. 3	51½	52¼	−⅜	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 20, '07	2	..	52½	52⅝	51⅜	51⅞	55⅞	700
49⅝	35	48 Apr. 11	40 Feb. 3	41½	42	−⅝	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Apr. 9, '07	2	..	42	42	41½	42	45	610
36	13	18⅞ Mar. 26	11¼ Feb. 28	13	20	−2½	FEDERAL MINING & SMELTING	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '09	1½	..	15	15	15	15	34	100
66½	37	46 Mar. 25	37½ Jan. 23	42⅞	44	−1	Federal Mining & Smelting pf.	100	12,000,000	June 15, '12	1½	Q	42	42	42	42	66	100
135	104½	140⅝ June 12	128 Jan. 2	140	145	+⅛	GENERAL CHEMICAL CO.	100	7,410,300	June 1, '12	1½	Q	140⅛	140⅛	140⅛	140⅛	..	185
108	103⅝	111 Feb. 13	106¼ Mar. 30	110	111½	..	General Chemical Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	Apr. 1, '12	1½	Q	111	111	111	111	..	330
168⅞	142	173 Apr. 9	155 Jan. 2	169	170	+¼	General Electric Co.	100	77,330,200	Aug. 15, '12	2	Q	169	171½	168⅛	169½	162¼	4,886
51⅞	35	38⅞ Apr. 8	30 Feb. 26	33	35⅛	−1¼	General Motors	100	15,501,700	....	..	..	34⅝	34⅝	33⅞	33⅞	..	700
86⅞	74½	82 Apr. 8	70¼ May 3	74½	76	+⅛	General Motors pf.	100	13,806,100	May 1, '12	4 1-12	..	75	75⅛	74¼	75⅛	..	900
7⅝	3½	5 Mar. 18	4 May 6	4⅝	4½	−⅛	Goldfield Consolidated Mines	10	35,591,480	Apr. 30, '12	50c	Q	4½	4½	4⅝	4⅝	6⅛	8,200
..	..	194⅞ June 10	155 May 2	180	194	−8	George W. Helme Co.	100	4,000,000	....	..	..	194⅞	194⅞	185	185	..	500
140	119	135⅞ Apr. 9	126 Jan. 10	133	133½	−½	Great Northern pf.	100	209,990,100	May 1, '12	1¾	Q	134	134	132½	133	137⅞	10,315
63⅞	33⅞	45 May 20	36 Jan. 31	40⅝	41½	−1¼	Great Northern cfs. for ore prop.	..	1,500,000	Mar. 1, '11	50c	..	42½	42½	40⅝	40⅝	62½	1,550
..	..	62⅝ June 14	57 June 13	60	60½	..	Guggenheim Exploration	25	15,038,800	Apr. 1, '12	62½c	Q	57	62⅝	57	60½	..	38,100
147	132	141⅞ Jan. 23	120⅞ May 9	126⅞	127¼	−¼	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	100	109,296,000	Mar. 1, '12	3½	SA	126⅞	127⅞	126¼	126½	141	2,100
..	..	20⅞ June 7	18¼ June 8	19⅞	19⅞	−⅛	Inspiration Con. Copper	20	14,456,880	....	..	..	19⅞	20	19¼	19⅞	..	5,925
20⅝	13⅛	21⅞ May 24	16⅞ Jan. 3	19⅞	20	−⅛	Interborough-Met. vot. tr. cfs.	100	60,419,500	....	..	..	20¼	20⅝	19⅝	19⅞	18½	4,565
56⅞	39⅜	62 Mar. 26	53⅞ Jan. 3	57⅞	57⅞	−1⅛	Interborough-Metropolitan pf.	100	16,955,900	....	..	..	58⅞	58⅞	57⅞	57⅞	52½	5,000
129⅝	99½	124¼ May 20	105⅛ Feb. 1	118⅞	120	−3	International Harvester	100	79,999,700	Apr. 15, '12	1¼	Q	119	119	119	119	122⅞	450
128⅜	115	121⅞ Apr. 15	116⅛ Jan. 17	117½	122	..	International Harvester pf.	100	60,000,000	June 1, '12	1⅜	Q	120	120	120	120	124⅞	100
13⅝	9	19⅝ May 23	9⅞ Jan. 17	16⅝	16½	−1⅛	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	....	..	..	17½	18⅛	16	16⅝	..	5,500
56⅝	44⅝	62⅞ May 22	45⅞ Jan. 3	58⅞	60	−⅜	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	Apr. 15, '12	½	..	60⅞	60⅞	60	60	48⅞	
44	23	34 Jan. 2	24½ June 3	25⅞	26½	−1	International Steam Pump Co.	100	17,762,500	Apr. 1, '05	½	..	25	25½	25	25	42⅞	1,885
90¼	80	84⅞ Apr. 8	79 Feb. 1	79¼	80	−¼	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	11,350,000	May 1, '12	1½	Q	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	90¼	125
37⅞	25¼	29¼ Mar. 25	22½ May 29	24⅞	25	−¼	KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN	100	30,000,000	....	..	..	25	25¼	24¼	24¼	35⅞	600
69⅞	61½	65⅞ Mar. 25	56 May 29	59	60	+¼	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	Apr. 15, '12	1	Q	58	59	58	59	69½	300
48	30	35⅛ June 6	29 Mar. 21	34	35	−½	LACKAWANNA STEEL CO.	100	34,978,000	....	..	..	35	35	35	35	..	200
114¼	101½	108⅞ Jan. 4	104 Mar. 16	105	105½	−½	Laclede Gas Co.	100	9,500,000	June 15, '12	1¾	Q	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	109⅞	200
17	10	18 Apr. 24	11⅞ Mar. 11	14	16	−3	Lake Erie & Western	100	11,840,000	....	..	..	15	15	15	15	16⅞	150
40	25	40 May 21	30 Jan. 31	38	38⅝	−1⅜	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,840,000	Jan. 15, '08	1	..	38⅛	38⅛	38	38	..	200
186⅞	151	185⅞ Jan. 15	155⅞ Feb. 5	170⅞	171	−3⅞	Lehigh Valley	50	60,501,700	Feb. 26, '12	10	Ex	175⅛	175⅛	170	170⅞	177⅞	89,100
..	..	206½ June 8	156⅞ Jan. 15	195	203	+1⅜	Liggett & Myers	100	21,496,400	....	..	..	203	205	198	204⅝	..	3,540
..	..	113½ Jan. 18	105⅛ Jan. 12	111⅝	112⅞	+1⅝	Liggett & Myers pf.	100	14,916,100	Apr. 1, '12	1¾	Q	113⅛	113⅛	111⅝	111⅝	..	1,000
63	45	52½ June 13	43⅝ Feb. 13	50	54	+1⅞	Long Island	50	12,000,000	Nov., 1896	1	..	50½	52½	50½	52½	..	1,000
160⅞	136½	163 Apr. 9	149⅞ Feb. 1	156⅛	156⅜	−2⅝	Louisville & Nashville	100	60,000,000	Feb. 9, '12	3½	SA	158⅞	158⅞	156⅛	156⅛	151¼	4,400
95	74½	87⅞ June 3	75½ Jan. 31	84	87	−¼	MACKAY COMPANIES	100	41,380,400	Apr. 1, '12	1¼	Q	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	90	100
77	68	70½ Jan. 23	68½ Jan. 11	68½	69⅞	−¼	Mackay Companies pf.	100	50,000,000	Apr. 1, '12	1	Q	68⅞	69⅞	68⅞	69⅞	74½	500
142½	131½	138⅞ Mar. 13	135 Jan. 2	..	..	−1⅜	Manhattan Elevated gtd.	100	55,815,100	Apr. 1, '12	1¾	Q	135⅞	135⅞	135⅞	135⅞	139	302
87	70	82⅞ May 24	69 Apr. 11	77½	80	..	May Department Stores	100	15,000,000	June 1, '12	1¼	Q	78	79	77⅞	79	83⅞	700
5⅞	3¼	7⅞ Mar. 29	4 Mar. 7	4¼	4½	+⅛	Mercantile Marine	100	49,921,800	....	..	..	4½	4½	4½	4½	5⅞	100
22¼	14	26 Mar. 28	17½ May 10	18⅛	18⅞	−⅝	Mercantile Marine pf.	100	51,731,000	....	..	..	18½	18⅞	17½	18½	18⅞	1,300
..	..	73⅞ May 18	62⅞ Apr. 10	66½	66⅝	−2	Mexican Petroleum	100	9,162,300	May 24, '12	1	..	68	68½	65⅞	66½	..	18,200
24½	16⅞	28⅜ June 13	23⅞ Feb. 14	27⅞	28⅞	..	Miami Copper	5	3,636,410	May 15, '12	50c	Q	28	28⅞	27½	28	22¼	19,350
42½	21½	27⅞ Jan. 26	19⅞ June 7	44	47	−2	Minneapolis & St. Louis	100	9,754,300	July 15, '04	2½	..	45	45	45	45	46⅞	100
68⅞	35	51⅞ Apr. 10	44⅞ Mar. 28	140⅝	142	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	5,575,300	Jan. 15, '10	2½	..	140⅞	140⅞	140	140⅞	136⅞	400
38⅝	27	31⅞ Mar. 29	26⅛ May 31	27⅞	28	−1	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	100	63,300,300	....	..	..	28⅞	28⅞	27⅞	27½	37	2,800
70	62⅞	66 Apr. 17	57⅞ May 31	59½	62	−1	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	May 10, '12	2	SA	60	60	60	60	68¼	165
63	33⅞	47⅞ Apr. 25	35½ May 29	36⅞	37⅞	+⅛	Missouri Pacific	100	83,112,500	Jan. 30, '08	2½	..	36½	37⅞	36	37	50⅞	10,700
143⅞	117¼	161 Apr. 30	139½ Jan. 2	155⅞	156½	..	NATIONAL BISCUIT CO.	100	29,236,000	Apr. 15, '12	1¾	Q	156⅞	156⅞	156	156	135⅞	900
130	124	130¼ June 15	126⅞ Feb. 20	130	131	..	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	24,804,500	May 31, '12	1¾	Q	129½	130¼	129½	130	128⅞	615
22	12½	19⅞ May 15	12⅞ Feb. 29	15⅞	16⅞	+⅛	National Enameling & Stamping Co.	100	15,591,800	July 15, '05	½	..	16⅛	16⅛	16	16	17	200
100⅞	85	95½ Jan. 2	88 Feb. 27	90	93½	−⅝	National Enameling & Stamping Co. pf.	100	8,546,600	Apr. 1, '12	1¾	Q	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	..	100
59	42½	60⅝ May 22	51¼ Jan. 8	57	57½	−⅜	National Lead Co.	100	20,750,000	Mar. 30, '12	¾	Q	57⅞	57⅞	56⅞	57½	56⅞	1,950
109⅞	104	109⅞ Feb. 15	105½ Feb. 1	107¼	109½	+2	National Lead Co. pf.	100	24,463,600	June 15, '12	1¾	Q	109½	109½	109½	109½	109⅞	100
38⅞	25⅞	36⅞ Jan. 20	28 Apr. 1	30⅞	31	−⅝	National Rys. of Mexico 2d pf.	100	124,486,900	....	..	..	31½	31⅞	30⅞	30⅞	31⅞	1,155
21⅞	15⅛	23¼ May 1	18¼ Jan. 29	21⅞	22½	−½	Nevada Consolidated Copper Co.	5	9,997,120	Mar. 30, '12	37½c	Q	22½	22½	21⅞	22	20⅞	8,200
76	45	76½ June 6	50 Feb. 17	74	76	+1	New York Airbrake	100	10,000,000	July 28, '11	1¼	..	75¼	76⅞	74⅞	75	74½	8,900
115½	99⅞	121½ Apr. 25	100¼ Jan. 9	117⅞	118⅛	−1⅛	New York Central	100	222,729,300	Apr. 15, '12	1¼	Q	118⅞	119	117⅞	117⅞	111	5,000
90	82½	90 Jan. 18	86 June 12	84	90⅞	−4	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	11,000,000	Mar. 1, '12	2½	SA	86	86	86	86	..	100
151½	126⅞	142¼ Apr. 1	134⅜ June 14	134⅛	135	−⅞	New York, New Haven & Hartford	100	179,573,000	Mar. 30, '12	2	Q	134⅞	134⅞	134⅛	134⅛	144⅛	280
46⅞	37⅞	41⅞ Apr. 12	34 June 14	34¼	34½	−3⅝	New York, Ontario & Western	100	58,113,900	Aug. 14, '11	2	A	37⅞	37⅞	34	34¼	45	4,650
..	..	93⅞ Apr. 26	86⅞ June 1	89	89⅞	+⅞	New York State Rys.	100	19,997,700	Apr. 1, '12	1½	Q	89	89½	89	89½	..	400
111½	99⅞	114¼ Apr. 3	107⅞ Feb. 1	111⅛	111⅝	−⅝	Norfolk & Western	100	85,245,000	Mar. 18, '12	1½	Q	111¼	112¼	111	111¼	107⅞	4,700
91¼	85⅞	92 Feb. 17	88 June 12	87	91	−2½	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	23,000,000	May 18, '12	1	Q	88	88	88	88	..	100
76⅞	64	84⅞ Apr. 27	74½ Jan. 3	82	82½	..	North American	100	29,779,700	Apr. 1, '12	1¼	Q	82	83½	82	82	74	900
55⅝	39½	67½ Apr. 16	56 Mar. 11	57⅞	59	−2	Northern Ohio Traction & Light	100	*9,000,000	June 15, '12	1	Q	60	60	60	60	..	100
137⅞	110⅞	125⅞ Apr. 6	115⅞ Jan. 11	119	119½	−⅞	Northern Pacific	100	247,998,300	May 1, '12	1¾	Q	119⅞	120¼	118⅞	119½	134¼	6,900
33⅞	23¼	35 Mar. 27	30 Jan. 3	32⅞	33¼	..	PACIFIC MAIL	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99	1	..	33¼	33⅞	32⅞	33¼	27¼	700
54⅞	35	55⅞ Apr. 25	47 Feb. 5	49½	50	−1⅝	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph	100	18,000,000	....	..	..	50⅞	51½	49¼	49¼	51⅞	1,700
99½	96	100⅞ May 1	99 Feb. 16	99⅞	..	..	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph pf.	100	18,000,000	Apr. 15, '12	1½	Q	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	97	100
130⅞	118⅞	126⅞ May 2	122½ Jan. 9	123	123¼	−⅝	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	453,877,900	May 31, '12	1½	Q	124	124¼	123⅞	123¼	124¼	9,250
109	101½	118⅞ May 25	103 Jan. 8	114	114¼	−1½	People's Gas, Chicago	100	35,000,000	May 25, '12	1¾	Q	115	115	113	114	106¼	1,425
118½	99	111¼ Feb. 16	102 June 3	102½	104	−1½	Philadelphia Co.	50	38,952,000	May 1, '12	1½	Q	103	103⅛	102⅞	102⅞	118	300
100	90⅞	110¼ May 15	98½ Jan. 2	108	109	−¼	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	37,173,800	Apr. 25, '12	1¼	Q	107⅞	108	107½	107⅞	95½	700
33⅞	17	23⅞ Apr. 23	16⅞ Feb. 28	20¼	21	−1⅜	Pittsburgh Coal Co., N. J.	100	31,928,900	....	..	..	21⅞	22	20⅞	20⅞	21⅞	1,150
90⅞	67⅞	92⅞ May 24	77 Feb. 8	88⅞	90	−⅝	Pittsburgh Coal Co., N. J., pf.	100	27,071,800	Apr. 25, '12	1¼	Q	90¼	90¼	88⅞	90	88⅞	800
..	..	200½ June 8	167 Mar. 7	185	190	−4	P. Lorillard Co.	100	15,155,600	....	..	..	193	195	190	190	..	1,730
..	..	115 Jan. 19	107⅞ Jan. 12	112	113	+½	P. Lorillard Co. pf.	100	10,973,000	Apr. 1, '12	1¾	Q	113⅛	113¼	113⅛	113⅛	..	340
106	101	103½ June 5	101 Feb. 17	100	103	−1⅜	Pittsburgh Steel Co. pf.	100	7,000,000	June 1, '12	1¾	Q	101½	101½	101½	101½	105¼	100
37⅞	25	37⅞ Apr. 9	28⅛ Feb. 27	34½	35	−1	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 24, '04	1	..	35	35⅞	34½	34½	37	500
120	108	111⅞ Mar. 28	106⅞ Feb. 17	109½	112	−¼	Public Service Corporation, N. J.	100	25,000,000	Mar. 30, '12	1¼	Q	111	111	111	111	..	100
163	154	163 Apr. 29	158⅞ Feb. 2	159½	160	+¼	Pullman Company	100	120,000,000	May 15, '12	2	Q	159⅞	160	159⅞	160	162⅞	442
4⅛	2	8⅛ Apr. 26	3 Jan. 4	4½	6	−⅛	QUICKSILVER	100	5,708,700	....	..	..	6	6	6	6	2	100
5½	2½	12¼ May 13	3½ Feb. 28	8½	9¼	+1	Quicksilver pf.	100	4,291,300	May 8, '01	½	..	7½	9	7½	9	..	400
39	26	37¼ Apr. 27	27½ Feb. 8	35¼	36	+¼	RAILWAY STEEL SPRING CO.	100	13,500,000	Oct. 22, '08	1	..	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	37⅞	670
19	12	21⅞ June 10	16 Jan. 29	20⅝	20⅞	−¼	Ray Consolidated Copper	10	14,451,570	....	..	..	21⅛	21⅞	20⅝	20⅝	17⅞	84,065
161⅞	134	179⅛ Apr. 29	148⅛ Jan. 11	164⅞	164⅞	−6⅞	Reading	50	70,000,000	May 9, '12	1½	Q	171⅛	172⅞	163⅞	164⅞	159⅞	364,600
92	88	93⅞ Apr. 29	88 June 11	86	89	−2	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	June 13, '12	1	Q	88	88	88	88	90	722
101	90½	101⅞ Apr. 29	94 Jan. 11	96½	97½	−1½	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	Apr. 11, '12	1	Q	97	97	97	97	98	800
35⅞	18	27 Jan. 2	13⅝ Feb. 26	23⅞	24	−⅝	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,352,000	....	..	..	24¼	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	30⅞	900
90⅞	74½	85⅞ Jan. 3	64½ Feb. 27	79	80½	−⅜	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	Jan. 2, '12	1¾	Q	79	79¼	78⅞	79⅞	93⅞	1,200
34⅞	22⅞	30½ Apr. 8	22½ May 31	24⅞	25	−¼	Rock Island Co.	100	90,888,200	....	..	..	25	25⅞	23⅞	24⅞	33⅞	7,100
68⅞	43⅞	59⅞ Apr. 9	48 Jan. 3	49½	50	−1⅛	Rock Island Co. pf.	100	49,947,400	Nov. 1, '05	1	..	50⅞	50⅞	48⅞	49⅞	68⅞	2,900
45	40	65 Jan. 23	50 Jan. 17	50	62	+3	Rutland pf.	100	9,057,000	Jan. 15, '08	1½	..	58	58	58	58	..	100
..	..	101⅞ May 16	101 May 22	101	101⅞	+⅞	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	Apr. 1, '12	$2.34	4M	101¼	101⅞	101	101⅞	..	400
27	23	29¼ Mar. 26	21⅞ May 22	24	25	+1	ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO	100	29,000,000	....	..	..	24⅞	24⅞	23½	23½	..	300
49½	37	43⅞ Apr. 11	35½ May 31	36	36½	−⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Dec. 1, '05	1	..	36½	36½	36	36	46⅞	800
34	24	34⅞ Apr. 2	29⅞ Jan. 22	32½	33⅞	−⅝	St. Louis Southwestern	100	16,356,200	....	..	..	33⅞	34	33	33⅞	31⅞	950
72	59⅞	77⅞ Apr. 8	68⅞ Jan. 17	75½	76½	−⅞	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	19,893,700	Jan. 15, '12	2	SA	76	77	75⅞	75⅞	70	2,725
..	..	27½ Apr. 4	24⅞ June 13	24½	24⅞	−1⅜	Seaboard Air Line	100	31,655,400	....	..	..	25⅞	25½	24⅞	24⅞	..	1,800
..	..	56½ June 7	50⅞ Apr. 16	54⅞	54⅞	−1⅛	Seaboard Air Line pf.	100	21,853,100	....	..	..	55⅞	55⅞	54⅞	54⅞	..	6,050
192	125½	194½ May 22	140 Jan. 15	189	189½	−⅝	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	100	40,090,000	May 15, '12	1¾	Q	190	191½	188	189½	142¼	3,900
56¼	34	52⅞ May 11	39¼ Jan. 30	50	52	−⅝	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	10,000,000	Sept. 1, '10	1¼	..	52	52	51	52	52	600
112	112	103 Apr. 1	100 May 9	100	105	..	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	6,700,000	Apr. 1, '12	1¾	Q	100	100½	100	100	..	300
90	82	83 Apr. 23	79 Apr. 10	70	80⅞	..	South Porto Rico Sugar	100	3,371,000	Apr. 1, '12	1	Q	79	79	79	79	..	80
113	110	110 Apr. 10	110 Apr. 10	105	..	..	South Porto Rico Sugar pf.	100	3,672,500	Apr. 1, '12	2	Q	110	110	110	110	..	100
126⅞	104½	115¼ Apr. 8	105½ Feb. 1	109¼	109⅞	−¾	Southern Pacific	100	272,672,400	Apr. 3, '12	1½	Q	110⅞	110⅞	108⅞	109½	120¼	7,300
33⅞	24⅞	31⅞ Apr. 9	26½ Jan. 31	28	28¼	−⅞	Southern Railway extended	100	119,900,000	....	..	..	28⅞	28⅞	27⅞	28⅞	31⅞	6,750
75⅞	61¼	76½ Mar. 28	68¼ Feb. 3	74	74¼	−⅞	Southern Railway pf. extended	100	60,000,000	Apr. 24, '12	2	SA	74	74	73⅞	74	70⅞	2,008
17⅞	15	29¼ June 14	16¼ Jan. 19	28⅞	29	+2⅞	Standard Milling	100	4,600,000	....	..	..	27	29⅞	27	29⅞	..	1,395
53	50	63½ June 12	53 Jan. 8	63	63½	+2	Standard Milling pf.	100	6,900,000	Apr. 15, '12	3	SA	62⅞	63⅞	62⅞	63	..	1,460
44	30¼	47¼ May 21	34½ Feb. 1	44¼	45	+¾	TENNESSEE COPPER	25	5,000,000	Feb. 20, '12	$1.50	..	44½	45½	42	44⅞	42½	9,330
136½	74½	113⅞ May 20	81 Jan. 16	111	111¼	+¼	Texas Co.	100	27,000,000	Mar. 30, '12	1¼	Q	110½	111	109	111	118	3,020
30½	19⅞	26¼ Apr. 2	20½ Jan. 3	23¼	24	−¼	Texas Pacific	100	38,760,000	....	..	..	24	24	23⅞	23⅞	29⅞	200
41	31	40⅞ Jan. 9	35⅞ May 7	38½	39	−1	Third Avenue, new	100	14,915,600	....	..	..	39½	39½	38⅞	38½	..	400
24⅞	12	16⅞ Mar. 27	12⅞ May 4	14	15	+1⅞	Toledo, St. Louis & Western	100	10,000,000	....	..	..	14	14⅞	14	14⅞	22⅞	500
53⅞	34⅞	36 Apr. 8	28 June 7	30	32	+1	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000	Oct. 16, '11	1	..	32	32	32	32	51⅞	100
111	63	111⅞ June 6	98⅞ Apr. 3	109¼	110	+3⅞	UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '12	1	Q	108⅞	110	106⅞	109⅞	95	1,700
9	4⅞	17⅞ May 15	4⅞ Jan. 5	11⅞	12¼	−⅜	Union Bag & Paper Co.	100	16,000,000	....	..	..	12⅞	12¼	11⅞	12	7⅞	1,900
59½	50⅞	67⅞ May 15	49⅞ Feb. 21	58	64	−4	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	Apr. 15, '12	1	Q	62	62	60	60	..	510
192⅞	153½	175⅞ Apr. 9	160 Feb. 1	167⅞	167⅞	−1⅛	Union Pacific	100	216,646,300	Apr. 1, '12	2½	Q	169⅞	170⅞	166⅞	167⅞	185½	99,350
96	89	93⅞ Feb. 27	90 June 3	90	90½	−⅛	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,569,300	Apr. 1, '12	2	SA	90⅞	90⅞	90	90⅞	94	1,710
..	..	64⅞ May 21	59⅞ May 17	61	62½	−2⅞	United Cigar Manufacturers	100	10,247,500	May 1, '12	1	Q	62	62	61⅞	61⅞	..	400
108	97½	101½ June 12	97 Feb. 10	99	101½	+⅞	United Dry Goods	100	14,427,500	May 1, '12	2	Q	101¼	101¼	100⅞	100⅞	107¼	800
107½	100⅞	108 May 20	103⅞ Feb. 24	104½	105⅞	+¼	United Dry Goods pf.	100	10,849,200	June 1, '12	1¾	Q	106⅞	106⅞	105½	105½	105⅞	400
49	28⅞	37¼ Feb. 14	30 June 3	30⅞	30⅞	+¼	United Railways Investment Co.	100	20,400,000	....	..	..	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	39½	100
76¼	52	65⅞ Feb. 14	58 Jan. 2	58½	60	−1	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	Jan. 10, '07	2½	..	59⅞	59⅞	58⅞	58⅞	70	400
19	11	22⅞ May 16	13 Feb. 16	21¼	22	+⅞	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	100	12,106,800	Dec. 1, '07	1	..	21	22⅞	21	21⅞	..	2,700
61	40½	61 June 13	50 Jan. 4	57	59	−½	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co. pf.	100	12,106,800	June 1, '11	1¼	..	57⅞	61	57½	57½	59⅞	3,525
30	24	41 June 10	26 Jan. 8	39	39⅞	+1	U. S. Industrial Alcohol	100	12,000,000	....	..	..	38⅞	41	38⅞	39⅞	..	4,760
97⅞	90	104 Apr. 4	95 Jan. 5	103	103⅞	+1	U. S. Industrial Alcohol pf.	100	6,000,000	Apr. 15, '12	1¾	Q	102⅞	103⅞	102⅞	103⅞	..	1,500
79⅞	65⅞	81⅞ May 20	67 Jan. 31	75⅞	76	−⅞	U. S. Realty & Improvement Co.	100	16,162,800	May 1, '12	1¼	Q	76⅞	76⅞	75⅞	75⅞	77	300
48½	30⅞	67⅞ May 21	45⅞ Feb. 1	63⅞	63⅞	−1⅛	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,666,000	Apr. 30, '12	1	Q	64⅞	64⅞	62⅞	63⅞	40½	3,100
115½	104	116 May 20	109 Jan. 30	111⅞	111⅞	..	United States Rubber Co. 1st pf.	100	39,824,400	Apr. 30, '12	2	Q	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111½	114	800
79	66	85¼ May 21	75 Jan. 23	81⅞	82¼	+⅝	United States Rubber Co. 2d pf.	100	9,965,000	Apr. 30, '12	1½	Q	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	77	100
82¼	50	73⅞ Apr. 30	58⅞ Feb. 18	68⅞	68⅞	−1⅞	United States Steel Corporation	100	508,495,200	Mar. 30, '12	1¼	Q	70⅞	70⅞	67⅞	68⅞	78⅞	242,050
120⅞	108	113⅞ Apr. 8	107⅞ Feb. 13	110⅞	110⅞	−⅞	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	360,314,100	May 29, '12	1¾	Q	111⅞	111⅞	110	110⅞	118⅞	5,250
57⅞	38	65½ Apr. 8	52½ Jan. 29	63½	63⅞	−½	Utah Copper	10	15,751,300	Mar. 30, '12	75c	Q	64⅞	64⅞	62⅞	63⅞	51⅞	20,900
70⅞	43½	57⅞ Jan. 26	47⅞ June 13	47⅞	48	−3	VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL CO.	100	27,984,400	Feb. 15, '12	1½	SA	51	51	47⅞	48	54⅞	8,900
128½	114	122⅞ Mar. 20	118 May 1	116	118	−1	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	Apr. 15, '12	2	Q	119⅞	119¼	118	118	127½	300
97	52	90 Jan. 2	54 Mar. 4	57	60	+⅝	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co.	100	9,073,600	....	..	..	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	70⅞	100
16	13	27¼ Feb. 20	15 Jan. 17	20½	25	+1	Vulcan Detinning Co.	100	2,000,000	....	..	..	23	23	23	23	17½	100
18⅞	5⅞	9½ May 11	6 Jan. 4	6⅞	7	−⅞	WABASH	100	53,200,200	....	..	..	7¼	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	17⅞	6,500
40⅞	14½	22⅞ Apr. 9	16½ June 14	16⅞	16⅞	−1½	Wabash pf.	100	39,200,200	....	..	..	18	18⅞	16½	16⅞	38⅞	8,000
66	48⅞	64⅞ Mar. 25	55⅞ Jan. 9	57⅞	58	−1⅛	Western Maryland	100	40,427,200	....	..	..	58	58	57½	57⅞	50	1,000
84½	71⅞	86¼ Jan. 18	79 Jan. 2	82	83	−1	Western Union Telegraph	100	99,741,100	Apr. 15, '12	¾	Q	83	83⅞	82	82¼	80⅞	4,992
79	58⅞	81⅞ Mar. 27	66¼ Jan. 3	72½	73½	..	Westinghouse E. & M.	50	80,397,950	Apr. 30, '12	1	..	73½	74½	72	73	75	3,200
123	110½	122 Mar. 23	114⅞ Jan. 5	118	120	+3	Westinghouse E. & M. 1st pf.	50	3,998,700	Apr. 15, '12	1¾	Q	120	120	120	120	..	200
..	..	200½ June 3	170 Jan. 25	202	..	..	Weyman-Bruton	100	4,000,000	....	..	..	203	203	203	203	..	30
6⅞	2½	9½ Mar. 13	4 Jan. 10	7	8	−⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie	100	20,000,000	....	..	..	7½	7½	6⅞	6⅞	5¼	400
17⅞	7	25⅞ Apr. 18	11 Jan. 3	23	24	−½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,986,900	....	..	..	22	23	22	23	16	300
8	3	14 Mar. 13	6 Jan. 18	10½	11½	−½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,993,500	....	..	..	11½	11½	11½	11½	6	100
72¼	48	57¼ Apr. 5	48 Feb. 5	52½	55	−3½	Wisconsin Central	100	16,147,900	....	..	..	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	69¼	100

The Union Trust Company of New York (established in 1864) has for many years made a specialty of Personal Trusts—under Will or under Agreement—and maintains a carefully organized department for handling them.

Many millions of dollars' worth of property—real and personal—have been entrusted to the company by conservative people, residents not only of New York State but of other states in which the Union Trust Company is authorized to transact business.

Correspondence or interviews with persons considering the formation of trusts of any kind—for themselves or for others—are solicited.

UNION TRUST COMPANY, 80 Broadway
CAPITAL and SURPLUS - - - - - - $8,900,000

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of
THE OMAHA WATER COMPANY

The Omaha Water Company hereby gives notice that its consolidated mortgage bonds, dated July 23, 1896, with accrued interest to July 1, 1912, will be paid, on or after that date, upon surrender of the bonds with all unpaid coupons attached, at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustee, No. 16 to 22 William Street, in the City of New York, from the proceeds of sale of the water company's works to the City of Omaha received by said trustee. Certificates of the water company will then be issued, representing the five per cent. redemption premium in litigation, and entitling the holder of each thousand-dollar bond to fifty dollars with interest at five per cent. per annum from July 1, 1912, if the Court of Appeals of the State of New York shall decide that the completion of the city's purchase does not relieve the company from payment of such premium.

THE OMAHA WATER COMPANY,
By THEODORE C. WOODBURY,
President.

Dated, June 7, 1912.

To Holders of
Preferred and Common Stock of
THE WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY

In view of the financial difficulties of the Wabash Railroad Company, and in view of the announced intentions and purposes of the Committees representing First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds of that Company, it has become important that the holders of the stock of the Company (Preferred and Common) should unite for the protection of their interests.

For this purpose the undersigned, at the request of holders of large amounts of the stock of the Wabash Railroad Company, have consented to act as a Committee under an agreement dated December 19, 1911, (a copy of which is on file at the office of the Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company, Depositary, 60 Broadway, New York City,) and request the deposit by stockholders of their shares, under said agreement, with said Depositary. Stock certificates so deposited should be properly indorsed in blank or be accompanied by properly executed instruments for transfer, and properly stamped so as to comply with the laws of the State of New York in respect to the transfer of shares of capital stock. Against such deposit there will be issued certificates of deposit therefor under the agreement above referred to, copies of which agreement may be obtained upon application to the Depositary.

Application will be made in due course to list the certificates of deposit on the New York Stock Exchange.

New York, January 15, 1912.

J. HORACE HARDING, Chairman,
FRANKLIN Q. BROWN,
ARTHUR COPPELL,
CHARLES H. KEEP,
FRANK B. KEECH,
PHILIP LEHMAN,
FRANK K. STURGIS,
Committee.

CARTER, LEDYARD & MILBURN, Counsel.

PEMBERTON BERMAN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA-KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, Depositary.

We Specialize in
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BAMBERGER, LOEB & CO.
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Subsidiaries "en bloc"
Statistical review with up-to-the-minute supplement sent on request.
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Specialists in Real Estate Securities
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Orders executed in all outside securities. Exceptionally fast service on securities dealt in on London Stock Exchange.
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National City Bank Building
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H. M. BYLLESBY & CO
ENGINEERS
EXAMINATIONS AND REPORTS
INSURANCE EXCHANGE BUILDING
CHICAGO
New York. Portland, Ore.

WANTED
Adirondack Electric Power Warrants.
L. SHERMAN ADAMS,
Dealer in Unlisted Securities,
50 Congress St., Boston.

So. Cal. Edison Com.
TEFFT & COMPANY
5 Nassau St. New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK & WILKES BARRE COAL COMPANY.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit of The New York Trust Company, issued under Protective Agreement dated February 2, 1907;

—and—

To Holders of Six Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of the above Company:

An offer has been made to the undersigned Committee for the purchase of all the securities held by The New York Trust Company, as Trustee under the Trust Agreement dated August 15, 1898, securing an issue of Six Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of the above Company, and the Committee unanimously recommends the approval thereof by all holders of Certificates of Deposit. A Plan whereby said offer may become effective has been adopted by the Committee and filed with The New York Trust Company as Depositary, and a copy may be had by certificate holders upon application.

Any holder of a Certificate of Deposit who does not approve of the offer and Plan must give notice of his dissent in writing, pursuant to the provisions of the Protective Agreement, ON OR BEFORE JULY 13, 1912; and in the absence of such dissent as in said Agreement provided, the assent and ratification of such holder will be conclusively and finally presumed.

In order to afford all holders of the above bonds an opportunity to avail of the benefits of the Protective Agreement, the Committee has extended the time for the deposit of bonds thereunder with The New York Trust Company TO AND INCLUDING JUNE 29, 1912, after which date no bonds will be received. Bonds must bear November, 1902, and subsequent coupons, and by the deposit of bonds the holder will be held to have assented to said offer and Plan.

Dated New York, June 12, 1912.

OTTO T. BANNARD, Chairman,
SIDNEY C. BORG,
GUSTAVUS MAAS,
C. SIDNEY SHEPARD,
Committee.

LEVENTRITT, COOK & NATHAN, Counsel.

Pere Marquette Railroad Co.

Four Per Cent. Fifty Year Gold Bonds. Issued Under Mortgage Dated January 2, 1901.

Receivers of the property of the Pere Marquette Railroad Company having been appointed, and it appearing to be desirable that the interests of holders of the above bonds be protected by a Committee, the undersigned have agreed to act as a Bondholders' Committee, and invite deposits of the bonds with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 22 William Street, New York, subject to a Bondholders' Agreement on file with the Depositary

June 3, 1912.

EDWIN S. MARSTON,
WILLIAM W. CRAPO,
CHARLES W. COX,
JACOB E. WARD,
C. MINOT WELD,
Committee.

AUGUSTUS V. HEELY, Secretary, 22 William St.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIVE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. SINKING FUND SECURED GOLD NOTES OF THE BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY, DATED NOVEMBER 1, 1909:

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Bankers Trust Company, successor by merger to The Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee, under Trust Agreement between Bethlehem Steel Company and said The Mercantile Trust Company, dated November 1, 1909, that Notes of the above issue, to the amount of $58,000, face value, numbered 135, 187, 275, 342, 556, 583, 587, 649, 678, 764, 876, 981, 1040, 1200, 1229, 1285, 1338, 1507, 1524, 1533, 1688, 1697, 1798, 2101, 2149, 2154, 2240, 2471, 2541, 2697, 3016, 3194, 3649, 3901, 4083, 4318, 4350, 4393, 4433, 4588, 4748, 5051, 5072, 5117, 5418, 5510, 5917, 5958, 6152, 6216, 6527, 6587, 6681, 6779, 7064, 7183, 7196, 7285, have been drawn by lot, for redemption, on the 22nd day of July, 1912, for account of the Sinking Fund, at the price of one hundred and two and one-half (102½) per centum of the face value thereof and accrued interest, upon which date interest thereon will cease, and the holders thereof are hereby notified and required to deliver said Notes, with all unmatured coupons attached, to the undersigned, at its office, No. 16 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on or after said 22d day of July, for redemption, for the purposes of said Sinking Fund, at the price above mentioned.

Dated New York, May 20, 1912.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, SUCCESSOR-TRUSTEE.

New York Realty Owners

Capital & Surplus $2,500,000

Our Company now owns an estate with 13 miles of avenue and street frontage, against which there is an indebtedness of only 30%. An investment with us combines absolute security and liberal income return. We offer Convertible Bonds yielding

6.66%

Write for Circular E.

METROPOLITAN DEPT., NEW YORK REALTY OWNERS, 489 FIFTH AVENUE, New York

5½% OUR 5½%

GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES

on New York City Real Estate are legal investments for Trust Funds and Trust Estates. We have amounts from $500 to $100,000, yielding 5½%. *Our booklet "A" explains. Sent upon request.*

First Mortgage Guarantee Company
Bridge Plaza North, Long Island City, N. Y.

BANK of the METROPOLIS

31 Union Square, N. Y.
Organized 1871
Member of New York Clearing House
Capital - - - $1,000,000
Surplus - - - $2,100,000

The Washington Trust Co.
of the City of New York.
253 BROADWAY
Allows Interest on Deposits, Guardian, Executor, Trustee, Administrator.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York
28 Nassau Street, New York.
Fifth Ave. Branch, 5th Ave. & 43d St., N. Y.
London Office, 33 Lombard Street, E. C.
Capital and Surplus . $23,000,000
Deposits 178,000,000

EXAMINATIONS, DESIGNS & ESTIMATES of ENGINEERING STRUCTURES & PROPERTIES
SCHUYLER B. SCHAFF, 5 BEEKMAN ST., Civil Engineer, New York City.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS OF AMERICAN ICE COMPANY

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons concerned that the AMERICAN ICE COMPANY, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, has duly elected to and will redeem and pay off on August 1st, 1912, all of the bonds outstanding at that time secured by the First and General Mortgage made by the American Ice Company to the Knickerbocker Trust Company as Trustee, dated February 1, 1909, and that on the First day of August, 1912, there will become and be due and payable on each of said bonds at the office of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, No. 60 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the principal thereof, together with the accrued interest to such date.

Principal of each unregistered bond and accrued interest, if coupon therefor be attached, will be payable and will be paid to BEARER at the time and place aforesaid upon surrender of such bond with all coupons for interest thereon which would become due subsequent to August 1, 1912, attached.

Principal and accrued interest on each registered bond without coupons will be paid at the time and place aforesaid only to the REGISTERED HOLDER upon surrender of such registered bond, or, if the bond be assigned, then to his assignee, upon surrender of such registered bond and delivery of a duly executed instrument of assignment.

Principal of each registered coupon bond and accrued interest, if coupon therefor be attached, will be paid at the time and place aforesaid, only to the REGISTERED HOLDER or to his designee, upon surrender of such registered bond with all coupons for interest thereon which would become due subsequent to August 1, 1912, attached, and delivery of a duly executed order from the registered holder in case another than the registered holder be designated to receive payment.

No further interest will be paid on any of the above-mentioned bonds after August 1, 1912, except the interest then accrued.

By order of the Board of Directors.

AMERICAN ICE COMPANY,
By WESLEY M. OLER, President.
Attest:
HENRY C. HARRISON, Secretary.
30 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.
Dated, June 1, 1912.
(Corporate Seal.)

To the Prior Lien Holders of the

Omaha Water Company

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee of the prior lien mortgage of the Omaha Water Company, dated July 23, 1896, hereby gives notice that the principal of the bonds secured by said mortgage, with accrued interest to July 1, 1912, will, at the option of the holders, be paid on or after that date, upon surrender of the bonds with all unpaid coupons attached, at the office of the Trustee, No. 28 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, from the proceeds of sale of the Water Company's works to the City of Omaha received by said Trustee. The Water Company has agreed thereupon to issue certificates representing the five per cent. (5%) redemption premium now in litigation, and entitling the holder of each One Thousand Dollar ($1,000.00) bond to Fifty Dollars ($50.00), with interest at five per cent. (5%) per annum, from July 1, 1912, if the Court of Appeals of the State of New York decides that the completion of the city's purchase does not relieve the Water Company from payment of such premium.

Dated June 7, 1912.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By CHARLES H. SABIN, Vice President.

CHILDS REAL ESTATE COMPANY.
TO THE HOLDERS OF INVESTMENT GOLD BONDS:

NOTICE is hereby given that, in accordance with the provisions of Article 8 of the Trust Agreement of the Childs Real Estate Company with Guardian Trust Company of New York as Trustee, dated 1st day of September, 1909, the following bonds have been drawn by lot for redemption:

6	157	313	435	507	568
24	194	316	448	531	617
79	195	345	460	539	635
95	200	379	473	541	637
121	201	397	475	542	647
123	255	427	495	547	674

and will be redeemed at 110% of the face value thereof and accrued interest on the 1st day of September, 1912, at the office of the Guardian Trust Company of New York, No. 170 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on which date interest will cease on the above-numbered bonds.

CHILDS REAL ESTATE COMPANY.
By SAMUEL S. CHILDS, President.
Dated New York City, June 10th, 1912.

The undersigned Trustee of the Mortgage of the

BEECH CREEK COAL AND COKE COMPANY

to it, dated June 1st, 1904, holds the sum of seventy-five thousand three hundred eighty-one and 71-100 dollars ($75,381.71) in the sinking fund provided for under the terms of Article VI. of said mortgage, which is applicable to the purchase of the first mortgage 5% Forty-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the Beech Creek Coal & Coke Co. secured by said mortgage. Offerings of the said bonds at not exceeding par and accrued interest will be received on or before the 20th day of June, 1912.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY,
COLUMBIA-KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
Trustee, Successor.
By WILLARD V. KING, President.
New York, June 3d, 1912.

News for stockholders. Latest quotations of every bond and stock dealt in on the Exchange and the Curb. Financial information from all great centres. Guide to the business of the country. The New York Times Weekly Financial Review. Every Monday. Mailed anywhere in the United States for One Dollar a year.—Adv.

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 15, 1912. Bid.	Asked.
Albany So. 5s..	$1,302,000	2½s	S	M. & S.	95	99
A. G. & E. ($50)	2,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 12	86	85
Do pf. ($50)..	1,537,500	1½	Q	Aug 1, 12	46	47½
Am. Pow. & Lt.	5,631,400	..	..	....	70	72
Do 6% cum.pf	3,106,800	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 12	85	87
Do opt. warr.	1,604,000	..	..	....	13	15
Do 6% notes,'21	1,604,500	3	S	F. & A.	99	100
Am. Rys. 5, '17.	2,500,000	2½	..	A. & O.	96	96¼
Appalach. Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	....	25½	26¾
Do preferred	2,180,000	..	..	....	73	74
Ariz. Power....	3,000,000	..	..	....	12½	15
Do preferred	850,000	..	..	....	50	56
Do 1st 6s, '33	1,900,000	3	S	M. & N.	89	92
Ark. Val. R., L. & P. 7s.......	500,000	1¾	Q	Mar, 1912	98½	99½
Aub. & Syr. El. R. R., tax ex.	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99	101
Aug.-Aik. R. & E. s. f. 5s, '35.	2,400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	95
Do pf. stock	1,500,000	1½	V	Dec 30, 11	75	85
Do common..	2,250,000	1½	V	Dec 30, 11	25	35
Aug. Ry. & El. 1st 5s of '40...	967,000	5	S	J. & D.	101	..
Au., E. & C. R. R. 1st 5s, '41.	3,000,000	5	S	A. & O.	100	..
Balt. Co. Water & Elec. 5s, '46	917,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95½	97½
Ben. Har.-St. J. 1st 5s, '35....	810,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
Birm'ham R. & El. sub. 5s, '24	945,000	5	A	1924	108	..
Birmingham R., L. & P. Co.4½s	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	92	93½
Do ref. ex. 6s, '57	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	104½	105
Buf. Cr't'n 1st5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	104½	..
Buff. Gen. El. 5s	2,375,000	1½	Q	Dec 30, 11	102¼	108
Buff. & Lacka. 1st 5s of '28...	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	96
B. & L. E.5s,'36	7,066,000	2½	S	M. & N.	65	70
B. & Lockp. 5s.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
B. & N. Falls E. L. & P. 1st5s,'42	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	99	..
Butte E.&P.Co.	4,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 12	120	121½
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 12	79	..
Do 1st 5s, '51	4,329,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	97½
Cal. Elec. Gen. Co. pf.........	600,000	1¾	Q	Apr. 1, 12	79	80
Capital Trac...	12,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 12	126½	128
Do 1st 5s, '47	4,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	111	111½
Central Maine Power 1st 5s..	1,100,000	..	S	M. & N.	97	99
Cent. Mex. L. & P. pf.	1,250,000	..	..	....	65	..
Do 6s, 1940..	1,800,000	3	S	J. & J.	89	93½
Chas. City Ry. 5s, 1923....	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	104	105
Chi. El. Rys. 5% notes, '14	30,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	98¾
Chi.-Terre H. & S. E 1st 5s...	3,100,000	2½	S	J. & D.	..	98
Citz. L,H.&P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	101
Clev. El. Ill....	5,734,500	4	S	V	125	128
Do preferred	800,000	6	Q	F,M,A,N	108	..
Clev. El. R.5s,'13	4,955,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	..
Clevel'd Ry. 1st 5s, '31........	5,045,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101
Col. Spgs. Elec. 1st 5s of '20..	V	V	V	V	98½	101
Colum. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36..	2,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	..
Do common..	2,000,000	..	..	....	50	..
Do preferred	840,000	1½	Q	J., &c.	85	95
Conn. R. & L. 1st 4½s, 1951, st. red'm'ble..	10,782,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	101⅝	..
Do unstamp..	1,709,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101⅝	..
Con. Gas, E.L.& P. (Balt.) 4½s	11,564,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	89½	90
Con. Tr. of N.J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jul 15, 12	76½	77
Do 1st 5s, '33.	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	104½	104¾
Consum. El. & P. 5s, '36.....	1,481,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	94½
Consum. Power (Mich.) 5s....	6,674,000	1¼	Q	Jan. 2, 12	96	98
Do preferred	4,500,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 12	93	95
C. Pow. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29.....	9,539,500	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92
Dallas El. Corp. 5s, '22	3,659,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94	97
Denver G. & E. 6% notes, '14..	2,500,000	3	S	A. & O.	100¼	100¾
Det. Edison Co.	5,747,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 12	124	..
Duluth Ed. El. Co. 1st 5s, '31.	1,819,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	..
Economy L.&P. 1st mtg. 5s,'56	1,621,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
Elec. Util. Cor.	2,250,000	..	..	....	27	33
Do preferred	1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 12	84	87
El Paso E.5s,'32	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	100
Emp. Dis. El.5s	1,925,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	90
Erie & Sub. Ry. 5s, '41	970,000	2½	S	A. & O.	87½	90
Fed. L. & T. Co	4,750,000	..	..	....	34	35
Do preferred	2,500,000	1½	Q	Mar 1, 12	80	81½
Ft. Smith L. & T. pf	1,410,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15, 12	92½b	95b
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	98
Gas & El.Sec.Co	1,000,000	..	..	....	160	..
Do preferred	1,000,000	½	A	Monthly	92	95
Grand Rap. Ry. Co. 1st 5s, '16	3,274,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	101
Guanaj.P. & E.	3,500,000	..	..	....	88	85
Do preferred	1,500,000	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 12	70	75
Do 6s, '32....	1,425,000	3	S	A. & O.	92½	95
Hamburg Ry.4s of '26	650,000	2	S	M. & N.	88	86
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	100
Hud. R. E. P. 1st 5s, '44	4,222,000	2½	S	F. & A.	—	88½
Ill. Cent. Trac. 1st 5s	V	2½	S	J. & D.	98½	94½
Ind. Un. Trac. 1st 5s	1,620,000	2½	S	A. & O.	79	81
Int. Ry. of Buf.: Buf. Div.5s,'31	4,706,000	2½	S	F. & A.	104½	105½
Do deb.6s,'17	1,000,000	3	S	M. & S.	104½	..
L.&O.Div.1st5s	800,000	..	S	M. & S.	98	..
B.&L.Div.1st5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
B.&N.FD.1st5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	..	105
Int. Trac. 4s,'49 receipts flat..	18,815,000	2	S	J. & J.	73	73½
J. C., H. & P.4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	81	81½
Joplin & Pit.Ry. 5s	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	96
Kankak. G. & E 5s, '30	V	V	V	V	96½	..
Kan. C. R. & L.	9,543,000	..	..	....	18	20
Do preferred	9,407,500	1½	Q	Mar 1, 11	45	47
Do 1st l.r. 5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	94¾
Do cv. 6s, '12	5,478,000	3	S	M. & N.	97	97¾
K. C. Belt L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	106	106½
K. C. Elv. 4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	79	81
Kan. C. West.5s	1,650,000	2½	S	M. & S.	83	85
K.C. Met. St.Ry. cn.ex.1st 5s,'13	7,246,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97¼	97¾
K. C. & Westpt. 1st 5s, 1926	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91½	93
Kan. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	J,M,J,O	97½b	100b
Do 5s of '22..	2,660,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Leav'nw'h L.,H. & P. 5s	675,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	96½
Lit. Rock Ry. & El 1st 5s, '33	1,972,000	2½	S	A. & O.	104½	—
L. Rock H. S. & W. R.R. 4s,'39	1,140,000	4	S	J. & J.	83¾	85
Lockport G. & E. 5s of '20..	800,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	100
Do L., H. & P. 5s, '38	409,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	95
Los A.G. & E.5s	2,920,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	98½
Met. El. (Reading) 5s of '39.	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	98	100
Min.St.Ry.6s,'13	600,000	3	S	M. & N.	102	102¼
Min. St. Ry. & St Paul City 5s of '28	9,807,000	5	S	A. & O.	104	105
Mobile Elec. pf	852,000	1¾	Q	Feb 15, 12	92½b	95b
Do 1st 6s, '46	1,696,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	92½
Muskogee G. & E. pf	1,418,500	1¾	Q	Mar 15,11	95b	97½b
Do 1st 5s, '26	1,078,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	101
Nassau L.&P.5s	619,000	5	S	A. & O.	99½	102½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. 1st 5s...	2,850,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	103½
N. Am. Co. 5s, notes. 1912	1,922,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	..
N. F. Pow.5s,'32	10,000,000	2½	S	Jul 15, 12	101½	102¼
Niag. L. & O.P. 5s, '54	4,850,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92
N.Y.& Westch'r LtgG M4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	83½	86
N.Hud.Co Ry.5s	1,291,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	..
N. I. & Mont. P	4,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	10	12½
Do preferred	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Apr., 1912	..	56
Do 1st 6s, '49	10,000,000	3	S	F. & A.	88	92
Nor. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, 1948	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	82	83
No. Ont. L.&P.	3,085,000	..	..	....	22	25
Do preferred	1,890,000	..	..	....	60	65
Do 1st 6s, '31	2,700,000	3	S	J. & J.	90	90
N. O. Ry. & Lt. 4½s of '35	17,544,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	87¾	88½
Nor. St. Power.	4,531,800	..	..	....	81	33
Do preferred	3,838,700	1¾	Q	Apr 15, 12	*88¼	91½b
Nor. Tex. Tr. 5s	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Okla. Ry. 5s....	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
Om. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st 5s, '28.	6,814,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Ont. P. stock...	8,509,000	..	..	....	52½	55
Ontario Pow. 5s	8,566,000	2½	S	F. & A.	*94¾	95½
Do deb. 6s,'21	3,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	94½	95¼
Ont. Transmis. 1st 5s, 1945	1,838,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	94
O. & C. B. Ry. & B. 1st 5s.'28	1,657,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	99¼
Oreg. Elec. Ry.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Ottum. R.&L.pf	850,000	1¾	Q	Jan.	92	95b
Do 1st 5s, '24	1,044,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	*92½
Pac. L. & P. 5s, '51	10,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	92
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st 5s, '30.	8,220,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100½	..
Port. R. L. & P. 5% notes,'14	4,273,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	..
Port. Gen. El.5s	7,640,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½
Pot'm'c El. Pow con. mtg.5s,'36	4,593,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102¾	103
Do 1st 5s,'29	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	108	108¼
Prescott G. & E 1st 6s, '40	250,000	3	S	J. & J.	90	98
Pub. S. Cor.ctfs	19,970,440	1¼	Q	Dec 30, 11	110	110½
P. Ut. Cor.($50)	1,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan.	$45	..
Do pf. ($50)	500,000	1¾	Q	Jan.	$47½	$50
Queens Boro. G. & E. 5s of '52	1,600,000	5	S	J. & J.	98½	100
Rep. R. & L. Co	5,290,000	..	..	....	26	27
Do preferred	6,360,000	1½	Q	Jan 15, 12	80	82
Rich. L., H. & P. 5s of '14	200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Roanoke R. & E 5s '53	V	V	V	V	98½	..
Roanoke T. & L 5s, 58	2,400,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	95
Roch Ry. & L.5s	9,401,000	2½	..	J. & J.	100½	..
Same bond, tax exempt N. Y.	......	..	..	....	101	101¾
Roch., Syr., & E. 5s of '45...	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	86	..
Rockld.L.& P.5s	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Rockf'd (Ill.) E. 5s of '39.....	1,504,000	5	S	M. & S.	95½	97½
Rutland R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	1,702,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	97
St. Jos.(Mo.) R., L., H. & P.5s.	4,250,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	99½
St. Louis R. R. (B'way Cable) 4½s, 1920	1,948	2¼	S	M. & N.	97¾	98¼
Sagn. Val. Tr.5s	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97½	100
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s	1,000,000	..	S	F. & A.	96½	98½
San Diego Con. G.&E.1st5s,'39	3,175,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	98½
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '23	1,600,000	1¼	Q	Jan. 1, 12	98	100
Scranton El. 5s	2,230,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102¼	103
Scran. Ry. ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	....	60	..
Do pf., ($50)	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 12	62½	70
Do con.5s,'32	1,100,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 12	100	101½
Seattle Elec. Co con. 5s, '29	7,271,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98½	100
Seattle Ltg. 5s.	3,623,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94	96
Sierra & San F. Pow. 1st 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	95
So. Cal. Ed'nCo.	7,200,000	1¼	Q	Apr 15, 12	77	80
Do 5s	9,336,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
South'n Pow. 5s	4,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101
Spokane & Inland Emp. 5s.	4,035,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	99
Spgfld. (Mo.) R. & L.F.L.5s,'26	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	95
Superior W.,L.& P. 1st 4s. 1931.	1,600,000	2	S	M. & N.	81½	83½
St. G. & E.($50)	7,468,150	..	..	....	23½	24
Do pf. ($50)..	10,672,700	2	S	J. & J.	50¼	*53
Do cv. 6s, '26	10,300,000	3	S	J. & D.	100½	101
Syrac. Rap. Tr. 5s of '46	2,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	..
Tampa El. 1st5s	932,500	2½	S	J. & J.	97	100
Tenn. R., L.&P.	20,000,000	..	..	....	24½	25½
Do preferred	10,250,000	..	..	....	77	77½
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s.	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
Tri-City R. & L.	9,000,000	..	..	....	49	50
Do preferred	2,826,200	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 12	94	96
Do 5s of '23..	8,207,000	2½	S	A. & O.	97⅝	98½
Unit. Elec. N.J. 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	83	83¾
Unit. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	4,428,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	94¼	95
U. Ry. & Elec. (Balt.) inc. 4s.	14,000,000	2	S	J. & D.	64¼	64½
UG & E of NJ.5s	1,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	..
United Util.	5,000,000	..	..	....	28	..
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr. 1, 12	98½	101b
Utica & M'h'k V. Ry. 4½s,'41	2,268,000	..	S	M. & S.	96½	98
Va. Ry. & P. 5s	10,345,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	96½
Wash. R. & El.	5,500,000	1	Q	June 1, 12	90	92
Do preferred	8,500,000	2½	S	June 1, 12	94½	94⅞
Do con. 4s,'51	10,244,000	2	S	M. & S.	86	86½
Wash.-Va. Ry.	1,378,000	1½	S	May 1, 12	52½	..
Do preferred	1,000,000	2	S	May 1, 12	70	..
West'n Power..	14,670,000	..	..	....	30½	31½
Do 6% cum.pf	6,000,000	6	..	....	58½	59½
West Penn. Rys 5s of '31	V	V	V	V	100½	..
West. St. G.&.E	3,503,000	..	..	....	60	60½
Do preferred	1,800,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 12	95b	100b
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '41	3,400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92½	95
Wheel. El.5s,'41	877,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94½	96½
Y'gst'n & O. R. 1st 5s, '35	1,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	97⅞	†98½

b—And dividends accrued.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Amer. Chicle	6,000,000	‡2	M	May 20,12	223	230
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 12	105	108
Am. Glue Co.	800,000	‡3	S	May 1, 12	105	110
Do preferred	1,600,000	4	S	Feb 1, 12	146½	148½
Am. Graphoph.	1,500,000	..	..	....	25	..
Do preferred	1,500,000	..	..	....	62½	..
Am. Loco. 5s,'14	V	5	S	A. & O.	100¼	100¾
Am. Screw	3,000,000	2½	Q	Mar 30,12	150	160
Am. Typefd.	4,000,000	1	Q	Jul 15, 12	47	48½
Do preferred	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 12	100	102
Do deb.6s,'39	1,900,000	3	S	Nov 1, 11	..	101
Am. Un. Telph. (H's'g) 5s, '57	1,244,000	2½	S	Feb 1, 10	20	25
Am. Writ. Pap.	9,500,000	..	..	....	3¾	4
Ast. V'neer Mis. & Dock. 6s, '41	500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	105
Arlington Mills	8,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	122	125
Atl. Port. Cem.	11,000,000	..	..	....	..	..
Do 1st 6s, '25	4,400,000	3	S	M. & S.	102	..
Bab. & Wilcox.	15,000,000	7	Q	J,A,J,O	100½	102
Baldwin Loco.	9,200,000	10	V	V	53½	54½
Do preferred	V	V	V	V	107¾	108¼
Barney & Smith Car 5s of '36	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	88½
Biograph Co.	2,000,000	1	M	May 1, 12	113	120
Bliss, E. W., Co.	1,250,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 11	80	85
Do preferred	1,250,000	2	Q	Jan. 1, 12	122	125
Bord. C. Milk	21,250,000	4	S	Feb 15, 12	128¼	129¼
Do preferred	7,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 12	106½	107½
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	July 1, 12	143	144
Central C. & C.	5,125,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 12	85	86
Do preferred	1,875,000	1¼	Q	Jul 15, 12	81½	82¼
Cen. Fireworks	1,406,800	V	V	V	1	3
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	A	March 1	21	24
Chesebr'gh Mfg	500,000	‡$10	Q	Jun 24, 12	650	700
Con. Rub. Tire	4,000,000	$10	Q	Apr. 2, 12	16	18
Do preferred	1,149,500	1⅛	Q	Dec., 1909	55	59
Con. Tel. (Buf.)	8,595,200	..	..	....	12	13
Con. Tel. (Pa.) 1st 5s, '31	2,292,500	2½	S	A. & O.	80	85
Cramp, Wm., & Sons 1st 5s	V	V	V	V	100	102
Crocker-Wh'ler	1,700,000	1¼	Q	Apr 15, 12	90	92½
Do preferred	500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15, 12	105	106
Diam. St. Tel. 1st 5s	V	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	..
Fairmount Coal 5s of '31	5,232,000	5	S	J. & J.	95½	96½
Fed. Sugar 5% notes, '14	V	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	99¼
Frontier Tel. 5s (Buf.) of 1922	2,500,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 12	75	80
Gen. Bak. 1st 6s	2,900,000	3	S	V	97	100
Goodrich,B F,Co	30,000,000	..	..	....	81	82
Do preferred	15,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 12	108⅞	108⅞
Har'son Bros.pf	V	V	V	V	46	..
Hav. Tobacco	29,790,700	..	..	....	6	7½
Hav. Tob. pf.	4,703,800	..	..	....	12	17
Int. Nickel	11,582,626	5	Q	Mar 1, 12	288	..
Do preferred	8,912,626	1½	Q	V	107	108
Do 5s, '32	8,475,000	2½	S	Apr. 1, 12	100¼	101
Int. Textb. Co.	6,000,000	10	Q	Apr. 1, 12	144½	146½
Interoc. Tel. & Tel. 1st 5s, '33	2,000,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 12	71	..
K. C. Stocky'ds	8,250,000	1¼	Q	May 1, 12	98	99
Do cv. 5s, '13	619,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	100½
Do 5s, '20	V	V	V	V	100	102
Kolb Bakery pf	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr., 1912	98½	98¾
Lanston Mono.	6,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 12	93	94
Merg. Linotype	12,797,800	‡3	Q	Jun 29, 12	222¾	223
Mex. Petrol pf.	V	V	V	V	69	70
Mtn. St. T. & T.	22,656,900	1¾	Q	Apr., 1912	108½	109½
Otis Elevator	6,371,500	1	Q	Apr 15, 12	75	77
Do preferred	6,451,100	1½	Q	Apr 15, 12	100	103
Pack'd Mto.Car 5% notes, '16	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	99
Poc. Con. Col. 1st 5s, '57	3,582,700	2½	S	J. & J.	87½	88½
Proc. & Gamble	12,000,000	2	Q	May 15,12	410	420
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	V	185	195
Producers' Oil	3,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 29, 12	105	115
Do conv. 6s	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	96	101
Royal Bak. P.	10,000,000	3	Q	Mar 30,12	208	215
Do. 6% cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 30,12	109	111
Singer Mfg.	60,000,000	3	Q	V	285	290
Stand. Coupler	1,200,000	2	S	Dec 30, 11	34	38
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	Dec 30, 11	105	110
Stand. Oil, N. J.	100,000,000	$5	Q	Jun 15, 12	381	383
Do subs. stks	V	V	V	V	500	510
Stern Bros. pf.	3,000,000	1¾	Q	June 1, 12	86	89
Studebaker Cor.	30,000,000	..	..	....	36	37
Do preferred	13,500,000	1¾	Q	June 1, 12	94½	96
Temple Iron 4s.	2,500,000	6	A	J. & J.	104	105
Un. Typewriter	10,000,000	3	S	Oct. 1, 07	42	44
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	3½	S	Sep 30, 11	109	110½
Do 2d pf.	5,000,000	4	S	Sep 30, 11	108½	111
Unit. Cig. Mfrs.	15,000,000	1	Q	May 1, 12	60⅝	61½
U. S. Env. 5s	1,950,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	103
Do preferred	3,750,000	3½	S	Mar. 1, 12	117	118½
Do common	750,000	V	V	V	98	105
U. S. Motors pf	V	V	V	V	14	15
U.S.Worsted pf.	2,340,600	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 12	..	86
West. Elec. 1st 5s, '22	8,750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101⅝	102½
Woolworth com	50,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 12	87	88½
Do preferred	15,000,000	1¾	V	July 1, 12	113	115

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Astor Trust	$1,250,000	2	Q	May 1, 12	875	..
Bankers' Trust	10,000,000	‡12	Q	Jan. 2, 12	582	587
Bd. & Mtg.Guar.	5,000,000	3½	Q	May 15,12	..	293
Broadway Tr.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 12	180	185
Brooklyn	1,000,000	5	Q	Apr. 1, 12	460	..
Columbia-Kn'k-erbocker	2,000,000	..	..	....	580	600
Central	3,000,000	9	Q	Jan. 2, 12	1050	..
Citizens'	500,000	3	S	Mar. 1, 12	140	..
Columbia Trust	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30, 11	380	385
Commercial	500,000	V	V	V	90	95
Empire	1,000,000	2½	Q	Dec 30, 11	300	310
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	6	Q	Mar 30,12	530	540
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	May 1, 12	..	1395
Fidelity	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 12	218	222
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Dec 31, 11	270	280
Fulton	500,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 12	315	325
Guaranty	5,000,000	‡10	Q	Jun 29, 12	1020	1030
Guardian	500,000	..	..	....	90	105
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	May 1, 12	270	275
Home	750,000	2	..	Jul 15, 07	105	115
Hudson Trust	500,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 12	140	150
Kings County	500,000	4	Q	May 1, 12	520	535
Knickerb. Trust	3,181,000	3	Q	Mar 30,12	300	305
LawyersMtg.Co	4,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 12	224	226
Lawyers T. Ins. & Trust Co.	4,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 12	222	226
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 07	135	145
Long Island	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 12	300	310
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 30, 11	460	..
Mtge. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30, 12	105	108
Mutual Alliance	1,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 12	135	140
Nassau	600,000	2	Q	May 1, 12	150	155
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Dec 30, 11	635	645
N. Y. L. I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 11, 11	1035	1055
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 12	208	212
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Jan. 1, 12	295	300
Realty Assoc.	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15, 12	120	125
Standard	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 1, 12	370	378
T. Guar. & Tr.	4,375,000	5	Q	Dec 30, 11	585	595
Title Insurance	2,000,000	3½	Q	Jan., 1912	120	124
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	Jan 10, 12	1315	1330
U. S. Mtg. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Mar 30,12	..	477
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 12	1130	..
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 12	400	410
Windsor	1,000,000	3	S	Dec 20, 10	..	193

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Altoona G.5s,'32	$750,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	100
Am. Cities Co.	16,264,700	3	S	July 1, 12	31	32
Do preferred	20,553,500	3	S	Jan. 2, 12	82	83
Am. Lt. & Trac	10,395,400	2½s	Q	May 1, 12	345	350
Do preferred	14,236,200	1½	Q	May 1, 12	108	110
Aub. Gas 1st 5s.	300,000	5	S	J. & J.	98	..
B'klyn Bor. Gas gen. mtg	1,000,000	5	S	J. & D.	96	98½
Buffalo Gas	7,000,000	5	S	J. & D.	4	5
Buff. Gas pf.	1,713,000	..	..	....	..	16
Buf.G. 1st 5s,'47	5,900,000	2½	S	A. & O.	61½	62
Cent. Un.5s,1927	3,500,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	104
Cities Service	5,499,430	½	M	June 1, 12	102½	104¼
Do preferred	10,195,360	½	M	June 1, 12	90	90
Citz. G. & F. 1st 5s, '60	477,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	97½
Colum. G. & F.	3,000,000	½	Q	Mar 1, 12	25	32¼
Do preferred	5,500,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 12	70⅛	71
††Con.G. of N.J. 1st con.5s.1936	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	99
Cons. Water Co. of Utica 1st mtg. 5s of '30	2,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	101¼	..
Do deb. mtg. 5s of '30	V	5	S	J. & J.	89	92½
Dayton Gas 5s.	1,200,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	100
Denver G. & E.	7,001,300	½	M	Apr. 1, 12	220	..
Do gen. 5s	6,000,300	2½	S	M. & N.	96	97½
Det. City G. pr. lien 5s of '23	5,619,000	5	S	J. & J.	100⅝	101
E. Ohio G.1st5s	14,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	99	101
Elmira Wat., L. & R.R. con. 5s	2,166,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	95
Do 1st 5s, '49	1,661,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	103
Gd. Rap. G.L.5s	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	99	..
Houston G.5s,'20	888,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99½	..
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	June 1, 12	140	140
Do 1st 5s	10,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	104½	105¼
Indiana Ltg. Co	4,500,000	1	S	Apr. 1, 12	40	45
Do 1st 4s, '58	3,000,000	2	S	F. & A.	72	73
Ind'apolis ($50).	2,000,000	..	..	....	35	..
Do 1st 5s,1952	4,250,000	2½	S	A. & O.	82	86
Ind'olis Wat. 5s	2,431,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¼	100½
J'ksonville5s,'37	1,200,000	1¼	Q	Mar, 1912	100	..
Kansas Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	....	9	10
Do 1st 6s, '16.	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	98	101
Do 2d 6s, '18.	2,800,000	3	S	J. & J.	65	70
Kings Co. Ltg. 1st 5s, tax ex.	1,803,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101½
Lincoln G. & E.	2,250,000	..	..	....	39	42
Do 5s, '41	796,000	5	S	J. & D.	88	93
Mich. Lt. pf.	2,144,000	6	Q	J,A,J,O	97½	100
Milwaukee Gas Lt. 1st 4s, '27.	7,932,000	2	SA	M. & N.	90¼	90¾
Minneap. Gas 5s	800,000	3	S	J. & J.	99¾	100½
Montana Water 6s, 33	221,000	3	S	J. & D.	103	106
N. Ams'm 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	102½
N. Y. & E. R. con. 5s, 1945	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	103
N.Y. & Q. G.Co. 1st 5s	816,000	2½	S	F. & A.	99	101
Nor. Union Gas 5s of '27	3,500,000	..	..	....	101	102
Okla. G. & El. 5s, '29	2,482,000	2½	S	A. & O.	97	99
Pacific G. & E.	31,908,750	1¼	..	Apr 15, 12	64	64½
Do gen. & ref 5s, '42	20,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91⅞	92⅛
Do preferred	10,000,000	1½	Q	May 15,12	91	92
Portl'd G.&C.5s	3,405,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99½	101
Do pfd stock	1,350,000	1¾	Q	Feb.	102	106
San Ant. Water 5s of '33	1,047,000	5	S	F. & A.	88	91½
Scran. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102¼	103½
Do deb. 5s,'35	421,000	5	S	J. & J.	101⅝	102½
Sioux City Service 5s, 1928	1,110,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	97
S. Jer. G. & El.	6,000,000	4	S	J. & D.	130	134
Do 1st 5s, '53	12,378,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	100
Sp'brook Wat.5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	103½	104
Standard (N.Y.)	5,000,000	2	S	Dec 30, 11	60	..
Do preferred	4,295,700	3	S	Dec 30, 11	90	100
Do 1st 5s,1930	1,362,000	2½	S	M. & N.	104½	106
Syrac. Gas 1st 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	103	108
Syrac. L. & P. col. tr. 5s, g., '54	5,506,490	2½	S	J. & J.	86¼	87¼
Syracuse Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100¾	101½
Tacoma 1st 5s	V	V	V	V	90	92
Tintum M.5s,'30	1,500,000	2½	S	A. & O.	..	91
Unit. Gas Imp.	55,502,950	2	Q	Apr 15, 12	88⅝	88¾
Washington G.	2,600,000	V	V	V	86⅛	86⅜
Do 5s, 1960	2,860,000	2½	S	M. & N.	110⅝	111½
West. N.Y.Wat.	5,000,000	..	..	....	..	6
Wilkesbarre G. & E. 1st 5s,'55	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Nat.	$300,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 12	200	215
America	1,500,000	14	S	Jan. 2, 12	615	630
Am. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 12	238	242
Batt'y Pk. Nat.	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 12	135	140
Bowery	250,000	‡6	Q	May 1, 12	400	..
Bronx Borough	150,000	10	S	Jan. 1, 12	300	..
Butch. & Drov. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 12	130	140
Century	500,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 12	230	235
Chase National	5,000,000	5	Q	Jan. 2, 12	660	..
Chat.-Phen.Nat.	2,250,000	1½	Q	July 1, 12	183	188
Chelsea Exch.	200,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 12	185	200
Chemical Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	May 1, 12	440	450
Cit's Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 12	175	185
City (National)	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 12	420	430
Coal & Iron Nat	1,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 12	157	160
Colonial	400,000	2½	Q	Jan. 1, 12	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Jan. 2, 12	330	345
Commerce (Nat)	25,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 12	198	201
Corn Exchange	3,000,000	4	Q	May 1, 12	320	..
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 12	100	118
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	May 1, 12	165	175
Fifth Avenue	100,000	3	Q	Apr. 1, 12	4500	..
Fifth National	250,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 12	300	350
First National	10,000,000	7	Q	Apr. 1, 12	1000	..
Fourth Nat.	5,000,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 12	200	203
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30, 11	275	285
Ger.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 12	142	148
German Exch.	200,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 12	..	455
Germania	200,000	‡12½	S	May 1, 12	..	575
Gotham Nat.	200,000	..	..	....	160	165
Greenwich	500,000	2½	Q	Feb. 1, 12	250	255
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 12	690	..
Harriman Nat.	200,000	..	..	....	295	305
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan. 2, 12	..	572
Internat. B'k'g	3,250,000	2	S	Oct. 10, 07	85	..
Irv. Nat. Exch.	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 12	235	245
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	‡10	Q	Jan. 2, 12	600	605
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	May 1, 12	380	390
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	7	S	Jan. 2, 12	342	348
Mar.& Fult.Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 12	252	260
Mechanics and Metals	6,000,000	3	Q	May 10,12	260	265
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 12	180	187
Merch.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 12	185	195
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 12	160	170
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	May 1, 12	375	385
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 12	194	197
Mount Morris	250,000	3	Q	July 1, 12	250	255
Mutual	200,000	4	S	July 1, 12	275	295
Nat. Nassau	1,000,000	4	S	May 1, 12	200	205
Nat. Reserve	1,200,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 11	88	91
N. Netherland	200,000	2½	S	Oct. 2, 11	210	225
N. Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	7	S	Jan. 2, 12	340	350
N.Y.County Nat	500,000	20	S	Jan. 2, 12	860	900
N. Y. Prod. Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Apr 15, 12	170	174
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 12	260	265
Park National	5,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 12	368	373
People's ($25)	200,000	2	S	Jan. 2, 12	235	245
Seaboard Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 12	415	450
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 12	395	410
Security	1,000,000	8	S	Feb. 1, 12	135	145
Sherman Nat.	200,000	..	..	....	135	..
State	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 12	..	265
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, 11	170	180
Union Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 12	..	168
Wash. Heights	100,000	2	Q	Apr 30, 12	275	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 12	600	650
Yorkville	100,000	10	S	Dec 31, 11	575	610

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bleecker St.&F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	22	26
Do 1st 4s, '50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	70	80
B'way& 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	Q	J,A,J,O	175	190
B'klyn C.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Apr 15, 12	167	170
Cen. C't'n 6s,'22	250,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	..
C. P. N. & E.R.	1,800,000	2½	S	Jan., 1908	5	15
C. Isl. & B. stk.	2,983,000	2	Q	Feb., 1907	100	..
Chris. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J,A,J,O	135	145
Eighth Av.R.R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J,A,J,O	310	..
42d St. & Gr.St.	748,000	4½	Q	F,M,A,N	..	..
Hud Tunnels:						
Hud. & M. R.R.	39,994,890	..	..	....	17	18
Do 5% pf.	5,242,151	..	..	....	25	30
Do 1st m.con	64,379,000	4½	S	F. & A.	76	77
Hud. Cos. 7% pf	16,000,000	..	..	....	50	58
Do 6% nts,'13	8,000,000	3	S	A. & O.¶	99⅞	100⅛
NY & NJ 5s,'52	V	V	V	V	102	104
N. Y. Railways	18,210,934	..	..	....	88⅝	89⅝
Ninth Avenue	800,000	2	Q	....	150	..
Second Av. stk.	1,862,000	2½	Q	Jan. 1, 00	3	6
2d Av. Ry. 1st con. 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 08	42	45
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F,M,A,N	130	140
34th St. Crosstown 1st 5s,'96	1,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96	100

¶Also F. & A.

First in Financial Field.

In May, 1912, The New York Times published 74,558 agate lines of financial advertisements; 30,009 lines more than the second New York newspaper, and 32,058 lines more than the third New York newspaper, and a greater volume than any other newspaper in the United States. Announcements of first-class banking and brokerage houses, leading business corporations and insurance offices.

Misleading advertisements excluded.

Astor Trust Company

(Member New York Clearing House Association)

Trustee for Personal Trusts
FIFTH AVENUE & 36TH STREET, NEW YORK

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Edgar L. Marston, Blair & Co., Bankers
Joseph B. Martindale, Pres. Chemical Nat'l Bank
Gates W. McGarrah, Pres't Mechanics' & Metals Nat. Bank
Charles A. Peabody, President Mutual Life Ins. Co.
D. E. Pomeroy, Vice-President Bankers Trust Co.
William H. Porter, J. P. Morgan & Co., Bankers
Seward Prosser, President Liberty National Bank
Daniel G. Reid, Rock Island System
Douglas Robinson, Real Estate
Archibald D. Russell
Alexander H. Stevens, Vice-President
Benjamin Strong, Jr., Vice-President Bankers Trust Co.
Charles L. Tiffany, Vice-President Tiffany & Co.
Theodore N. Vail, Pres. American Tel. and Tel. Co.
Albert H. Wiggin, President Chase National Bank

Officers

E. C. Converse, President
Alexander H. Stevens, Vice-Pres.
Thomas Cochran, Jr., Vice-Pres.
Henry J. Cochran, Vice-Pres.
Barkley Wyckoff, Cashier
James R. Trowbridge, Secretary
Howard Boocock, Treasurer

Interest paid on daily balances; your deposits invited.

SERVICE

Businesslike, Efficient and Courteous
IS ESSENTIAL TO SUCCESS

Windsor Trust Company

affords to customers due accommodation and to their interests the active personal attention of its Officers.

CLARK WILLIAMS, President
ALFRED W. HUDSON, Vice President
FREDERICK L. ELDRIDGE, Vice President
HOWARD M. JEFFERSON, Sec'y & Treas.
FREDERIC W. LE PORIN, Asst. Treasurer
GORDON WILLIS, Asst. Treasurer
FRANCIS U. PARIS, Asst. Secretary
BOYD G. CURTIS, Trust Officer

Downtown Office Number 65 Cedar Street
Uptown Office Fifth Avenue and 47th Street

Capital $2,000,000
Surplus 7,000,000

COLUMBIA-KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY

60 Broadway
Fifth Ave. and 34th St.
Lenox Ave. and 125th St.
Third Ave. and 148th St.

Member New York Clearing House

Statement of Condition June 6, 1912

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash on hand and in Banks	$11,489,181.25	Capital Stock	$2,000,000.00
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,663,939.57	Surplus	7,000,000.00
Bonds and other Securities	20,532,858.35	Undivided Profits	81,970.58
Demand Loans	5,938,068.26	Deposits	58,390,875.15
Time Loans	20,140,932.48	Office and Certified Checks	436,539.55
Mortgages	3,945,185.92	Reserved for Taxes, Etc.	218,680.80
Real Estate, Banking Houses	4,362,518.33	Accrued Interest Payable	424,157.22
Trust&MunicipalDept.Advances	187,105.35		
Accrued Interest Receivable	292,433.79		
	$68,552,223.30		$68,552,223.30

Independent of the Control of Any Single Interest

Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York

49 WALL STREET

Accounts of Banks, Corporations, Estates, Firms, Trustees and Individuals received, on which interest at current rates will be allowed.

Issues Letters of Credit and Drafts, available in all parts of the world.

Designated Depositary for Court & Trust Funds

Acts as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian and Agent.

THE STANDARD TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

25 BROAD ST. NEW YORK CITY

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Receiver, Fiscal Agent for Corporations and Individuals, Trustee of Corporation Mortgages, Transfer Agent and Registrar. Takes full charge of real and personal property.

ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHEQUE.
ISSUES INTEREST BEARING CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.

OFFICERS
William C. Lane, President
James M. Pratt, Vice-Pres.
Edward M. F. Miller, Treas.
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William C. Cox, Vice-Pres.
Charles M. Billings, Secretary
Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Secy.

WHEAT PRICES SINK WITH GOOD RAINS

Gloomy Government Report Ignored on Fine Crop Promises from Many Sections.

COARSE GRAINS LOWER, TOO

Cotton Strengthens on Trade Conditions—Bountiful Forage Threatens Provision Prices.

WHEAT.

The Government report at the opening of the week seemed to completely confirm the assertions of the bullish crop experts regarding the deterioration in the Winter wheat crop, not only through the Central West, but through the Southwest. The market, after a little strength on Tuesday morning, completely refused to accept the report, and has since declined from 4 to 6c a bushel, showing the lowest price of the week on Saturday.

The reason for this seemed to be the conviction that the report as made up at the close of May, just before the rains came in the hard Winter wheat States and before the deterioration in those States was checked. Bulls claimed that the first week of June materially added to the damage in the hard Winter wheat States shown by the Government report. This the trade has equally refused to accept. Within the last week or ten days there have been ample rains throughout both the hard Winter and soft Winter sections, and also in the Northwest, with more good rains on Saturday. The rains the latter part of the week were very general and very generous. The rains in sections of Kansas and Nebraska were said to be heaviest where the greatest damage had been reported.

As a result of the favorable change in conditions there have been reports of great improvement and the influence of the improved weather conditions was particularly noticeable as a market factor. The quick change in the tenor of the reports shows as usual that the reports of damage included not only the actual loss up to date, but the apprehension of further loss if the weather did not change. With the change in weather all the prospective deterioration disappeared from the crop news sent in.

The Government Report on its face showing as it did losses of from 3 to 12 points in the leading Winter wheat producing States east of the Rockies was a very discouraging report for the idea of a good or even passable outturn. The report, on the other hand, showed improvement on the Pacific Coast and an analysis of the statement indicated that the entire shortage in the Winter wheat crop would be east of the Rockies. This falling off in the promise of the Winter wheat crop east of the Rockies appeared to be 60,000,000 to 65,000,000 bushels. Unless such a tremendous shortage could be made up by the promise of the Spring wheat it would mean a serious condition as to supplies.

The Spring wheat reports, however, more than made up for this, showing an increase in promise compared with last year's final of 74,000,000 bushels, almost entirely east of the Rockies. In this respect the promise of the total crop was about a stand off compared with the final of last year. It was, however, 108,000,000 bushels less than the promise as of June 1 last year. The condition in the Spring wheat belt are, however, directed contrary to the conditions prevailing a year ago. This year there has been an ample supply of moisture throughout the entire American and Canadian belt, the subsoil moisture was made up by the heavy Winter snows, rains of the early part of the season, and the rains which have fallen since have kept the crop in fine growing state. On Saturday there was a further general rain throughout the entire Spring area, and the moisture in the ground now will carry the crop a long way toward maturity.

The estimate of the Spring wheat crop made by the Government was based on an allowance for the average deterioration between June 1 and harvest. This deterioration has for ten years averaged 15.1 points. The crop estimate, therefore, of 265,000,000 bushels is made with an allowance of 15.1 points prospective loss from the 1st of June to harvest time. If the crop does not lose 15.1 in condition, the yield per acre will be correspondingly advanced. If the very high June 1 condition of 95.8 should be maintained until harvest, it would mean an outturn of about 325,000,000 bushels for the total Spring crop, instead of 265,000,000 bushels, as estimated by the Government. Owing to the very favorable weather conditions which have prevailed since the 1st of June, it is evident that the crop has not deteriorated to any extent so far. The average loss in condition for the month of June for ten years has been 6 points. The news regarding the Spring wheat outlook has continued very favorable, and it would appear as reasonable to expect the coming July report will show comparatively little loss unless conditions become very unfavorable in the next two weeks.

The Canadian news is extremely promising. A record acreage has been seeded under the same favorable conditions as seen in the American Northwest. The same high condition of promise in the Canadian territories is reported as seen in the American territories, which is, in the world's question of supplies, a very important factor as the Canadian crop is largely a surplus crop, and must be moved into the world's market. The European crop condition, as far as they are reported, seem fairly promising. There are few complaints from any section. The reports from France indicate a very short supply of old wheat carried over, insufficient for requirements and reserves, and a certain amount of wheat has been admitted under a change in the law, provided that an equal amount of flour for bread is exported. The demand for cash wheat from the Continent has on account of the shortage in France been fairly active of late. The French harvest is only a few weeks off, however, so that the situation will soon be adjusted by the marketings of new wheat.

OTHER GRAINS.

CORN.—The market has been influenced by the conditions in other feed stuffs and in wheat. Prices have slowly worked down although there has been no decided weakness. Supplies of corn continue moderate but the demand is restricted. There was no Government report on corn but private advices indicate a very satisfactory outlook on a record acreage. The crop is late but is developing in a fairly good fashion. The good rains throughout the entire corn belt at the close of the week put the ground in fine shape for the growth and development of the crop. The very favorable promise for oats, hay and pastures naturally has some influence on the corn market, affecting both speculative conditions and the actual consumption.

OATS.—The Government report on oats pointed to a record acreage with probabilities of a crop the second largest on record. The June 1 condition of 91.1 was nearly 3 points over the ten-year average. The estimate of 1,109,000,000 bushels made by the Government is based on the idea of an average loss in condition from June 1 to harvest of 8.9 points. As in the case of Spring wheat, the crop could lose this amount and still maintain the present total crop indications. If, however, the June 1 condition should be maintained to harvest the final results would be correspondingly increased. The very favorable weather conditions for the first half of June, the excellent promise for the hay crop, the very favorable pasturage condition, and the satisfactory promise of all forage crops make a promise for the feedstuff supplies very reassuring, and, owing to the favorable conditions and generous rains the past week, the outturn may possibly be a record one for the Summer forage and feed grain crops. It is too early, of course, to forecast the corn situation, but with the first half of June past it is also very reassuring. The satisfactory promise of the feedstuffs crop naturally makes for conservative buying of old stuff owing to the prospects of lower-priced new feedstuffs within a short time.

PROVISIONS.

Trading in hog products has been of very limited proportions and the movement of values extremely limited. The movement of hogs to market shows further decrease, compared with the record figure of last year, but it still is very liberal, and the quality of the hogs is also good. The stocks of product are still large. Distribution is fairly good, but supplies are not being reduced as many expected. The situation is practically unchanged. The price on the large stocks on hand is being maintained, with the idea that the supplies of live stock which will be available for market later in the season will be materially reduced. On the other hand, the present prospects for the feedstuffs crop are so highly favorable that indications are for much lower costs for raising and maturing live stock the coming year than has been the case for the past year. The question of the actual supply of live stock back in the country to come forward under any condition is believed to be the underlying force which will give direction to the market the coming season and Fall.

COTTONSEED OIL.

Indecision was more pronounced this last week than for some time, and was convincingly reflected in the diminution of dealings. The volume of transactions in futures was extremely light, and, while irregularity was noticeable, fluctuations were generally looked upon as insignificant. Both speculative and consuming interests have continued their waiting attitude, although the lull which is now being experienced is not expected to continue indefinitely; in fact, many are looking for increased activity in the very near future. With the approach of July notice day, a partial readjustment is assured, but in the interim divergent opinions are expressed concerning the ralative strength and intentions of the long and short interests.

Consuming demand for cottonseed oil has been apathetic from all sources. Due to the prevailing levels, little inquiry from other than edible quarters is anticipated. Intermittently there were assertions of an expansion in the trade demand, but it was evident that the broadening was extremely limited, and no general buying movement developed during the week. Consumers seem content to accept small lots at a time, and meanwhile those controlling available stocks have not been pressing oil for sale. The foreign demand is perfunctory, and although reshipping of oil seems to have passed as a feature, it is noticeable that exports are decidedly lighter. To date these, according to The National Provisioner, amount to 872,000 barrels, against 475,000 last year.

Lard values have not afforded an incentive for operations, and although steady, did not seem to bolster the compound lard demand. Much comment is still heard regarding the alleged artificial level of pure lard values, but of course there is a great deal to be said on both sides, and incidentally the character of the control of the unsold supplies seems to be the element of strength in the situation. Apart from these arguments, however, it can not be denied but that stability of lard values has been an aid to the distribution of the substitute in the past rather than a deterrent.

Cotton prospects have not been viewed as unsatisfactory, but as yet are exerting only passing influence on the oil trade. Occasional offers of new crude oil come to hand for the early shipment season, but naturally appreciable amounts are not quoted at this time. There has been some buying of new crop oil options, however, on the theory that the start of the cotton plant has been unfavorable, and that prior to its maturity there will be cause for much apprehension. On the other hand, a 14,000,000 bale cotton crop may easily furnish a quantity of oil as large as received from this last enormous cotton crop, while the level of oil values as compared with competing products deserves consideration.

COTTON.

While a certain part of the strength displayed by the cotton market during the last week can be justly ascribed to weather conditions and a liberal proportion of the buying inspired by the inherent strength of spots, it was quite apparent that beneath the surface there was confidence which was best reflected in the unrelaxing absorption of contracts by powerful interests. When there was little complaint concerning weather conditions, the demand was as insistent as otherwise. On this account the speculative short interest was further eliminated, the gradual upward movement of values bringing about a reversal of sentiment so that with the new crop deliveries within striking distance of their high of the season, there is perhaps less disposition to adhere to the short side of the market.

Some of the large concerns which have been identified and conspicuous on the long side of the market for several weeks, accumulating contracts with little in the news at times to warrant their operations, sold heavily during the last few days, serving to check the advance. Unquestionably, the technical position of the market is decidedly less firm than a week ago, but even in quarters where there is profit taking, there is not the semblance of aggressive bearishness and it would not be astonishing to the trade to see a re-entering of the market, in the event of a sharp recession, by people who have been selling freely. Their theory, seemingly, is that there will be frequent crop scares prior to the maturing of the plant, and in these circles there appears to be little disposition to become deeply concerned at present over the liberal visible supply of cotton and the better intrenched position of spinners as a result of their ample takings thus far this season.

Many conservative authorities, however, are not inclined to dismiss this large last crop as an altogether obsolete factor, and assert that it will have to be reckoned with indirectly for the coming season. Their argument appears to be that the 16,000,000-bale outturn has replenished stocks generally, and if there should be a crop somewhat above 14,000,000 bales this season twelve-cent cotton would not be very attractive. They believe that more than 30,000,00 bales of cotton in two seasons will suffice all demands, even allowing for a moderate expansion in consumption. It is noteworthy, however, that nothing suggesting undaunted confidence in regard to their theories is manifested at present, creating the impression that until a yield of about 14,000,000 bales is practically assured for the coming season there is a basis for uneasiness, and unquestionably the lateness of the plant, the lack of preliminary preparation, and the reduced area expected this season are elements tempering crop optimism.

Climatic changes during the last week were not considered as unfavorable. Intermittently there was apprehension of a gulf storm, but this spent its force during the latter part of the week, resulting in heavy rains over parts of Alabama and Georgia. This moisture, while probably beneficial in scattered sections, was looked upon as too general and following too closely on the previous rainfall for the best development of the plant, particularly as there had been complaints of rather low temperatures. On the other hand, light showers in parts of the Central West and over parts of North Texas and Oklahoma were helpful, so that collectively the tenor of crop advices has been hopeful. Somewhat more settled weather for the East, with a higher thermometer and additional moisture in the Western regions would bring about a very favorable impression of the weather, but it is not believed that rain is urgently required over important areas of Texas and Oklahoma, and during the last few days there has been a cessation of precipitation in sections from where the complaints of an overabundance have been most emphatic.

Intimations of insects thriving in the Central West have come to hand, so that later in the season ravages of the various pests can be expected to be told of, as is customary. Meanwhile, unless weather conditions should take an abrupt and decisive turn for the worse, a rather bearish condition report is expected to be issued by the Government early in July, although there are still divergent opinions as to the acreage. In this respect The Journal of Commerce figures for a curtailment amounting to 7.6 per cent. was viewed as a conservative estimate. This would be equivalent to nearly 1,250,000 bales on the basis of a yield per acre the same as last year.

For the first time in several weeks the foreign market exerted influence on this side, and significance was attached to developments abroad. This was due principally to the larger spot business at Liverpool. The daily sales there assumed liberal proportions, and the increase in activity at that centre occurred almost simultaneously with the reports from the American South of the spot supplies remaining unsold, being extremely light, especially the desirable grades. Labor and political disturbances have not been effectually quelled in Europe, but withal the Manchester accounts have been more encouraging. Furthermore, bar silver at London continues firm. Both foreign and domestic spinners' takings are still on a large scale, suggesting confidence on the part of buyers, while the domestic trade situation is looked upon as healthy.

TELEPHONE WORKERS UNITE,

Form a Social Organization with 2,600 Members to Start.

For the purpose of maintaining the interest and co-operation of the employes of the various telephone and telegraph companies of the East in their daily work, a social orgonization known as the Telephone Society has been formed.

Already 2,600 male employes have become members of this organization whose headquarters are in New York. The corporations represented are the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the New York Telephone Company, the Western Electric Company, and the Western Union in the territory operated by the New York Telephone Company.

An up-State branch, divided into three sectional divisions, has also been started. The Hudson branch, at Albany, has 180 members, the central section at Syracuse, 272, and the Western or Buffalo, 421 members. It is expected thot branches covering New Jersey, Westchester County, and Long Island will soon be started.

WATCH INDUSTRY ACTIVE.

Last year was one of unusual activity in the watch industry of Switzerland, according to Consul General Mansfield, stationed at Zurich. The demand for the Swiss product was excellent, and all the factories ran continuously at full capacity. Prices were generally higher, and returned the best profits in several years.

The export figures of 1911 exceeded those of any previous year in the history of the industry, and notwithstanding the tariff on exports of watches to the United States, the value of exports to this country increased $109,661 over the value of similar shipments in 1910. Advance orders placed by American importers in the latter part of the year, for 1912 delivery, indicate that these figures will be surpassed before the current year closes.

The number of finished watch movements exported in the year was 933,145, valued at $1,404,433. Complete nickel watches exported numbered 6,976,655, and were valued at $7,073,513. Complete gold and silver watches shipped numbered 1,022,948 and 3,031,048, and were valued at $11,582,276 and $6,827,623, respectively. The total value of watches and parts exported in 1911 was $31,657,165.

New York Stock Exchange Quotations

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.
Total Sales Week Ended June 15, $9,321,000.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	83	82½	83	3
Albany & Susque. 3½s	90¼	90	90⅛	25
Allis-Chalmers 5s	62	62	62	2
Allis-Chalmers 5s, t. r.	61⅛	61	61¼	13
Am. Ag. Chem. 5s	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞	14
Am. Cotton Oil 4½s	98¼	98¼	98¼	1
Am. Hide & L. 6s	100	100	100	8
Am. Ice Securities 6s	80	79⅞	80	8
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	105	104½	104½	110
Am. Spirits Mfg. 6s	100	100	100	2
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	90⅝	90¼	90⅝	41
Am. Tel. & Tel. cv. 4s	114¼	113⅝	114¼	20
Am. Thread 4s	95	95	95	1
Am. Tobacco 4s	95¼	95¼	95¼	2
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	4
Ann Arbor 4s	79⅝	79¼	79⅝	5
Armour & Co. 4½s	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	18
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	98½	98⅛	98⅜	49
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼	½
A., T. & S. F. adj 4s, stamped	90½	90½	90½	31
A., T. & S. F. con. 4s	107½	106¼	106⅝	41
A., T. & S. F. con. 4s, 1960	103½	102½	102⅝	201
A., T. & S. F. con. 5s	107⅝	107	107⅛	60
Atlantic C. L. 4s	95⅛	94½	94⅛	45
At. C. L., L. & N. 4s	93⅞	93½	93⅞	36
Balt & Ohio gold 4s	98¼	98	98	23½
B. & O. prior lien 3½s	91⅝	91⅛	91⅝	31
B. & O., P., L. E. & West Va. 4s	90⅝	90	90	8
B. & O., P. J. & M. Div. 3½s	89	89	89	3
B. & O., So. Div. 3½s	91⅛	91	91⅛	21
Bethlehem Steel 5s	97	96¼	96½	97
Boston & N. Y., A. L. 4s	99½	99½	99½	5
B'way & 7th Av. 5s	103½	103⅛	103⅛	9
Brooklyn R. T. 4s	90¼	89⅝	89⅞	303
Brooklyn R. T. 5s	105⅝	105⅛	105⅛	2
B'klyn Union El. 5s	102	102	102	9
B'klyn Union Gas 5s	107¾	107⅝	107⅝	4
Buffalo Gas 5s	62	62	62	2
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	96	96	96	4
Can. Southern 1st 6s	101	100⅞	101	26
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	109½	109½	109½	1
Central Leather 5s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	19
Cent. of N. J. 5s	129½	120	120	11
Cent. Pacific 1st 4s	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	16
Cent. Pacific 3½s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	8
Cent. Pac., Thro. St. L. 4s	90	90	90	1
Cent. New England 4s	92¼	92¼	92¼	1
Ches. & Ohio gen. 4½s	100⅝	100¼	100¼	7
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	6
Ches. & O. conv. 4½s	93⅜	93	93	29
Chicago & Alton 3s	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	8
Chicago & Alton 3½s	64	63½	64	22
C., B. & Q gen. 4s	96	95⅞	96	23
C., B. & Q. deb. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	9
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	96⅝	96⅜	96½	180
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, reg.	96½	96½	96½	5
C., B. & Q., Ill 4s	98⅛	98¾	98¾	3
C., B. & Q., Ill. 4s, reg.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	5
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	97¾	97¾	97¾	1
C., B. & Q., Ill. 3½s	87	87	87	3
C., B. & Q., Den. 4s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	6
Chi. & E. Ill. ref. 4s	80¼	80¼	80¼	4
Chi. Gt. Western 4s	79⅛	78⅞	78⅞	18
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 6s	126½	126½	126½	1
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	98¼	98	98	16
C., M. & St. P. deb. 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼	10
C., M. & St. P. conv. 4½s, w. i.	102½	102	102¼	639½
C., M. & P. Sd. 4s	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	2
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	1
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s	97⅞	97¾	97⅞	11
C. & N. W., Mil. Spar. & N. W. 4s	93⅞	93¾	93¾	28
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s	69⅛	69	69⅛	194
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	94½	94½	94½	1
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	95⅛	94½	94½	22
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	89	88⅝	89	37
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	2
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s	122½	122½	122½	1
C., St. P., M. & O. 5s	104	103¾	103¾	26
Chino Copper 6s	145	140	145	29
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	92½	92⅝	92⅝	5
C., C., C. & St. L. deb. 4½s	93¾	93¾	93¾	2
Col. Fuel. & I. gen. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	4
Col. Industrial 5s	82	76½	82	222
Col. Midland 4s	46½	46½	46½	5
Col. & South. 1st 4s	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	1
Col. & South. ref. 4½s	96⅝	96½	96⅝	15
Corn Prod. s. f. 5s, '34	96⅜	95	96⅜	2
Del. & H. eq. 4½s	101¼	101¼	101¼	2
Del. & H. ref. 4s	98⅜	98½	98½	7
Del. & H. conv. 4s	98⅛	98	98	18
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	85⅞	85⅜	85¾	45
Den. & R. G. con. 4s	85¼	85¼	85¼	4
Den. & R. G. imp. 5s	94	94	94	1
Det. Edison 5s	101½	101½	101½	1
Det. River Tun. 4½s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	16
Det. United Rys. 4½s	78¼	77⅞	77⅞	3
Distillers' Secur. 5s	74⅞	74½	74½	62
Du Pont Powder 4½s	89¼	89	89	78
E. T. V. & Ga. con. 5s	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	2
Erie 1st con 4s	90	89⅜	89⅜	44
Erie 1st con. 4s, reg.	88½	88½	88½	2
Erie 1st gen. 4s	79	78⅞	78⅞	21
Erie conv. 4s, B.	78⅜	78⅜	78½	24
Erie, Penn. col. 4s	90½	90¼	90¼	6
Evans. & T. H. gen. 5s	102	102	102	1
Ev. & Terre H., Sull. Br. 5s	95	95	95	1
Fla. E. C. & P. con. 5s	107	107	107	2
Ft. W. & Rio G. 4s	79	79	79	3
Gen. Electric deb. 5s	168⅞	168⅞	168⅞	3
General Motors 6s	100	99⅞	100	31
Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	2
Gulf & S. I. 5s	91⅛	91	91⅛	3
Houston & Tex. C. 4s	94½	94½	94½	1
Hocking Valley 4½s	101⅞	101¼	101⅞	5
Ill. Central, St. L. 3½s	85½	85½	85½	1
Ind. Steel 5s, J. P. Morgan & Co. rects.	101⅛	100⅞	101	124
Insp. Con. Cop. 6s, Int. ctfs. 1st pd.	105	104½	105	24½
Ind., Dec. & W. 5s	104½	104½	104½	1
Interborough R. T. 5s	104⅞	104⅜	104⅜	82
Inter.-Met. 4½s	82	81⅝	81⅝	64
Int. & G. North. 1st 6s	108	108	108	1
Int. Navigation 5s	79	78	78⅜	10
Int. Paper 6s	103⅜	103¼	103¼	4
Int. Paper 5s	90¼	90	90	4
Int. Steam Pump 5s	92½	92¼	92⅝	12
Iowa Central ref. 4s	64⅞	64	64	16
Kan. & Mich. 2d 5s	98⅜	98½	98⅜	21
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	79½	79¼	79¼	10
Kan. & H. C. & C. 5s	98	98	98	2
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	115¼	115¼	115¼	3
Kan. City & Pac. 4s	91	91	91	10
Kan. City Southern 5s	98⅜	98⅛	98¼	6
Kan. City Southern 3s	73	73	73	1
Kentucky Central 4s	93¼	93	93	4
Kansas City Term. 4s	97½	97½	97½	1
Kings Co. E. L. & P. P. M. 6s	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	1
Kings Co. El. 4s, stpd.	84½	84¼	84¼	22
Lac. Gas St. L. 1st 5s	102	102	102	7
Lake Shore 3½s	88¼	88⅛	88¼	10
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	93½	93¼	93⅜	16
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	93¼	93⅛	93¼	11
Lac. Steel 5s, 1923	95½	95	95¼	6
Lack. Steel 5s, 1915	94	93¼	93¼	83
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	80	80	80	14
Liggett & Myers 7s	120⅞	120⅝	120⅝	84
Liggett & Myers 5s	95	94⅝	94⅞	126
L. V. of New York 4½s	105½	105	105½	7
Louis. & Nash. unif. 4s	99½	98⅜	98⅞	31
L. & N., A., K. & C. 4s	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	5
L. & N., So. M. jt. 4s	89	88⅞	89	2
Mer. Marine 4½s	65½	65¼	65¼	18
Mich. State Tel. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	2
Mexican Pet. conv. 6s	99	98½	98½	12
M., L. S. & W. ext. 5s	109¼	109¼	109¼	1
Milwaukee Gas 4s	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	1
M., St. P. & S. S. M. 4s	96	96	96	1
M., K. & T. 1st 4s	95⅛	94½	95⅛	25
M., K. & T., St. L. Div. 4s	77	77	77	1
M., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	88⅛	88	88⅛	6
M., K. & T. of T. 5s	102	101¾	102	4
Mo. Pacific 4s	71	70⅜	70⅜	10
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917	99¼	99	99¼	3
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1920	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	1
Mo. Pacific conv. 5s	85½	84⅜	84⅞	43½
Mob. & Ohio new 6s	120	120	120	3
M. & O., Mont. Div. 5s	108½	108½	108½	4
Morris & Co. s. f. 4½s	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	9
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	105½	105½	105½	10
Nat. Enam & Sta. 5s	93	93	93	1
Nassau Electric 4s	78	78	78	4
Nat. Starch deb. 5s	89¼	89¼	89¼	10
Nat. Rys. Mex. prior l. 4½s	89¼	89¼	89¼	20
N. Rys. M. gen. 4s	82½	82½	82½	5
Nat. Tube 5s, J. P. Morgan & Co. ctfs.	100⅜	100¼	100⅛	45
New Orleans Term. 4s	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	5
N. Y. Air Brake 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼	5
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	87⅛	87	87	6
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	7
N. Y. Cent., L. S. 3½s	81⅝	81½	81½	45
N. Y. C., M. C. 3½s	79⅝	79½	79½	12
N.Y.C. & St. L. 1st 4s	100	99⅞	99⅞	12
N. Y. C. & St. L. deb. 4s	90	89½	90	4
N. Y., L. E. & W. Coal 6s	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	1
N. Y. G., E. L. & P. 4s	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	17
N. Y. G., E. L. & P. 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	15
N. Y., N. H. & H. conv. 3½s	90¼	90¼	90¼	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. N.-conv. 3½s, 1954	81	81	81	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. conv. 6s	129	129	129	22
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	92½	92½	92½	7
N. Y., O. & W. ref 4s, reg.	92½	92½	92½	5
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	79	78⅝	78⅝	196
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	53	52⅝	52⅝	156
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	99¼	99	99¼	52
N. Y. & Roch. B. 5s	103½	103½	103½	1
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	100	99⅞	100	80
Norf. & West. con. 4s	99	98¾	98¾	24
Nor. & West. conv. 4s	112	110½	111½	55
Norf. & West. div. 4s	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	1
N. & W. Pocah. Coal & Coke 5s	92¼	92	92	6
Northern Pacific 4s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	55
N. P., St. P. & D. 4s	96	96	96	27
Northern Pacific 3s	69¼	69	69¼	18½
Ore. R. R. & Nav. 4s	94¾	94⅝	94⅝	5
Ore. Short Line 6s	112⅝	112	112½	20
Ore. Shore Line ref. 4s	94	93½	93⅝	22
Ontario Trans. 5s	93	93	93	3
Ore.-Wash. ref. 4s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	5
Ozark & C. C. 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	1
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	100⅝	100	100	34
Penn. conv. 3½s, 1912	100	100	100	32
Penn. conv. 3½s, 1915	97½	97⅝	97⅝	173
Penn. R. E. 4s	100⅝	100¼	100⅝	6
Penn. gtd. g. 4s	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	1
Penn. 4s, 1948	104⅛	104	104	19
Peo. Gas, Chi. ref. 5s	102	102	102	1
P. Lorillard 7s	121⅜	121⅜	121⅝	11
P. Lorillard 5s	95¼	94⅝	95	111
Poca. Con. Collieries s. f. 5s	88½	88½	88½	1
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	5
P., C., C. & St. L. 4s, Series D	97½	97½	97½	1
P., S. & L. E. 1st 5s	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	4
Pub. Service s. f. 5s	94	93⅞	94	6
Railway S. Springs 5s	97	97	97	2
Ray Con. conv. 6s	121	118	121	38
Reading gen. 4s	98⅛	97¾	98⅛	82
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1910	92¼	92	92¼	17
Roch. & Pitts. con. 6s	115	115	115	5
Rich. & Dan. con. 6s	104¼	104¼	104¼	1
Rio G. West. 1st 4s	85	85	85	6
St. L., I. M. & S. g. 5s	104	103¾	104	56
St.L., I. M. & S. ref. 4s	79	79	79	1
St. L., I. M. & S., R. & G. 4s	83½	83½	83½	2
St. L. & San F. R. R. gen. 5s	87⅛	87	87	26
St. L. & San F. R. R. ref. 4s	78¼	78	78	20
St. L. & S. W. 1st 4s	91	91	91	7
St. L. & S. W. 2d 4s	82	82	82	15
St. L. & S. W. con. 4s	81⅞	81½	81½	28
St. Louis Transit 5s	85	84¾	85	2
San F., P. & P. 5s	109½	109½	109½	1
Sav., Fla. & West. 6s	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛	2
St. P., M. & M. con. 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼	3
San An. & Ar. Pass. 4s	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	10
S. A. L. g. 4s, stpd	88	87½	88	10
Seaboard A. L. ref. 4s	81¼	81¼	81¼	25
Seaboard A. L. adj. 5s	81	80¼	80¾	52
Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	1
South. Pacific col. 4s	91	90⅞	90⅞	16
South. Pacific conv. 4s	95	94½	94⅝	119
Southern Pac. ref. 4s	95	94⅜	94⅞	106
Southern Ry. 1st 5s	107¾	107½	107¾	21
Southern Ry. gen. 5s	78½	78⅜	78½	70
So. Ry., M. & O. col. 4s	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	6
So. Ry., St. L. Div. 4s	89⅜	89	89⅜	6
Stand. Gas & E. cv. 6s	101	101	101	5
Standard Milling 5s	86½	86⅜	86½	12
Tenn. Coal & Iron gen. 5s	103	103	103	2
Tenn. C. & I. Birm. 6s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	1
Term. Assn., St. L. con. 5s	111½	111½	111½	1
Texas Co. conv. 6s	99⅞	99⅜	99⅞	49
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	108½	107⅝	107⅝	7
Third Av. con. 4s, t. r. stamped	75	75	75	3
Third Av. ref. 4s	83	82½	82¾	45
Third Av. adj. 5s	74⅜	73	73¾	298
T., St. L. & W. 1st 4s	62	60	60	7
Tri-City 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	3
Ulster & Del. 5s	105¼	105	105	2
Union Bag & P. 5s	94	94	94	1
Union B. & P. 5s, sta.	94¼	94	94¼	6
Union Pacific 1st 4s	100½	100¼	100¼	45
Union Pac, 1st 4s, reg.	99¼	99¼	99¼	1
Union Pac. conv. 4s	102⅛	101⅝	101⅝	52
Union Pac ref. 4s	97	96½	96½	23
U. R. Rs. of S. F. 4s	67¼	66⅜	66⅜	16
U. S. Realty & I. 5s	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	2
U. S. Rubber 6s	104⅝	104½	104⅝	23
U. S. Steel 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	206
U. S. Steel 5s, reg	102½	102	102¼	3½
Va.-Car. Chem. 5s	99⅜	99¼	99¼	23
Vandalia con. 4s, B.	94	94	94	2
Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	96	95½	96	10
Va. Ry. & Power 5s	97	96	97	53
Wabash 1st 5s	105⅝	105⅛	105⅛	17
Wabash 2d 5s	99⅞	99½	99⅞	24
Wabash ref. 4s	69⅛	68⅛	68⅛	406
Wab. ref. 4s, Eq. t. r. stamped	66	65	65	384
West. ref. 4s, C. t. r.	67	67	67	2
W. ref. 4s, C. t. r. sta.	66	66	66	20
Wab.-Pitts. Ter. 1st 4s.	34	34	34	1
Wab.-Pitts. Ter. 1st 4s, Col. t. r.	33	31½	33	21
Wab.-Pitts. Ter. 1st 4s, Cent. tr. r.	35¼	32	33¼	145
West Shore 4s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	1
West Shore 4s, reg	97⅝	97½	97¾	20
West Maryland 4s	87	86⅝	86⅝	60
Western Electric 5s	102	101⅝	102	5
West. Elec. & Mfg. 5s.	94⅜	94½	94¼	58
West U. Tel. C. T. 5s.	101⅝	101½	101½	7
Wis. Cent. gen. 4s	92½	92	92	5
Wis. Cent., S. & D. 4s.	90⅜	90⅜	90¾	10
Total sales				$8,407,500

United States Government Bonds.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
4s, registered	114¼	114¼	114¼	10
Panama, 3s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	5½
Total sales				$15,500

Foreign Government Bonds.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Argentine 5s	99	98⅜	98⅜	15
Chinese Ry. 5s	95	94½	95	5½
City of Tokio	94	94	94	15
Japanese 4½s	92⅜	92¼	92⅜	28
Japanese 4½s, 2d Series	91¼	91¼	91¼	5½
Japanese 4s	85	85	85	7½
Republic of Cuba 5s	103½	103½	103½	6
San Paulo 5s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	3
U. S. of Mexico 5s	96½	96	96	11
Total sales				$96,500

State Securities.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
New York 4s, 1958	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	1
New York 4s, 1961	101	101	101	40
N. Y. Canal 4s, 1961	101¼	101¼	101¼	5
Virginia def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs.	47⅛	47	47	51
Total sales				$97,000

New York City Issues.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
3½s, 1954	86½	86½	86½	8
4s, 1956, registered	98½	98¼	98¼	8
4s, 1958	99⅝	99⅛	99⅝	15
4s, 1959	99½	99⅜	99⅜	31
4¼s, 1960	101⅜	101	101	197
4¼s, 1960, registered	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	15
4¼s, 1932, receipts	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	411½
4½s, 1957	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	15
4½s, 1957, new	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	9
Total sales				$704,500
Grand total				$9,321,000

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Franklin Society

A savings institution, founded 1888 under the N. Y. State Bank Law. Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before July 10 earn from July 1. Write for Booklet A. or start at once.

38 Park Row, New York. 4½%

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
280 Fourth Avenue, June 12, 1912.
186TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees has declared an interest dividend for the Six Months ending June 30th, 1912, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5.00 and upward entitled thereto, and payable on and after July 20, 1912. The dividend will be credited to depositors as principal July 1st, 1912. Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1912, will draw interest from July 1st, 1912.

WALTER TRIMBLE, President.
CHARLES A. SHERMAN, Secretary.
JAMES KNOWLES, Comptroller.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS
74 and 76 Wall Street.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending June 30th, 1912.

On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Payable on and after Monday, July 15th, 1912.

DANIEL BARNES, President.
GEORGE M. HALSEY, Cashier.
WILLISTON H. BENEDICT, Secretary.
New York, June 6th, 1912.

Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn
Junction DeKalb Av. and Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

An interest dividend at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum for the six months ending June 30th, 1912, on all sums entitled thereto from $5 to $3,000, will be credited June 30th, 1912, and will be entered on the passbooks and paid JULY 20, 1912, or at any time thereafter.

Deposits made on or before July 10, 1912, will draw interest from July 1, 1912.

J. L. MARCELLUS, President.
RUSSELL S. WALKER, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ESTABLISHED 1827
CORNER PIERREPONT AND CLINTON STREETS.

Brooklyn Savings Bank

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF
4 PER CENT PER ANNUM
will be credited to depositors July 1, 1912 (payable on and after July 20th), on all sums entitled thereto. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

EDWIN P. MAYNARD, President.
LAURUS E. SUTTON, Comptroller.
ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier.
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK
51 Chambers St., New York

The Board of Trustees has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on all deposits entitled thereto.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 10, 1912, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1, 1912.

THOMAS M. MULRY, President.
JOHN J. PULLEYN, Comptroller.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK
(Incorporated 1833)
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St., New York.
TWO-RATE INTEREST-DIVIDEND
SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1912.

On all sums from $5 to $3,000 to depositors entitled to interest under the by-laws at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, on so much of every account as shall not exceed $1,000; and at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on so much of every account as shall exceed $1,000 payable on and after JULY 15, 1912.

Deposits made on or before JULY 10, will draw interest from JULY 1.

JAMES QUINLAN, President.
CHARLES M. DUTCHER, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. BACON, B. OGDEN CHISOLM, JR., } Secretaries.

DIVIDENDS.

J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY
(Incorporated)

Racine, Wis., U. S. A., June 5, 1912.

A dividend of One and Three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) out of accumulated income has been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable on Monday, July 1, 1912, to stockholders of record at the close of business Tuesday, June 18, 1912; and On July 1, 1912, the Voting Trustees for the holders of PREFERRED STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES will be prepared to distribute the above dividend when received by them, among such holders entitled thereto whose names appear of record on their books at the close of business Tuesday, June 18, 1912.

RICHARD T. ROBINSON, Secretary.

FOUNDED 1803

218th CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York,
42 Wall Street.

June 6th, 1912.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., (3½%,) free of tax, payable July 1st, 1912, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 25th, 1912.

JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 52.

A quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable July 15th, 1912, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business June 25th, 1912.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

NIPE BAY COMPANY
PREFERRED STOCK.

A dividend of One Per Cent. on the preferred stock of this Company has been declared, payable July 15th, 1912, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to holders of stock of record at the close of business June 25th, 1912.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

52nd CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
MECHANICS' TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.

Bayonne, N. J., June 6th, 1912.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, the regular quarterly dividend of five per cent. (5%) on the paid in Capital Stock of the Company was declared, payable on the first day of July, next, to Stockholders of record at the close of business June 28th, instant.

Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., June 28th, and reopened at 9 A. M. July 2nd, 1912.

WILLIAM R. WILDE, Treasurer.

AMERICAN GAS & ELECTRIC CO.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND.

New York, June 14, 1912.

A regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the issued and outstanding COMMON Capital Stock of American Gas & Electric Company has been declared for the quarter ending June 30, 1912, payable July 1, 1912, to stockholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business June 20, 1912, on which day the transfer books will close and reopen July 2, 1912.

FRANK B. BALL, Treasurer.

UNITED UTILITIES COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend (No. 6) of One and Three-Quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred stock of the United Utilities Company will be paid on July 1st, 1912, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 22d, 1912.

The preferred stock transfer books of the Company will close at the close of business June 22d, 1912, and will reopen on July 2d, 1912.

J. P. CAREY, Secretary.
New York, June 13th, 1912.

St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 7.

New York, June 12, 1912.

A dividend of $2.50 per share on the Preferred capital stock of this company (making 4½% for the fiscal year) has been declared, payable on July 15th, 1912, at the office of the Company, No. 165 Broadway, New York, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 29th, 1912.

The transfer books will not close.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ARTHUR J. TRUSSELL, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL BANK.
49-51 West 33rd St.

New York, June 13, 1912.

The Board of Directors of THE MUTUAL BANK has this day declared a dividend of 4% on the capital stock of this bank, payable July 1, 1912, to stockholders of record June 22d, 1912.

The Transfer Books will close June 22d, 1912, and will reopen on July 1, 1912.

HUGH N. KIRKLAND, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company.

Notice is hereby given that the Third Mortgage or Income Bonds of the above company will be redeemed on July 1, 1912, at the banking house of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Company, 59 Cedar Street, New York City. As the bonds are in registered form, a power of attorney in blank, duly executed, will be required.

R. M. COLEMAN, Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company.

Notice is hereby given that the First and Second Mortgage 7% bonds of the above-named Company, due on July 1, 1912, will be paid on that date at the banking house of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Company, 59 Cedar Street, New York City. Registered bonds must be released to bearer before payment will be made.

R. M. COLEMAN, Treasurer.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURING CO.
No. 65 Wall Street.

New York City, June 1st, 1912.

61st CONSECUTIVE QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) has been declared on the stock of this company, payable July 1, 1912, to stockholders of record June 15, 1912.

HENRY R. MURRAY, Secretary.

NEW YORK STATE RAILWAYS.
Grand Central Terminal, N. Y., June 6th, 1912.

A dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. (1¼%) on the Preferred Stock, and one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the Common Stock of this Company has been declared payable July 1st, 1912, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Monday, June 17th, 1912.

EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

MOUNT MORRIS BANK of NEW YORK.

June 12th, 1912.

DIVIDEND NO. 50.

A quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. (3%) will be paid on July 1st, 1912, to stockholders of record June 20th, 1912. Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., June 20th, 1912.

LINDLEY H. HILL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

American Woolen Company
Fifty-Third Quarterly Dividend

Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend of One and Three-Quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Capital Stock of the American Woolen Company of record June 21, 1912, will be paid on the 15th day of July, 1912.

Transfer books for Preferred Stock will be closed at the close of business June 21, 1912, and will be reopened July 8, 1912.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

WM. H. DWELLY, JR., Treasurer.
Boston, Mass., June 11, 1912.

BUTTE ELECTRIC AND POWER CO.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 31.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1¼% has been declared upon the Common Capital Stock of Butte Electric and Power Company, payable July 1, 1912, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 18, 1912.

P. E. BISLAND, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF MEETING
THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK.

New York City, May 11th, 1912.

To the Stockholders of The Mercantile National Bank of the City of New York:

Notice is hereby given that by order of the Board of Directors a Special Meeting of Stockholders has been called and will be held at twelve o'clock noon on the 17th day of June, 1912, at the banking office of The Mercantile National Bank of the City of New York, No. 195 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to vote upon a resolution to place said Bank in voluntary liquidation pursuant to Sections 5,220 and 5,221, United States Revised Statutes, to take effect upon such date as may be fixed, and upon a resolution to ratify the action of the Board of Directors in the premises preliminary to liquidation, and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed from May 15th to June 18th, 1912, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

EMIL KLEIN, Cashier.

BUTTE ELECTRIC & POWER CO.
30 Broad St., New York City, June 14, 1912.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of BUTTE ELECTRIC & POWER COMPANY will be held at Number 9 Clinton Street, Union Building, Newark, New Jersey, on Tuesday, July 9, 1912, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. For the purposes of the meeting, the stock transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, June 18, 1912, at 3 P. M., and will remain closed until Wednesday, July 10, 1912, at 10 A. M.

P. E. BISLAND, Secretary.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

To the stockholders of the Emergency Laboratories:

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Emergency Laboratories will be held at its office, 32 West 25th Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on the 1st day of July, 1912, at 11 A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors of said Company for the ensuing year as provided for by the by-laws of said Company, and for such further business as may properly come before said meeting.

SAMUEL V. HILL, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETING of the stockholders of "Jarvis Lighterage Company" will be held at the office of the company, No. 59 Pearl Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the 24th day of June, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing five Directors for the ensuing year, and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

New York, N. Y., June 5th, 1912.

HENRY M. LEE, Secretary.

To the Shareholders of
The National Nassau Bank of New York.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of The National Nassau Bank of New York have called a special meeting of the shareholders to be held Tuesday, July 2d, 1912, at the banking rooms, No. 9 Beekman Street, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing four new Directors, thereby increasing the number of Directors from seven to eleven.

EDWARD EARL, President.

THE AEOLIAN-WEBER PIANO AND PIANOLA COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) was declared upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable the 29th inst. to stockholders of record June 24, 1912.

WILLIAM E. WHEELOCK, Treasurer.
June 12, 1912.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, BEING DESIROUS of forming a limited partnership, under and pursuant to the laws of the State of New York, do hereby certify:

First. The name of firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is "SUTPHIN & KINNEY," and the county wherein the principal place of business is to be located is the County of New York.

Second. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is the business of collecting accounts.

Third. The names of the general and special partners interested in said partnership and business are WILLIAM H. SUTPHIN, BEIRNE KINNEY, and KENTON HARMAN, all of whom are of full age. The said William H. Sutphin is a general partner and his place of residence is Matawan, in the County of Monmouth, and State of New Jersey; the said Beirne Kinney is a general partner, and his place of residence is New York, in the County of New York, and State of New York; the said Kenton Harman is a special partner, and his place of residence is No. 400 West 118th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York.

Fourth. The amount of capital which the said Kenton Harman, one of the special partners, has contributed to the common stock of said partnership is Three Hundred ($300.00) Dollars.

Fifth. The time at which said partnership is to begin is the 20th day of March, 1912, and the time at which said partnership is to end is the 20th day of March, 1922.

Dated the 19th day of March, 1912.

WM. H. SUTPHIN, L. S.
BEIRNE KINNEY, L. S.
KENTON HARMAN, L. S.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT JOSEPH T. N. DUNBAR retires from the firm of J. H. BECKER & CO., and his interest in said firm ceases this day. J. H. BECKER & CO.

June 15, 1912.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, located at 11 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, President.
Dated New York, May 27th, 1912.

THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice of Redemption of Scrip Certificates representing Fractional Interests in the Income and Land Grant Bonds of said Railway Company Secured by Mortgage dated May 15, 1875, to William T. Walters and George D. Krumbhaar, as Trustees.

Notice is hereby given that all of the bonds issued under the above-mentioned mortgage having been retired and cancelled and the amount of the sinking fund provided by said mortgage being sufficient for the payment and redemption of all of the outstanding scrip certificates representing fractional interests in said bonds, and the undersigned as successor trustees under the said mortgage having found that the said outstanding scrip certificates cannot be purchased by them at or less than par, the undersigned have called the said scrip certificates for redemption at par and accrued interest, at the office of The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, No. 22 William Street, Manhattan, New York City, on the first day of July, 1912, upon which date interest upon the said scrip certificates will cease; and that holders of said scrip certificates should surrender the same for payment and redemption at the said office of The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company on and after said first day of July, 1912.

Upon the presentation and surrender of said bond scrip certificates on and after said first day of July, 1912, at the said office of The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company for payment and redemption, as aforesaid, the holders of said scrip certificates will be entitled to receive the principal amount thereof, together with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent. per annum to July 1, 1912.

Dated New York, April 26, 1912.

CHARLES E. SATTERLEE,
GEORGE J. GOULD,
Successor Trustees under Income and Land Grant Mortgage of The Texas and Pacific Railway Company, dated May 15, 1875.

PROPOSALS.

Office of the Comptroller of the City of New Orleans, City Hall.

New Orleans, May 16th, 1912.

The City of New Orleans, acting under authority of Act 179 of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana for the year 1908, ratified by Constitutional Amendment, and now a part of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, will receive sealed proposals at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New Orleans up to twelve (12) o'clock noon, on the 20th day of June, 1912, for the purchase of $300,000 in face value of Public Belt Railroad Bonds of the City of New Orleans, authorized by and to be issued under and subject to the provisions of the Act aforementioned, and the Constitutional Amendment ratifying same, and of the numbers, denominations, and maturities of the authorized issue of $2,000,000, and in the form of and in accordance with the bond schedule of the maturities of the entire authorized issue, as given and prescribed by an ordinance of the City of New Orleans, being Ord. No. 8628, N. C. S., approved May 14th, 1912, and Ord. No. 8629, N. C. S., approved May 14, 1912, of said City, authorizing the present offering.

Said bonds are of the denomination of $1,000 each, and bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, evidenced by coupons attached, payable semi-annually on the 1st days of January and July, respectively, of each year.

Said bonds are the first issuance out of the total amount authorized by said Act and Constitutional Amendment, and are of the numbers, amounts and maturities, as follows, to wit:

Fifty bonds, Nos. 6951 to 7000, inclusive, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1st, 1959.

Fifty bonds, Nos. 6901 to 6950, inclusive, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1st, 1958.

One hundred bonds, Nos. 6801 to 6900, inclusive, aggregating in face value $100,000, maturing July 1st, 1957.

One hundred bonds, Nos. 6701 to 6800, inclusive, aggregating in face value $100,000, maturing July 1st, 1956.

Said bonds are subject to call by the City of New Orleans on the 1st day of July, 1939, or on any interest day thereafter, at par and accrued interest, on thirty (30) days' notice of its intention to so redeem, published in the official newspaper of the City of New Orleans.

They are, by the aforesaid Act and Constitutional Amendment, exempt from all State, Parish and Municipal taxes, and may be legally invested for the estates of minors and of interdicts, and are receivable by State, Parish and Municipal officers where, by law, deposits of bonds are allowed or required to be made.

The payment of the principal and interest of said bonds is made a preferential charge upon the net revenues of the Public Belt Railroad of the City of New Orleans, and are and will be issued under and subject to the aforementioned statutes and ordinances, all of which are hereby referred to and made part of this advertisement for greater certainty and particularity.

Said proposals shall be received under and subject to the following conditions, to wit:

Proposals must be in writing, sealed, and marked on the outside of the envelope "proposals for the purchase of $300,000 of Public Belt Railroad Bonds of the City of New Orleans," and shall likewise be accompanied by a certified check on some chartered bank in the City of New Orleans, for an amount equal to one per cent. of the aggregate amount of the bid, which said check of the successful bidder or bidders shall be cashed and the proceeds retained by the City of New Orleans as a guarantee that the successful bidder or bidders will comply with its or their bids, and the said proceeds shall be applied to the payment of the bonds last delivered to the successful bidder or bidders, respectively. In case of the neglect or refusal to comply with any bid, the proceeds of said check shall be forfeited to the Public Belt Railroad Commission of the City of New Orleans.

No sale shall be made unless the aggregate of bids received equals the full amount of the present offering of $300,000, in face value, and the adjudication shall be made to the highest bidder, provided, however, that no adjudication shall take place for less than par and accrued interest. All matured interest coupons shall be cut from said bonds and cancelled, and the successful bidder shall pay the interest which may have accrued on said bonds up to the date of delivery. The bonds shall be paid for in cash as fast as said bonds can be signed and delivered. All bonds will be delivered within thirty days from the opening of said bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Further particulars and information will be furnished on application to W. B. Thompson, President Pro tem., Public Belt Railroad Commission, or to Charles R. Kennedy, Comptroller of the City of New Orleans.

CHARLES R. KENNEDY,
Comptroller of the City of New Orleans.

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, D. C., until 2:30 P. M., and at the office of the Assistant Purchasing Agent, San Francisco, Cal., until 11:30 A. M., June 28, 1912, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing the above-mentioned articles. Blanks and general information relating to this Circular (No. 715-C) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the Assistant Purchasing Agents, 24 State Street, New York City; 614 Whitney-Central Building, New Orleans, La., and 1,086 North Point Street, San Francisco, Cal.; also from the U. S. Engineer Offices in the following cities: Seattle, Wash.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo., and Galveston, Tex.—F. C. Boggs, Major, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., General Purchasing Officer.

New York State Bankers' Convention

A detailed report of the annual meeting of bankers at Buffalo, with full extracts of the speeches of Sir Edmund Walker, James M. Reynolds and others, will appear to-day in

THE NEW YORK TIMES WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR BY MAIL

Times Square New York

The Review may be obtained at newsstands in the Financial District; also at The New York Times Publication Office, Times Square, and at Downtown Office, 15 Beekman Street.

FOREMOST BANKERS SEE PROSPERITY

George M. Reynolds, William Livingstone, and Sir Edmund Walker Say Boom Is Coming.

MAY COME BEFORE ELECTION

Railroads Will Not Be Able to Handle Traffic When the Good Business That Is in Sight Comes with a Rush.

Bankers of world-wide prominence who attended the convention of the New York State Bankers' Association at Buffalo last week declared without reserve that the United States will see good times this Autumn. They said that business was already on the upward swing, and that only the Presidential campaign was holding it from a present boom. The opinion was expressed that business might even boom before election day.

George M. Reynolds, President of the Continental and American Bank of Chicago, said that general business was already on the move upward. "There is more activity and volume to business," said he, "and there is everywhere a buoyant feeling about what is coming later. I have no doubt that every business man is inclined to repress the go-ahead disposition till after election, because there is always some uncertainty in electionsyears, and men feel that they had better hold off what they can. But it is not at all unlikely that the more adventuous will discount the election and get in ahead of it, so that the boom may come even before election day.

As a matter of fact business has already caught the spirit. I was talking within a few days to a railroad President who is now very optimistic, although it is not so long ago that he was sore and depressed and didn't hesitate to say so. He says that business is so good and wants to get going so enthusiastically that it is just breaking up through the crust in spite of election and everything else. He tells me that the railroads will not be able to handle the traffic that he sees in sight when the real movement begins after election.

"I am inclined to agree with him. It has got to be such a general say-so that elections hurt business that a careful business man feels he must hold off, even if he sees nothing dangerous in the political situation. I don't think the result of the election, whatever it may be from among the probabilities in sight, can depress the country. The crops will be fair. A man in whose judgment I have great confidence is of the opinion that Kansas will get a fair wheat outturn, not as big as the most enthusiastic have predicted, but much better than the total of bushels that is generally being counted on. It looks good in the Northwest. I have reason to believe that things are getting much better in the Southwest."

Mr. Reynolds was asked if he did not think that the issue of the curtailment of the power of the courts was apt to depress investment buying of bonds rather than mercantile business. "It may be so," he replied. "It is certainly true that in Chicago the investment market is lagging somewhat behind the general business situation."

William Livingstone, President of the American Bankers' Association, who visited the convention hotel, although he did not attend the meetings, agreed with Mr. Reynolds that business is improving, and said he thought it was sure to be very good after the election. It was already good at Detroit, he said, the automobile factories being pushed now to full capacity. He had been through the West, and found things improving everywhere except in some sections of the Pacific Coast States. He said that in his long business career he had never seen the present kind of business in the steel and iron trades fail to usher in a season of good business in everything. He thought the election was a depressing influence, but that trade would be good next Fall, whatever the result. Business had been held in check so long, overproduction had been all corrected, the disposition to go ahead was so insistent, that nothing he saw probable in the form of depressing influence could hold it back.

Sir Edmund Walker of the Canadian Bank of Commerce expressed the opinion that business was growing good in the United States and would be at prosperity heights after the election. In Canada business is booming now, he said, but the campaign holds it down here, at least to some extent. He thought this campaign was hardly as depressing as some, but still it had its effect.

"You have held back so long in this country," he said, "that the return of prosperity will be rapid. Your railroads have begun to buy and repair, and their expenditures will help general trade along. They have got to the point where they will have to get ready. Much work that should have been done already is ahead of them. I rode up from the South, and saw for myself the need of work that will put much money into circulation.

"All you bankers with whom I have talked are looking for business improvement." Sir Edmund said that in Canada the land boom appeared to be too buoyant.

Elliott C. McDougall, President of the Bank of Buffalo, in speaking of the currency movement before the convention, took occasion to explain a remark made by Mr. Reynolds in his address. That the country might have to see another panic before its legislation could be awakened to the necessity of currency reform. Mr. McDougall said that Mr. Reynolds was not talking about any panic in the near future.

"We are not going to have any panic for some years to come," said he. "We all believe that we are at the very threshold of a period of renewal of business and years of great prosperity. After this Presidential election is over we are going to have good times that will satisfy everybody.

"It has been somewhat the fashion of business men with whom we have talked about this proposed plan for a reserve association to say that the trouble in 1907 was a bankers' panic; that this is an affair for the bankers only. I want to say right here to bankers and other business men that the next panic will be an industrial panic. The seeds for it are being sown to-day, and whatever we can do in the way of strengthening our banking system will be for the benefit of merchants and manufacturers, and not for bankers only, as our welfare depends on theirs. But this panic will come only after the usual cycle of prosperity. It is not coming now. And a little later in the Fall, after election, we are going to see business boom."

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Consular and Trade Report will note the following foreign trade opportunities. Further information regarding these may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of item referred to:

9,008. HOTEL FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT.—An American Consul in a European country reports that a new hotel is being constructed in his district. It will contain 850 rooms, each with dressing rooms and bath. It is possible that American firms may secure orders for some of the hotel furnishings and equipment.

9,009. VACUUM PANS AND EVAPORATORS.—A foreign business man has informed an American Consulate that he desires to get in touch with American makers of vacuum pans and single and multiple evaporators for packing house work.

9,010. TOBACCO AND TOBACCO SEED.—A report from an American Consul states that a manufacturers' agent in his district desires to establish connections with American exporters. He is particularly interested in the leaf tobacco trade and would appreciate correspondence from dealers in seed leaf and virginias.

9,011. MOTORS AND ACCESSORIES.—The manager of a motor car company in Australasia has informed an American Consulate that his company would appreciate catalogues and price lists of American motor car and accessories manufactures.

9,012. EQUIPMENT FOR PASTEUR INSTITUTE.—A foreign Government official is planning the establishment of a Pasteur Institute as a memorial to a late member of his family. It is understood a considerable sum will be devoted to this purpose.

9,012. EFROSITE.—An American Consular officer in France reports that a firm in his district desires to know the name of the American company selling a product called "efrosite," which is described as a variety of white clay, as it is anxious to import this product.

9,014. CHAFF CUTTER.—The Bureau of Manufactures is in receipt of a communication from an American electrical engineering firm, stating that one of its clients requires a chaff cutter suitable for driving by power, for which purpose it should be supplied with a stock-size pulley, keyed to the shaft, to drive by an electric motor and belt. It is advisable that it be fitted with a guard to prevent injury to the hands of the operator.

9,015. CHRISTMAS GOODS AND NOVELTIES.—American manufacturers and exporters of holiday goods, such as toys and Christmas novelties of all descriptions, are required by an American Consul to forward catalogues and prices of these lines to his office.

9,016. TIN AND TERNE PLATE.—An American Consul reports that there is a demand in his district for American tin and terne plate, the market at present being supplied largely by British houses. This concern states that it purchases 6,000 to 7,000 cases of tin and terne plate every year, and would be pleased to buy from the United instead of Great Britain if terms are favorable.

9,017. HORN REFUSE.—A manufacturer of fertilizer in Germany desires to buy horn refuse. (Hornabfallen.) He requests an American Consulate to secure offers of large amounts, with prices.

9,018. GUAYULE AND RAW RUBBER.—An American Consul in a European country reports that a resident of his district would like to communicate with persons in the United States controlling guayule and raw rubber interests in Mexico or Central America. He desires connections for his trade with European rubber industries, and estimates that he could dispose of about $1,000,000 worth of this product to the local trade.

9,019. CROCIDOLITE.—A request has been received at an American Consulate in South Africa from a business firm for the names of American manufacturers of jewelry and other articles, who would be interested in the importation of raw crocidolite.

9,020. AGENCY FOR AMERICAN GOODS.—A new agency for American goods is being opened in a Central American city. An American Consular officer reports that the head of this firm is an American business man.

9,021. HYDRO-AEROPLANES.—It is stated that a foreign Government will make some extensive purchases of aeroplanes and hydro-aeroplanes in the near future. The plans contemplate the purchase of thirty of these machines. An American Consul writes that an appropriation of $515,000 was made recently for these purchases.

9,022. RUBBER AND OTHER AFRICAN PRODUCTS.—The Bureau of Manufactures is in receipt of a communication from a business man in Africa stating that he would like to get in touch with American firms purchasing supplies of rubber. He states that in addition to crude and refined rubber he ships regularly ebony wood, wax, &c.

9,023. SUBSOIL PLOWS.—An American Consul in the West Indies reports that a company which grows bananas extensively for export wishes to correspond with American manufacturers of subsoil plows.

9,024. BREAKWATER AND WHARF.—The American Consul General at Ottawa reports that the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, Canada, has advertised for bids to be received until June 27 for the construction of a breakwater wharf at Carr's Brook, Colchester County, Nova Scotia. Plans, specifications, and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

9,025. BOSTON WHITE RUM.—A European export agent informs an American Consular officer that he is in the market for large quantities of Boston white rum in barrels of 120 gallons each, price to be about 23 cents per gallon, 100 per cent.

9,026. GASOLINE MOTORS, OILS, AND AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES.—A firm in a Mediterranean country desires to communicate with American manufacturers of gasoline motors, heavy oil, transmission belts, lubricating oils, and accessories for automobiles.

WEEK'S CURB TRANSACTIONS.

The principal sales were:

Sales.	STOCKS—INDUSTRIALS.	High.	Low	Last.	Ch'ge.
3,600	Allied Sec. Co.	89	87	88	— 1
21	Am. Coal Prod.	96¼	96¼	96¼	— ⅝
1,220	Am. Wat. W. G. Co. pf.	98⅞	98½	98½	— ½
22,000	Brit.-Am. Tob.	28½	27	27	— ⅝
885	Goodrich Co.	82½	80¼	80¼	— 2
1,712	Goodrich pf.	109	108½	108¾	..
275	G'rich Co., new.	82	82	82	— ¼
400	G. Co. pf., flat.	108¾	108½	108⅝	— ⅛
30	Sulzberger pf.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	— 1
220	Havana Tob. pf.	19½	14	14	— 6
500	Houston Oil.	15	14½	14½	+ 1
400	Houst. Oil pf.	67¼	67	67¼	+ ⅝
100	I. Rub. tr. ctfs.	15½	15½	15½	— ½
65	J. S. Youngs.	181	180	181	— 3
80	J. I. Case pf.	104½	103⅝	104½	+ 2
100	S. S. Kresge.	52	52	52	..
380	L. Val. C'l Sal. Co.	245	240	240	— 8
2,000	Loose Wiles Co.	37⅞	36½	36⅞	— ⅝
1,270	Loose Wiles pf.	103	102⅝	103	..
100	L. W. 2d pf.	85½	85½	85½	+ ½
4,650	Marconi of Am., new	9	8¼	8¼	— ⅝
10,600	*May's Oil	32	26	27	— 6
658	McA. & Forbes.	191	182	188	— 6
92	P. Ric.-Am. Tob.	287	275	280	—10
863	R. J. Reynolds.	241	233	241	+ 6
200	Std. Oil of N. J.	383	380	382	..
3,275	Havana Tobacco	9⅜	6	8	— 1
5,090	U. Cig. St. Co.	246	235	243	+ 2
700	U. Cig. S. w. i.	86½	84	84	..
100	Un. Cigar Stores pf. w. i.	107½	107¼	107¼	..
100	U. S. Motor.	3½	3½	3½	— 5¼
475	U. S. Motor pf.	13	11½	13	—10⅝
775	U. S. Light & Heat, new	21½	20	20	— 1¼
760	F. W. Woolwth.	88	87	88	+ ½
101	F. W. W. pf.	117	115	115	— 3
	RAILROAD.				
12,250	Manhat. Tran.	2 9-16	2 3-16	2 3-16	—5-16
	MINING.				
500	*Beaver Con.	45	45	45	..
4,800	*Big Four.	48	43	43	— 6
1,520	Braden Cop.	7¼	6⅝	7	..
6,850	Brit. C. C.	6	5⅜	5⅞	— ⅜
6,400	Butte & N. Y.	1¼	15-16	1¼	+ ⅛
5,000	*C. O. D. Cons.	11	10	11	..
7,700	C. Ari. S., new.	11-16	9-16	11-16	..
1,000	*Dia. B. B., new	9	8	9	+ ½
1,000	Davis-Davis C.	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
12,000	*Diamond F. D.	11	8½	8½	— 4½
74,005	El Paso com.	1⅛	*96	1 1-16	..
1,600	Florence	1 1-16	*90	90	—10
2,700	Giroux M.	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ½
2,000	Gold Hill Cons.	⅜	5-16	⅜	+1-16
3,200	Greene-C., new.	10⅝	10	10	— ⅜
550	Kerr Lake.	2 15-16	2⅜	2⅞	— ⅛
1,585	La Rose Com.	3½	3⅜	3⅜	..
9,000	Mason V., new.	13½	12½	12¾	— 1⅛
2,000	McKinley-D.	1 13-16	1⅝	1 13-16	..
900	Motherlode G.	1	15-16	1	+1-16
2,800	Nevada H.	2 9-16	2 1-16	2⅛	—1-16
2,050	Nipissing M.	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
2,400	Ohio Copper.	1 11-16	1 9-16	1½	—1-16
6,200	Pacific S.	⅛	3-16	3-16	+1-16
1,080	Silver K. C.	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	..
1,400	Silver Live O.	3½	3⅛	3⅜	— ⅛
2,500	Stewart M.	1¼	1 3-16	1¼	+1-16
1,000	*Temiskaming	41	41	41	..
800	Tonopah Exten.	1 15-16	1⅞	1⅞	—1-16
400	Tono. M. of N.	7 1-16	7 1-16	7 1-16	+1-16
500	Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
9,500	Tuolumne Cop.	4⅝	3⅜	3 13-16	+1-16
32,200	*Wettl. S. M.	56	45	52	—12
14,000	Yukon Gold.	3⅜	3 9-16	3 9-16	....
	*Cents per share.				
	BONDS.				
$9,000	Craden Cop. 6s.	146½	144	145	— 1
2,000	Braden Cop. 7s.	140	140	140	— 8
2,000	B. C. 7s, new.	145	145	145	..
24,000	Chi. E. new 5s.	98¾	98¼	98¼	— ⅛
1,000	Mason Val. 6s.	133	133	133	+ 7
1,000	N. Y. C. 4½s.	101 1-16	100⅞	100⅞	— ⅛
76,000	N. Y. State 4s, new	100¼	100 7-16	100 7-16	+1-16
53,000	N. Y. T. 4½s.	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	..
1,000	So. Bell. Tel & Tel. 5s.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	+ ⅝
130,000	Western P. 5s.	85¼	84	84⅝	+ ⅝

VENEZUELA REDUCES DEBT.

Gomez Expects to Wipe Out Obligations to Foreigners This Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The policy of the United States in regard to the Venezuelan debt has been fully justified by the course of events, as appears from an announcement just made by President Gomez in a special message to the Venezuelan Congress, a transcript of which was received to-day at the State Department from Minister Northcott.

President Gomez says that within the present fiscal year the debt arising from the Washington protocols for the payment of foreign claims will be entirely cancelled. The protocols created for Venezuela a debt amounting to some 38,400,000 bolivars, for the payment of which almost a third of the receipts of the two principal Custom Houses of the republic was pledged, and 30 per cent. of additional tariff duties were created. The present administration in Venezuela, in the past year alone, was able to apply to the debt, the sum of 5,308,492.31 bolivars, almost one-eighth of the original sum.

In his message the President comments with satisfaction on the approaching cancellation of the debt, and urges, for the development of the country, that the 30 per cent. additional duties be maintained and devoted to the construction of new ways of communication, the encouragement of healthy immigration and colonization, the establishment of the Federal School of Agriculture, Breeding and Veterinary Surgery, which has already been decreed by the Executive; the installation of drainage works, and the cancellation of the claims of the Puerto Cabello & Valencia Railroad Company.

President Gomez also urges the voting of additional credits for the work already undertaken of organizing and perfecting the army.

NEWARK DROPS A RESERVOIR.

Cedar Grove Supply Is Cut Off When Disease Germs Are Found.

Because of reports of contamination in Newark's water supply Chief Engineer Morris R. Sherrered ordered yesterday that the supply from the Cedar Grove reservoir be cut off from the city. This was done at the request of Health Officer David D. Chandler, who found indications of the colon bacillus in the supply from that reservoir.

Several cases of disease have been reported to the Health Department during the last week from families who have ascribed the illness to the drinking water. The cases reported were those of fever, and it was said by one of the health officials that there were traces of typhoid. This report gained circulation, but Mr. Chandler declared that there was no foundation for it.

Newark is now getting its water supply direct from the Mountain reservoir. The Cedar Grove reservoir is a storage supply. It is situated at Upper Montclair, receiving the water supply from the Pequannock district, and discharges into the Newark supply pipes.

The bacillus colon communis is a germ closely resembling the typhoid germ. It is present in water nearly everywhere, but rarely in any considerable quantity. When it reaches a certain point it is regarded as dangerous.

FURRIERS VOTE TO STRIKE.

If Employers Refuse Demands To-day 8,000 Workers May Quit.

Isaac Cohen, organizer of the Furriers' Union, announced yesterday that 87 per cent. of the members have voted for and 13 per cent. against a strike for demands involving 8,000 workers.

The demands include a nine-hour workday on the first five working days of the week, a half holiday on Saturdays, pay for legal holidays when no work is to be done, the raising of all wages to the union rate, recognition of the union, time and a half for overtime, no overtime except during the months of October, November, and December, no overtime on Saturdays, no contract work in the shops, and the maintenance of sanitary workshops.

The demands will be submitted to all the employers to-day. If they are refused a strike is to take place on a date to be fixed by the Executive Board of the union.

YEAR'S RANGE IN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Where no sale occurred in 1912 the last previous price is given.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.
Alabama Currency Fund 4s..J. J.	....	....	111 Mar. 20, 1904
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914.....J. J.	....	....	99 May 12, 1911
N. Y. H'y Imp. 4s, Mar. 1, 1958...	100⅛ June 11	100⅛ June 11	100⅝ Jun 11, 1912
N. Y. H'y Imp. 4s, Mar.1,1958,reg.	100½ May 29	100½ May 29	100½ May 29, 1912
N. Y. H'y Imp. 4s, Mar. 1, 1960...	....	....	105⅛ Oct. 28, 1910
N. Y. State 4s, June, 1961....M. S.	102⅞ Jan. 23	101 May 17	101 Jun 11, 1912
N. Y. State 4s, June, 1961, reg...	102 Jan. 8	102 Jan 8	102 Jan. 8, 1912
N. Y. Canal 4s, July, 1960.....J. J.	102 Apr. 18	101¼ May 14	101¼ May 14, 1912
N. Y. Canal 4s, July, 1960, reg....	102 Mar. 19	102 Mar 19	102 Mar. 19, 1912
N. Y. Canal 4s, Jan., 1961.....J. J.	103 Jan. 27	101 Jan. 2	101¼ Jun 12, 1912
N. Y. Canal 4s, 1961, reg.........	102⅜ Mar. 25	102⅜ Mar 25	102⅜ Mar. 25, 1912
N. Y. Canal 4s, Mar. 1, 1961.M. S.	103 Jan. 25	101⅝ Jan 2	102 Apr. 30, 1912
North Carolina 6s, 1919........A. O.	....	....	114⅜ Mar. 28, 1910
North Caro. consol. 4s, 1910..J. J.	....	....	99⅝ Feb. 3, 1909
North Caro. consol. 4s, small......	....	....	101¼ Apr. 8, 1907
North Caro. special tax.......A. O.	....	....	117 Dec. 11, 1903
South Carolina 4½s, 1933.......J. J.	....	....	103¼ July 27, 1910
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913........J. J.	97⅞ Apr. 26	97⅞ Apr 26	97⅞ Apr. 26, 1912
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913, small.....	....	....	97¼ Oct. 6, 1911
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co.cfs.	52¼ Jan. 27	46 Jan 2	47 Jun 15, 1912
Va. fund. debt, 2-3s, 1991.....J. J.	....	....	86½ Dec. 18, 1911
Virginia Riddleberger.............	....	....	90 Dec. 20, 1907
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg...........Q. Jan.	102¼ Mar. 27	100⅝ May 27	100⅝ May 27, 1912
U. S. 2s, coupon...............J. Jan.	101¼ Mar. 8	100⅜ May 23	100⅜ May 27, 1912
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg.............Q. F.	114⅝ Apr. 10	113¼ Jan 24	114¼ Jun 10, 1912
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon.........Q. F.	114⅝ Mar. 26	113¼ Jan 8	114⅜ June 6, 1912
U. S. 3s, 10-26, 1918, coupon..Q. F.	108⅛ Mar. 29	101½ Jan 8	102⅝ May 15, 1912
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg......Q. F.	102⅜ Feb. 23	102 Feb 6	102⅜ Feb. 27, 1912
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small......	....	....	102½ Nov. 11, 1910
Panama 2s, 1936, reg...........Q. F.	....	....	100½ Jun. 6, 1911
Panama 2s, 1938, reg.......Q. Nov.	....	....	101¼ Aug. 11, 1910
Panama 3s, 1961, reg..........	102⅜ Mar. 21	101⅜ Feb 17	101⅞ Jun. 1, 1912
Panama 3s, 1961..........Q. Mar.	102½ Mar. 25	101⅜ Jan 18	101⅜ Jun 11, 1912
Dist. of Columbia 3-65s, 1925.F. F.	....	....	110 Nov. 28, 1909
Philippine 4s, 1914-1931.......Q. F.	....	....	111 May 3, 1906
Ph. Is. p.w.& imp.reg.4s,1935.Q. M.	....	....	108⅜ Feb. 26, 1908
Ph. Is. land pur. 4s, 1914-45..Q. F.	....	....	100¼ July 14, 1910
Argentine 5s................	99⅜ May 7	97 Apr. 16	98⅜ Jun 14, 1912
Imp. Chinese Gov. rcts. full paid for Hukuang Ry. 5 p. c. sterling bonds and interest	95½ Apr. 17	93¼ Jan 25	95 Jun 14, 1912
Imp.Jap.Gov.4½s,Feb.15,1925.F. A.	93¾ Feb. 3	92⅛ Jan 2	92⅝ Jun 13, 1912
I.Jap.Gov.4½s,2dser.Jy.10,1925.J. J.	93 Feb. 1	91¼ May 28	91⅛ Jun 11, 1912
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4s, Jan., 1925.F. A.	88¼ Jan. 29	85 Jun 11	85 Jun 11, 1912
Republic of Cuba 5s...........M. S.	103⅝ Jan. 29	102¼ Jan 2	103⅛ Jun 14, 1912
Republic of Cuba 4½s..........M.S.	99⅝ May 21	99 Apr 6	99½ May 21, 1912
Sao Paulo (U. S. of B.) 5 p.c., 1919	98 Feb. 3	97¼ Jan 8	97⅝ Jun 11, 1912
City of Tokio interim ctfs. for 5s p. c. loan, 1912...........M. S.	95 Apr. 10	94 Apr 25	94 Jun 12, 1912
U. S. of Mexico sf 5s.........Q. C.	97¼ Jan. 25	95½ Mar 28	96 Jun 13, 1912
U. S. of M.4s,Ser.A,Dec.1,1953.J. D.	91 May 29	88 Mar 11	91 May 29, 1912

NEW YORK CITY SECURITIES.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.
Corp. stock 3½s, 1954........M. N.	88 Feb. 20	86⅝ Apr 25	86¼ Jun 14, 1912
Corp. stock 3½s, 1954, reg.....M. N.	87½ Jan. 20	86⅝ June 5	86⅝ June 5, 1912
Corp. stock 3½s, 1955........M. N.	....	....	88¼ Nov. 2, 1910
Corp. stock 3½s, 1959..........	....	....	90¼ Jun. 6, 1911
Corp. stock 4s, reg., 1936....M. N.*	99¼ Apr. 19	99 Jan 30	99¼ Apr. 19, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, reg., 1955....M. N.*	99½ Mar. 18	98⅜ June 6	98⅜ June 6, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, reg., 1956....M. N.*	99⅝ Feb. 17	98¼ Jun 14	98¼ Jun 14, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, 1957..........*M. N.	100¼ Feb. 16	99⅝ May 13	99⅝ June 4, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, 1957, reg......	....	....	100 Nov. 15, 1911
Corp. stock 4½s, 1957.........*M. N.	107⅞ Jan. 8	107 Apr 19	107¼ Jun 12, 1912
Corp. stock 4½s, 1957, reg......	107¼ May 7	107¼ May 7	107¼ May 7, 1912
Corp. stock 4½s, 1957........M. N.*	107⅞ Jan. 29	107 Apr 18	107⅛ Jun 14, 1912
Corp. stock 4½s, 1957, reg.......	....	....	107⅛ Nov. 13, 1911
Corp. stock 4s, 1958..........*M. N.	100¼ Jan. 23	99¼ Jun 14	99¼ Jun 15, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, 1958, reg.......	....	....	99¼ Dec. 20, 1911
Corp. stock 4s, 1959..........*M. N.	100⅝ Jan. 23	99¼ Jun 1	99⅝ Jun 15, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, 1959, reg.......	100 Apr. 6	99⅝ Jan 30	100 Apr. 6, 1912
Corp. stock 4½s, 1960.........*M. S.	103 Feb. 19	101¼ Jun 4	101 Jun 14, 1912
Corp. stock 4½s, 1960, reg......	101⅛ Jun 14	101⅛ Jun 14	101⅛ Jun 14, 1912
Corp. stock 4½s, 1962, rcts......	101⅛ May 9	100⅝ Jun 14	100⅝ Jun 13, 1912
Corp. stock 4½s, 1962, rcts., reg...	101 May 22	101 May 22	101 May 22, 1912
Assessm't bonds, 3½s, 1914...M. N.	....	....	98¼ Sep. 7, 1911
Assessm't bonds, 4½s, 1917.*M. N.	102⅜ Feb. 29	101 Mar 19	102¼ June 6, 1912
Ass. bonds, 4½s, 1917, reg.*M. N.	102⅝ Feb. 14	102 Mar 28	102 Mar. 28, 1912
Assessm't b'ds, 4½s, 1917..M. N.*	....	....	102⅜ July 10, 1911

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J. Admiralty and equity. 236—Staples Brick Co v. SS A Stefano. 250—Monk v. Tug S R Callaway. 223—Yellow Pine Co v. Barge O M Hitchcock. 19—Maritime Dredg Co v. Tug Margaret Sanford. 113—Kennedy v. Crane. 97—Stromkey Motor, &c, Co v. Fletcher. 85—Slip Scarf Co v. Blanchard & Price. 86—Mosla v. Lurie. 87—Wacker v. Harriman. 244—Tweedie v. Norton. 246—McWilliams v. Barge Margaret Monk. 248—Hartford & N Y Transp Co v. Tug Bridgeton. 161—Pendleton v. Steamboat Glen Island. 171—Jamison v. Kennedy. 114—United States v. Tug Union. 115—United States v. Tug Dalzelline.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J. Bankruptcy discharges. J B Bennett, H Wetzel, G O Draper, J A O'Donnell, S & Y Neuburger, H & L Greenberg, B B Dolaro, N Edwards, P O L Ziegler, P Pape, C L D Payne, W S Macomber, M O'Shaughnessy, W Perry. Under objections. H Hessing, G Silver, M G Schweiger. Adjourned cases. D Davidson, A Abrams. Involuntary cases. Petition v. Dairy Products Co, Petition v. J Focarili. Motions. J Skelly, Pursell Mfg Co, S Auerbach, N Y White Cross Milk Co, J T Reinhardt, Bustanoby Bros, J W Strause, L Hoffman (2,) J M Hanley, Marcus Schleff, A Miller, Mexican Sugar Ref Co, F Crawford, Di Fiore & Ciancinina, Motor Eng & Sale Co, P Acritelli, Sackin, &c, Tomkin (2,) Leeds & Catlin, F Wein, R Gorn, Dlugatsh & Korostoff, L Fishbein, J Golding, J Golding Realty Co, A Schickerling, C Prichet, Wyckoff, C & P, B Kreeger, Carhart Auto Sales Co, E Silberstein, United Eng & Const Co, H G Avidan, W A Horn, Rothstein Bros, J T Reinhardt, J Focarile, Jos Cavanaugh Co, S Miller, B & S Pefkowitz, A M Smale (2.)

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 16.—Following is the Court of Appeals calendar for to-morrow: 664—People vs. Grustol. 665—People vs. Cona. 666—People vs. Salvatore De Marco. 667—People vs. Filipo De Marco. 516—Anna Cunningham, by guardian, &c, appellant, vs. William Cunningham, respondent. 80—Saide V. Legge, as administratrix, &c., appellant, vs. Eric Co., respondent. 194—Hard vs. Mingle. 184—Kerker vs. Levy.

The court will adjourn on June 21 until the Fall.

STATE.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Brady, J. Litigated motions: 1—Weaver v. Weaver. 2—Herber v. Knickerbocker Trust Co. 3—Bankers Trust Co v. Dietz. 4—Same v. Dietz & Co. 5—Remington v. Taylor. 6—Same v. same. 7—McGrath v. Acker. 8—Werner v. Boralino fu Lazzaro. 9—Johansson v. Waldo. 10—Albert v. Catskill Mountain Ry Co. 11—Goldensweig v. Lenenstein. 12—Matter of Land Co. 13—Wolf Stens v. Stens. 14—Schwab v. Ludins & Romm Realty Co. 15—Regenhard v. Bedford Park Const Co. 16—Butler Bros v. Paternostro. 17—Fairweather v. Sutphen. 18—New Amsterdam Casualty Co v. Smith. 19—Decker v. Amend. 20—Grushlaw v. Stern. 21—Met Life Ins Co v. Code Realty Co. 22—Bawden v. Cushman. 23—Yellow Taxicab Co v. Biancneri. 24—Michelson v. Michelson. 25—Erstgaard v. Doll & Sons. 26—Eichner v. Pell. 27—Mellen v. Athens Hotel Co. 28—Smith v. Marrone. 29—N Y Metal Selling Co v. Earle. 30—Scholl v. Scholl. 31—Frank v. Biedler. 32—Vogel v. Vogel. 33—Valentine v. Valentine. 34—Greenlee v. Joline. 35—People ex rel Davis v. Baker. 36—People ex rel Campbell v. Waldo. 37—People ex rel McMahon v. Baker. 38—Flagg v. Carroll. 39—Same v. same. 40—Timmes v. City of N Y. 41—Croker v. City of N Y. 42—Rogers v. Rogers. 43—Matter of Porter. 44—White v. Western Union Tel Co. 45—Michel v. Gemmer. 46—Korn v. Altman. 47—Balfour & Koch Co v. Atlas Woodworking Co. 48—Matter of N Y Square Bed Co. 49—Parisette v. Parisette. 50—People ex rel Weinstein v. Goldstein. 51—Ehrlich & Sons v. Reich. 52—Craven v. Eccentric Assn of Eng No. 1. 53—Hyatt v. Hyatt. 54—Miraglia v. Zingales Const Co. 55—Hoffman v. Hoffman. 56—Pakas v. Lesco Realty & Const Co. 57—Scherer v. C B T U V. 58—Otto v. Newcombe. 59—Condit v. Anniren Realty Co. 60—Groh v. Anniren Realty Co. 61—Crawford v. Robertson. 62—Seaman v. Joline. 63—Schneider v. Joline. 64—Avedis v. Joline. 65—Hennequin v. Joline. 66—Rogers v. Joline 67—Stern v. Mutual Life Ins Co. 68—Lipton & Stick v. Tansman. 69—Emos v. Emos. 70—Lohmann v. Murray Hill Park. 71—Same v. same. 72—Am Female Guardian Socy v. Silverman. 73—Lock v. Lock. 74—Bauer v. Bauer. 75—City of N Y v. Waiting. 76—Block v. Weil. 77—Blessing v. Blessing. 78—Opplebeg v. Orndstein. 79—Orth v. W & W Realty Co. 80—Jackson v. Montague Holding Co. 81—Wilkinson v. Wilkinson. 82—Schein v. Schein. 83—Deutsch v. Ruppert & Libby. 84—Stocky v. Int R T Co. 85—Krum v. Krum. 86—Baker v. Fisher. 87—Plonsky v. Bjorkegren. 88—Buck v. Goldstein. 89—Rinehart v. Hasco Bldg Co. 90—MacTootle v. Frazier. 91—Carey v. Carey. 92—Nicolai v. J R Smith & Nessle Co. 93—Friedman v. Katz. 94—Natl Surety Co v. De Cicco. 95—Carhart v. Keene. 96—Cullen v. Thomas. 97—Rosenblum v. Ettenheimer. 98—Same v. same. 97—Sullivan v. N Y Red Cross Hospital. 100—Speedy v. Morris. 101—New England Theatre Co v. Workingmen's Co-Operative Assn. 102—Gilbert v. Ambrose. 103—Nillson v. American Play Co. 104—Matter of Bloom. 105—Hutton v. Holmes. 106—Tax Lien Co v. Rollins. 107—Same v. Carroll. 108—Matter of Auerbach. 109—Weber v. Fein. 110—Matter of Walton Av. 111—Kuder v. Hogan. 112—Foster v. Weinstein. 113—Crystaleid Water Co v. Schultz. 114—Matter of N Y Square Bed Co. 115—Murtha v. Reid & Co. 116—Baer v. Holt. 117—Kains v. Kains. 118—Richardson v. Bronx Home News Pub Co. 119—Maier v. Nicoll. 120—Cantrell v. Cohen. 121—Musinsky v. Koerner. 122—Smith v. Smith. 123—MacDonald v. Tucker. 124—N Y Metal Selling Co v. Earle. 125—Appleby v. Mayor Aldermen. 126—Deal v. Lester. 127—Dekker v. Rickey, Browne & Donald. 128—Matter of Wendover Bronx Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—McCall, J. Motions. Demurrers. 433—De Kay v. Bank of Montreal. 444—Dickerson v. Sheehy. 443—Yawger v. Am Surety Co. 437—Excello Arc Lamp Co v. Armstrong. 457—Loss v. Windsor Trust Co. 453—Gein v. Coler. Preferred causes. 2386—D'Oller v. Porter. 5474—Pierce v. Barber. 5682—James Dempsey Co v. Earle, Jr. 5522—East River Savings Inst v. Orbach. 5183—Hanly v. Horton & Co. 5407—Booth v. Booth. 5740—Union Trust Co v. Drake. 1479—Sutton v. Sutton. 5872—Leask v. Hoagland. 5401—Quinlin v. Olson Const Co. 5157—Werner v. Werner. 5707—Lehman v. Ferguson. 5726—Lehman v. Curran. 5727—Lehman v. McKiernan. 5728—Lehman v. McKiernan. 5730—Lehman v. Hurst. 5731—Lehman v. Moral. 5757—Farmers' Loan and Trust Co v. Mortimer. 5648—Farley v. Avidan. To be called at 2 P. M. Case on, 4951—Clinton v. Balzar. 3188—James v. James. 3777—Terhune v. Terhune. 2907—Brand v. Driggs. 4092—Kalvin v. Smethurst. 4759—Zeggio v. Robinson. 4743—Uhlfelder v. Boltan. 1833—Guffanti v. Nat Surety Co. 4968—Feinglass v. Feinglass. 2884—Girsch v. Gotham Lith Co. 2300—Solomon v. North British, &c, Ins Co. 4976—Doherty v. Wallace. 4988—Kaplan v. Kaplan. 5020—Shapiro v. McKinnon. 4778—Meyer v. Lithauer. 4501—Pollak v. Interborough R T Co. 1080—Cohen v. Atlas Assur Co. 3158—Weinstein v. Standard Gas Light Co. 3569—Belden v. Brown. 3338—Young v. Young. 3604—Trumpf v. Koch. 4360—Fordon v. Fordon. 4978—Mizl v. Hyman. 4998—Hyman v. Mizl. 5000—Esmont v. Esmont. 5001—Niemeyer v. Niemeyer. 5020—Semanza v. Madden. 5038—Lee v. Lee. 5140—Schnurmacher v. Burke & Sons Co. 149—E F Keating Co v. Rossman & Bracken Co. 3594—Arcaro v. Arcaro. 3997—Pell v. Pell. 4670—Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co v. Stephen Merritt Co. 4492—Van Nest Woodworking Co v. Church of St. Brendan. 4694—Stumpf v. Robin. 2932—Kopelman v. Morganthau Co. 4707—Burns v. Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power Co. 4144—Guardian Trust Co v. Am Mineral Water Machine Co. 3748—Crooker v. Electric Protection Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Page, J. State franchise cases. 4928—Bronx Traction Co v. State Bd of Tax Comm's. 4929—Southern Boulevard R R v. same. 4930—Westchester Elec Ry, &c, v. same. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Case on; Part V., case on; Part VII., clear, Part VIII., clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Greenbaum, J. 6906—N Y Butchers' Dressed Meat Co v. M Strauss Co. 6928—N Y Butchers' Dressed Meat Co v. Strauss. 6966—Security Bank v. Carnegie Trust Co. 5914—Met Print Co v. O'Neill. 6993—Murphy Trucking Co v. Murphy. 6588—Gilbert v. Bishop. 5569—Apsey v. Ward. 6724—Whiton v. Taylor. 5118—Trimble v. Mackenzie. 6814—People ex rel Hamilton v. Prendergast. 6816—Clarke v. Gilroy. 6488—Hastings v. Underwriters' Realty & Title Co. 6926—Cornell v. Donin. 6625—Second Nat Bank v. City of N Y. 6978—Serage v. Ware. 6715—Hooper v. McAlpin. 6604—Sturm v. Pack. 6196—Cleary v. Dykeman. 6487—Branich v. Danker. 6401—Pianco v. Tekulsky. 6891—Sonnenheim v. Foughy. 6940—Gilbert v. Ambrose. 6433—Clarke v. Gabriel Bros Const Co. 6904—Silver Motor Co v. Koenig. 6219—Davidson v. Engertl. 5875—Fox v. Foster. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gavegan, J. 4506—Seaman v. Keystone Const Co. 7779—Fearon v. N Y Life Ins Co. 7871—Evans v. White. 5335—Dekker v. Browne. 7403—Magee v. N Y Tel Co. 4241—Levy v. Beck. 2715—Martin v. Anglo-Am Authors Ass'n. 4898—Isenberg v. Setauket Spring Water Co. 4899—Hickey v. Sloane. 1240—Gargulio v. F C Linde Co. 7797—Murtha v. M Reid Co. 7766—Kaplan v. H H Uris Iron Works. 7813—Conway v. Norcross Bros Co. 1334—Bodenheim v. Koller. 4906—Driscoll v. Cadillac Hotel Co. 3120—Klein v. Frankel. 4412—Sheridan v. McCallum. 4854—Redmond v. Kastens. 4855—Redmond v. Kastens. 16¼—Ganz v. Whitridge. 3786—MacKay v. J F Blanchard Co. 5112—Catterson v. Milliken Bros. 5118—McGettrick v. Dillon. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV., Platzek, J. 4687—V. Romano v. N Y Con Co. (Penn Terminal.) 4688—E. Romano v. same. 4890—Clausen v. Conn. Cab Co. 4962—Whitaker v. City of N Y. 4781—Gurr v. same. 4896—Collins v. same. 4911—McDermott v. Taylor. 4932—Chrison v. Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co. 4544—Fanning v. 45th St Exch. 5075—Plazk v. Prager. 5083—Ruscigno v. Ruppert. 5088—Smith v. Sanitary Fire Proofing, &c, Co. 5092—Craven v. Kayser. 5093—Klee v. Penn, N Y & L I R R. 5094—Maher v. same. 5095—Lawler v. same. 5096—Abbott v. same. 5097—Collegiate Baptist Church v. same. 5099—Doyle v. Weber. 5100—Watkins v. Weiser. 5104—Golden v. City of N Y. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Cohalan, J. 4698—Bird v. Press Pub Co. 4823—Ciraselia v. Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins. 1021½—Heller v. Nassau Elec R R. 4936—E. Magnus v. Levering & Garrigues. 4937—A. Magnus v. same. 4938—La Magino v. Mathew Wilson & Co. 4940—Hauck v. Thaw. 4945—Perlman v. I Blyn & Sons. 745—Long v. City of N Y. 4808—Bilsky v. Hirsch. 5101—Rafferty v. Cain. 5102—Lehanka v. Rosenberg. 5103—Madden v. Kayton Taxicab Garage Co. 5105—Crivello v. City of N Y. 5106—McInnis v. Braender. 5107—Musinsky v. Koerner. 5108—McInnis v. Braender. 5109—O'Donnell v. Hearn. 5111—McCaffrey v. Mendelsohn. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Guy, J.—Inquest. 4964—Hellerman v. Shapiro. 4878—Baker v. Crockett. 4546—Sweet v. Ellis. 4665—Fedden v. Rosenheimer. 4666—McCabe v. Rosenheimer. 4446—Wortzman v. Pelli. 4966—Redding v. Am Sugar Refining Co. 4979—Isaacson v. Central Stamping Co. 4973—Cloran v. Kipp. 4831—Lewison v. Hammer. 4830—Fried v. Borden's Condensed Milk Co. 4985—R. Speiss v. S. S. Shubert Booking Agency. 4986—M. Speiss v. same. 5113—Hawes v. Erickson. 5114—Robb v. Ann Errett & West End Motor Cab Co. 5117—Sbelep v. Handelsman. 5120—Bloch v. Pastime Amusement Co. 5121—Fritze v. Godward. 5122—Tynan v. Rex Baking Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Erlanger, J.—4751—Mellen v. S. W. Bowles & Co. 4994—Robb v. Lafay. 5001—H. Mason v. Weisbecker. 5002—M. Mason v. same. 4749—Somer v. Gordon. 4102—Bell v. Sun Print & Pub Co. 4753—Hauser v. N Y Evening Journal Pub Co. 4638—Olney & Warren v. City of New York. 4104—Bell v. Sun Print & Pub Co. 3342—Kohn v. Mahoney. 4097—Bell v. New York Herald Company. 4990—Loop v. Jones. 4991—Maloney v. Brown & Lapin Realty Co. 5010—Brennan v. Monahan. 4943—Senorr v. Naddelman. 5213—Underwood v. Lion Brewery of New York City. 5215—Knoss v. Smith. 5216—Finkelstein v. Volk. 5217—Epstein v. Straus. 5218—Same v. same. 5220—Leana v. City of New York. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Delany, J. 4757—Hyman v. N Y Cont Co, &c. 5023—Orshansky v. Safferson-Weisberg Co. 91—Post v. Sharkey. 4760—Parker v. Brown. 5018—McCaffrey v. Downey. 4918—McIntyre v. Gray. 5128—Uhl v. Brady. 5129—Uhl v. Brady. 5130—Radoslovich v. Mallory S S Co. 5131—Cox v. Roberts. 5133—Dowie v. Lucas. 5135—Murray v. M Reid & Co. 5139—Merriture v. Neptune Bathing Co. 5152—Alshut v. Herman. 5164—Grand v. Brooklyn Trust Co. 5169—Monahan v. Snow. 5170—Spero v. City of N Y. 5171—Kossower v. Henry Meyer Co. 5172—Molk v. Malcolm. 5173—Meininger v. Chappell. 5174—Walsh v. Buccollo. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Ford, J. 7859—Rufo v. Canavan Bros Co. 5029—Hughes v. Canavan Bros Co. 5037—Fargo v. Arndstein. 5046—Durkin v. Stewart. 5027—Gillegan v. Sellito. 3025—Case v. City of N Y. 4768—Salomon v. W J Farrell Co. 5033—Davies v. Morton. 5176—O'Neill v. O'Neill-Adams Co. 5179—Deutsch v. Horbeck. 5180—Weingarten v. Ravitch. 5183—F Kleinman v. City of N Y. 5184—J Kleinman v. City of N Y. 5189—Monaghan v. Himrich. 5191—Strauss v. Citron. 5194—Bauduy v. Press Pub Co. 5195—Bauduy v. Mail & Express Co. 5196—Bauduy v. N Y Herald Co. 5199—Bragg v. Packard Motor Car Co. 5200—Lenahan v. City of N Y. 6202—Baum v. City of N Y. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Amend, J. 5051—Nelson v. Stanley. 1030½—I Shapiro v. Joline. 1031½—N Shapiro v. Joline. 5062—Van Reen v. Brogan. 5065—Van Reen v. Brogan. 5068—Bross v. Brogan. 3266—Lessing v. Syrof. 4562—Conoscenti v. Everrett. 4563—Slaviz v. Everrett. 4564—Conoscenti v. Everrett. 4565—Slaviz v. Everrett. 5047—Muzinsky v. Schaefer. 5203—De Vries v. Thomas Harrington Sons Co. 5205—L Cousins v. City of N Y. 5206—F Cousins v. City of N Y. 5208—Matson v. Budd. 5209—Krefetz v. Osserman. 5210—Irace v. Schuster. 5212—Hochreiter v. Derevich. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Brady, J. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Pendleton, J. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Bischoff, J. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Davis, J. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Dugro, J. 6537—Schmidt v. Simpson. 475—Royal Live Fish Co v. Central Fish Co. 2586—Perkins-Goodwin Co v. Post & Davis Co. 3308—St. Clair v. Klaw. 4425—Clarke v. Ruthrauff. 4373—McAvoy v. Minsky. 198—Northern Bank of N Y v. Smith. 1775—Lowenstein v. Warren Mfg Co. 4812—Zulrinsky v. Brow. 4691—Schneider v. Goldfinger. 3779—Scoville v. Mutual Min Co. 4759—Opera House Realty Co v. Springer. 4797—Osterling v. G P Sherwood & Co. 4418—Cuppy v. Stollwerck Bros. 4937—Franklin Automobile Co v. Harrington. 4938—Millimet v. Silberstein. 4940—McNeius v. Reliance Steel Foundry Co. 4943—Franklin v. Auerbach. 4944—Holmsburg Granite Co v. Morton. 4952—Buttfield v. Fireman's Fund Ins Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Goff, J. 4885—Higbie v. Peterson. 6398—Shapiro v. Mutual Life Ins Co. 4265—Schultze v. Fitzgibbons. 1094—Kelley v. T L Smith Co. 6794—Dunn v. City of N Y. 4442—Humboldt Explor Co v. Fritsch. 168—English v. F B Williams Cypress Co, Lim. 4958—Kindgen v. King. 5120—Same v. Mandel. 4468—Cascade Hotel Co v. Orleans Real Estate Co. 3118—Cappel v. Kessler. 2065—Buente v. Collins. 270—Am Auditing Co v. Regan. 4623—Geus v. Cohn. 447—Spencer v. Hardin. 1951—Jones v. Beaver Nat Bank. 3413—Onnes v. Daniel Winant, Inc. 1681—Von Bayer v. Minigret Mills Co. 4674—Fossume v. Herrmann. 6544—Knight v. Rothschild. 4746—Hersey v. Calhoun. 3376—Thompson v. Jackson-Steinway Co. 4392—MacDonald v. MacDonald. 4105—Murray v. Dale. 4117—Belfono v. Miller. 3962—Hammerschlag v. Massachusetts Bonding and Ins Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Hotchkiss, J. 887—Eder v. Heinze. 4922—Rosenfeld v. Jacobs. 4925—Jungman v. Naumberg. 2803—Crone v. Baker. 394—China & Japan Trading Co v. J Spencer Turner Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S. Wills for probate. Adolph Seelig, James M Fuller, Sigmund Hauser, Sarah A B Tappen, Philip H Adee, Israel Zalewsky, Abbie G O'Reilly, John W Bekman, Thomas F Gallagher, Charles G Faken, Louisa Rollins, Adolph Bernstein, George W Knox.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fowler, S. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Schmuck, J.; Part III., Smith, J.; Part IV., La Fetra, J.; Part V., Lynch, J.; Part VI., Finelite, J.; Part VII., McAvoy, J.; Part VIII., Delehanty, J. Calendar called in Trial Term, Part I. Room, at 9:45 A. M. 8002—Doyle v. Dennerlein. 8008—O'Brien v. Garcia. 7878—Man Wrecking & Con Co v. Eidlitz. 9808—Revel Realty & Securities Co v. Stimson. 8089—Wedell v. Koechig. 7762—Balsam v. Shiller. 7918—Solomon v. Israel. 7930—Herman v. Connecticut Cab Co. 7690—Levin v. Goldenkranz. 8050—Donat v. Wasserman. 8133—Linderman v. Ward Bread Co. 7896—Bolek v. Linch. 8011—Patton v. Weinstock. 7779—Josinski v. Interborough Co. 8106—Rausch v. Linch. 7856—Shapiro v. Levison. 8090—Grossman v. Fahys. 8091—Reibach v. Rice. 8092—Reibach v. Rice. 8118—Moore v. Whitridge. 7675—Gitteison v. the Society for Tea Trade. 1448—Lawyers Title Ins & Trust Co v. Kelly. 7669—Akey v. Mandelbaum. 10938—Finn v. Page. 7942, 7943—Moore v. Broadway Taxicab Co. 7839—Gratenstein v. Interborough R T Co. 8041—Reed v. Discher. 8042—McClosky v. The I. A. Blanchard Co. 8045—Glockner v. Kazan. 8046—Glockner v. Kazan. 8052—Pryde v. Keating. 7677—Adler v. Katz. 8464½—Gersman v. Walpole. 8126—Hinz v. Luckenbach. 8127—McNutt v. Wagner. 8128—Ulrich v. Bath. 8135—Galcick v. Wiedheim. 8136—Reynolds v. Iles. 8140—Mooney v. Stewart. 8142—Peppler Real Estate & D Co v. Craig. 8143—Greene v. Sonore Chime Co. 8148—Schwerdtfeger v. Alt. 8153—Kupfer v. Finn. 6044—Jacobs v. Edward. 6793—Goldstein v. Goldberg. 7360—Reiling v. Friedman Bros & Son N Co. 7756½—Newgass v. Shulhof. 11024½—Erde v. Erde. 4329—O'Keefe v. Stroh. 7861—O'Neill v. N Y & Porto Rico SS Co. 7926—Cavanagh v. Crest Realty Co. 7663—Colthas v. Bourgne. 6429—Lipschitz v. Rosenberg. 7985—Silberfeld v. Ocean Elec Ry. 6373—Pierce v. Christman Piano Co. 7756—Weinberg v. Weinstein. 7096—Gehlhaus v. McKenna. 8007—Cohen v. Levin. 8008—Schatz v. Mayer. 10193½—Guinane v. Bookman. 7986—Goldfarb v. Joline. 7960—Bredsky v. Rosenberg. 5812—Ehret v. Sterling Bronze Co. 8023—Heiss v. Butler. 4362—Hammer v. Aschkenazy. 7790½—Freedlander v. Boskowitz. 6712—Farano v. Christal. 8043—Kornbluh v. Maier. 8044—Sagat v. Maier. 8048—Menchel v. Palhowitz. 8053—Silinsky v. Levy. 8059—Marks v. Lane. 8060—Villone v. Melrose Realty Co. 7590—Respoli v. Whitridge. 7441—Pierce Rupert Co v. Pekrets. 8035—Parish Mfg Co v. Orton Automobile Co. 7978—Silverman v. Stanton Drug Co. 7315—Florida F & F Co v. Freeman. 8104—Pike v. Central Hudson S Co. 8116—Etm v. Joline. 8117—Cohen v. Joline. 8119—Schlesinger v. Joline. 11410—Ullman v. Strauss. 8158—Theren v. Cockburn. 8159—Lindstrom v. Iron Steamboat Co. 8161—Sanford v. Owens. 8162—Kaiser v. Whitridge. 8163—Robinson v. Greenwich Cold Storage Co. 8163½—Ams v. Bessak. 8164—Choynacki v. Interborough R T Co. 8168—Kent v. Joline. 8169—Wush v. Nissenbaum. Case on.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III., clear; Part IV., case on; Part V., clear; Part VI., clear; Part VII., clear; Part VIII., case on.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Donnelly, J. 4601—Di Marco v. Gesto. 4592—Schumacher v. Zimmerman. 4585—Greenman v. Angott. 4518—Pooley Furniture Co v. Teal. 4556—Acunto v. Barberi. 4614—Farber v. Longfellow Realty Co. 4627—Menken v. Pecone Realty Co. 4609—Replansky v. Wurtzel. 4252—Gray v. Moran. 4617—Buttelmann v. Harris. 4622—Solomon v. Fiske. 4597—Fitzgerald v. Kalt Lumber Co. 4561—Levy v. Sire. 4562—Geisman v. Progressive L G Co. 4628—Mills v. Gold. 4641—Stewart v. Schoenholts. 4649—Grimm v. Berg. 4563—Fruhoff v. Glassheim. 4619—Cohen v. O'Neill. 4162—Schreiber v. Solomon. 4163—Same v. same. 4551—Duntenfass v. Duntenfass. 4482—McMurtry v. Tannenbaum. 4564—Fisher v. Butts. 4642—Bluthenthal & Bickart, Inc, v. F. Lindinger Cafe. 4165—Wilcox v. Pompean Stores Co. 4487—Fleming v. Bowery Savings Bank. 4466—Storms v. Universal Textile Co. 4565—Slaughter v. Kerner. 4557—Pinkofsky v. Glass. 4142—Harris v. Chandler. 4570—White Co v. White Motor Co. 4571—Weber v. Greenhut. 4573—Shenk v. Baker. 4574—Conklin v. Palmer. 4608—Gomberg v. Pinnacle Realty Co. 4495—J P Duffy Co v. Todebush. 4586—Curtis v. Solomon. 4610—Handman v. Handman. 4525—Celillio v. Illinois Surety Co. 4578—Rafalo v. Edelstein. 4567—Spiehandler v. Ontario Thread Co. 4604—Rosencrans v. Greater N Y Royal Rubber Co. 4613—Coe v. Freedman-Atkins Co. 4623—Reglerer v. Passavant. 4624—Lanchick v. Gorham. 4629—Sekilr v. Rosenstiel. 4633—Markell v. Canning. 4634—Kohn v. Richter. 4636—Bankers' Encyclopaedia Co v. Home Trust Co. 4651—Froehlich v. Schindler. Clear.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gerard, J. Ward v. Ward—George L. Donnellan.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Filler v. Unger—Jesse Weil. Briggs v. Graf—Algernon S. Norton.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Catherine L. Washington v. 40 and 46 East 62d St.—Clarence Carroll.

CITY COURT—Green, J. Elliott Olterson v. Plymton Construction Co.—Edward Paller. H. A. Ritchie v. Holmes Jones—Yorke Allen.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—Hirschberg, Burr, Thomas, Woodward, and Rich, JJ. Non-enumerated day calendar. 185—Matter of Remsen Av. 196—Matter of Remsen Av. 211—L I R R v. Wolf. 222—Jamaica Water Co v. Hill. 159, 160—Paschke v. L I R R. 236—Lindgren v. McGuire. 208—Matter of Croton Falls Co. 161—Quinn v. Quinn. 147—Matter of Simmons. 187—Collier v. Weidlich. 219—Matter of Whitton. 230—Whitten v. Gaynor. 223—Search v. Rubbo. 229—Henderson v. Reed. 242—Matter of Sawmill River Road. 249—Matter of Butler Av. 250—Matter of Valley Stream. 251—Matter of Simmons. 252—McQuillan v. McQuillan. 253—Matter of Burton. 254—Cumming v. Middletown R R. 255—Abrams v. Lang. 256—Smith v. Geiger. 257—Hayward v. Wemple. 258—Matter of Pellegrino. 259—Borough Bank v. Duckworth. 260—Hunt v. Hunt. 261—Matter of Moore. 262—Barcas v. Packard. 263—Matter of Bensel. 264—Farrell v. Homstead. 265—Fitzgerald v. Interborough R T Co. 266—Brown v. Penfield.

SUPREME COURT—Speial Term Trials—Marean, J. 2322, 2323—Davidson, (2 actions) v. Klausner and another. 2168—A P Hogle Co v. Mulvaney. 2258—Knights of Pythias v. Myers. 2264—Williams v. Williams. 2283—Carson v. Anderson. 2158—Robbins Dry Dock Co v. City of N Y. 2287—Carnright v. Mullin. 2288—Curley v. Schiltz. 2289—Fleming v. Fleming. 2290—Keller v. Keller. 2291—Miller v. Roselle Realty Construction Co. 2300—Gast v. Gast. 2301—J R Smith & Co v. Gelhardt. 2308—Bachrach v. Ehlers. 2313—White v. City of N Y. 2321—Sanguinitto v. Kennedy. 1768—Connihan v. N Y Dock Co. 1905—Meyer v. Meyer. 107—Maehr v. City of N Y. 2001—Rosenblum v. Tolkow. 2157—Rooney Lamp Co v. Hamilton Sign Co. 2004—Lecorn Bldg Co v. Karp. 1268—McCaul Cont Co v. Cohen. 1712—McManus v. McManus. 1687—Travis v. Monfort. 2208—Clarkson v. Lotta. 2266—Mason Cont Co v. Meagher. 2273—Dumont Mort & Realty Co v. Mutual Poultry Co. 2275—Berry v. Glaser. 1387—McKenzie v. McKenzie. 2073—Bodenstein v. Bodenstein. 2605—De Laney v. Cave. 1165—Sussman v. Edelman. 1682—Rasmussen v. Rasmussen. 2152—Canavacioli v. Sforza. 2148—Pomeranz v. Chazen. 2145—Smedman v. Smedman.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Maddox, J.; Part II., Aspinall, J.; Part III., Blackmar, J.; Part IV., Garretson, J.; Part V., Clark, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Putnam, J. 2855—Keval v. City of N Y. 3172—McElvaney v. Ward. 4140—Kinlen v. Runyon. 4193, 4194—Sherwood v. Israel. 4178—Kavanagh v. B H R R. 4412—Jarvi v. Madeo. 4418—Graeter v. Glynn. 2707—Logan v. Fidelity-Phoenix Ins Co. 7397—Lowery v. Am Plumbing Co. 7370—Newton v. Wood et al. 6613—Derbyshire v. Keystone Varnish Co. 5609—Denaro v. Prudential Ins Co. 7500—Kaskell v. Tack et al. 4143, 4144—Joseph v. Weiss. 1441—Richardson v. Angelbeck. 1109—Harris v. Levy. 2669—Bennett v. Keuffel & Esser Co. 7638—Fogerty v. Atlantic Amusement Co. 2664—Weber v. Eppig Brewery. 2524—Law v. Myers. 1751—Gitlitz v. Faerber. 7027—Shafer v. N Y Life Ins Co. 5518—Kaufman v. Sugarman. 2388, 2389—Grossman v. Salzer et al. 7491—Williamsburg Trust Co v. Berger. 7369—Murphy v. Wood et al. 7541—Dobson v. Stevenson. 7323—Leary v. Higginbotham. 15—Myers v. City of N Y et al. 4233—Voorhies v. Pierce. 4342—Heffran v. Siems. 3221—Gleason v. Nassau R R. 1518—Bydel v. Cornman. 1131—Aetna Life Ins Co v. Shawmut Const Co. 1074—Sand v. Borman et al. 2322—Harvey v. B H R R. 2916—Byers v. Lyons. 2182—Gardner v. Pickford. 5505—Sheingold v. Joyner. 5561—Pritchard v. Pritchard. 7312—McLaughlin v. B H R R. 7893, 7894, 7895—Burns et al v. Feldmann Const Co et al. Highest number reached on regular call, 4422.

SURROGATES' COURT.—The wills of Mary Kruge, S. E. Young, C. Warren, F. Mignone, Mary Sheridan, F. A. Crone, Ellen Huggard, J. Noll, John Monahan, E. Perlmaf, William McGann, Frederick Reid, Salvatore Gurdans, and Joseph Van Damm. Administration of Giuseppe Richette. Accountings of Isaac Beale, Karolina Schork, Annie Muller, E. Snedeker, Margaret Gillespie, P. De Mund, Philip Heist, John Werner, J. Northrop, Robert Maxwell, and Eliza Flecknoe. Estates of Lena Morris, Alice Schafer Muscattelo, infants; A. L. Morse, L. Geibin, J. D. Meyer, C. Giaccone, Peter McStay, Sarah Quinn, and Lucil Hesseman. Contested calendar: Will of Robert Reyan.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Kapper, J. Motions. 1—Kotteman v. Kotteman. 2—Tavormina et al v. Zummo. 3—Berman v. Nassau Elec R R Co. 4—Bemmels Milling Co v. Simonetti and another. 5—Turnbull v. Wasinsky et al. 6—Wix v. Wix. 7—Votter v. Votter. 8—Springfield Realty Co v. Harbaugh and another. 9—Same v. same. 10—Luciano v. Anenberg. 11—Rizzo v. same. 12—People v. Schmidt. 13—Buttacaroll v. J A Stevenson Co. 14—Seiler v. Schaefer. 15—Adlerman v. Marcus. 16—Bohmy v. Soden. 17—Bowery Sav Bank v. Kenick et al. 18—Levison v. Bklyn Union Gas Co. 19—Glenwood Holding Co v. McLaughlin. 20—Starobin v. Rountree Realty Constr Co et al. 21—Matter of Jacobowitz. 22—Matter of Opdyke St and Public Place. 23—Earle v. Earle. 24—Rosenberg v. Rosner and another. 25—Robbins v. Hill et al. 26—Matter of Kress. 27—Smith v. Excelsior Brewing Co. 28—Starr v. Starr. 29—Matter of Municipal Bldg, Court and Joralemon Sts. 30—Montgomery v. Interborough R R Co et al. 31—Hill v. Smith. 32—Davidson v. Werner. 33—Shaw v. Shaw. 34—Wormold v. Hand and another. 35—Lucker v. Bancroft et al. 36—Long et al v. Estates of Long Beach. 37—Hammann v. Seidel et al. 38—Howley v. Kelly et al. 39—Schmurmacher v. Strossberg. 40—City of N Y v. Lownes. 41—Same v. Metropolitan Associates. 42—Same v. Irwin. 43—Van Brunt v. Smith et al. 44—Grutzner v. Kaufman. 45—Crane v. Kahan. 46—Martin v. J W Ferguson Co. 47—D'Agnostino v. Findlay. 48—Dubinsky v. Supnick. 49—Matter of Lehrenkrauss and another. 50—Lee v. Jelley. 51—Wisotzky v. Kessler.

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Kelly, J. 804—Crossman v. L I R R Co. 805—Lyons v. same. 806—Schweikart v. same. 818—Chopey v. same. 821—McKenna v. same. 829—Rouzulli, an infant, v. same. 832—Carroll, as admx., v. same. 807A—Matiwetzky v. same. 438—Calder v. same. 166—Frey v. Story and another. 168—Johnson v. Story. 202—Reilly v. Early. 822—Grutzner, an infant, v. Kaufman et al.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call: 677—Blasius v. Standard Oil Co. 745—Block, an infant, v. Farmer Motor Car Co. 782—Decker v. B H R R Co. 153—Trainer v. N Y & Q Co R R Co. 819—Hutchinson v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 824—Carey v. Heim and another. 784—Woodrich v. Penn Terminal Co. 825—Carey v. Lange. 828—Danhardt, an infant, v. Dahlberg. 833—Vaccerrelle, an infant, v. Muller and another. 835—Curey v. Joline et al. 1204—First Nat Bank of Jamaica v. Ryan. 166A—Scanlan v. Hinckley. 1191—Fred Adee Co v. Hargrave. 74—Dertenger, an infant, v. Weil. 1135—Castellan, as admx., v. N Y Telephone Co. 370—Flaherty v. The Onward Construction Co. 781—Willis v. B H R R Co. 816, 817—Frank v. same. Highest number reached on the general calendar, 835.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Benedict, J. Cases must be ready for trial in their order when reached on the calendar, or they will be set over until the November term. 275—Abell v. Janes. 460—Sirois v. Spaulding et al. 462—Hickey v. L I E & Con Co et al. 465—Dickert v. Will. 459—Oakley v. Greenberg et al. 469—Rossano and another v. McGrane and another. Highest number reached on the calendar, 473.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Term—Humphrey, J. 3528—People v. Edward Proach. 3529—People v. Frank Jacob. 3574—People v. Ignatz Spiegelvich. 3557—People v. Samuel Fuller. 3558—People v. Samuel Fuller. 3553—People v. Tony Lucci. 3556—People v. Tony Lucci.

Westchester County.

SUPREME COURT—Part I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., Keogh, J. 146½—Lewis v. Stern. 423—Katz v. Grand Lodge of In, Order the Sons Israel. ..—Fisher v. Wakefield Park Realty Company. 986—Guncheau v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 1011—Farley v. Schwalb. 339—Biggers v. N Y C & H R R Co. 375—Power v. N Y C & H R R Co. 287—Liberty Brewing Co v. Kern. 240—Jewell v. Wit. 900—Jones v. New York & Stamford Ry Co. 275—McCabe v. McCrane. 351—Perry v. Conn Cab Co. 427—Dellavan v. Abbey. 511—Slatter v. Roth. 463—Roberts v. New York Transportation Co. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call: 689—Ryan v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 690—McCausland v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 1063—Griffith v. American Bridge Co. 480—Heimbeck v. Harlem Independent Hygeia Ice Co. 495—Messin v. Inter Rapid Transit Co. 496—Devivo v. Giaguillo. 516—Hupfel's Sons v. Haywood. 515—Valconia v. Mills. 522—Yawre v. Wiedman. 536—Fowler Cons. Co v. Gorham. 77 Geo v. Ocean Steamship Co. 229—Gors v. Cunnoun. 276—Connelly v. Casey. 281—Mongen v. N Y, N H & H R R R Co. 320—Mt Vernon National Bank v. Nostrand. 324—Mt Vernon National Bank v. Rath Realty and Security Co. 328—Cubben v. Rogers. 337—Hanson v. Emerson Engine Co. 395—Rockwell v. Utz. 404—Johnson v. Putnam Fdy and Machine Co. 425—Tisdale v. Jackson. 463—Schofield v. Hadden Cons Co. 473—Blackwell v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 483—Hardy v. N Y C & H R R Co. 484—Reed v. McMullen Co. 536—Feigenspan v. Frollich. 537—Haines v. Radcliff. 538—Sherman v. Herms. 539—Pfitser v. Witler. 540—Haug v. Receiver West Elec R R Co. Highest number reached, 540.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Morschauser, J. 344—Conte v. Cignorella. 348—Schmalling v. Zaccagnio. 264—Dickinson v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 283—Ladarela v. Ammirato. 273—Harris v. Cushman. 171—Willson & Adams Co v. County of Westchester. 186—Delfrato v. Paradiso. 177—Borgia Marble Works v. Mayer. 275—Ginden v. Glass. 324—Kain v. Wallace Co. 296—Giacomino v. Simonelli. 205—Tripodi v. Faillace. ..—Nadich v. Di Bella. ..—Sherwin v. Tunick.

SUPREME COURT—Short Cause Calendar. 1—Gramatan National Bank v. McCabe. 2—Stahl v. Schwerin. 3—New Rochelle Coal & Lumber Co v. Walter. 4—Walbery v. Mitchell. 5—Jacobson v. same.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

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Sommer & Reno, Detroit, Mich.; A. J. Reno, millinery; O. A. Forrester, millinery; 637 Broadway; Albert.

Harris-Lipsitz Co., Dallas, Texas; C. H. Rice, furnishing goods; 75 Leonard.

Holden & Stone, Pittsfield, Mass.; Miss K. Dolan, notions, laces; Wolcott.

Slattery, E. T., Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss Kane, furs; Breslin.

Worden Mfg. Co., Salem, Va.; E. M. Worden, piece goods; 56 Worth; Latham.

Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Co., Worcester, Mass.; E. I. Darby, carpets; 75 Spring; Latham.

Filenes, Wm., Sons Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss Fitzgibbons, misses' coats; C. A. Biederman, children's, juniors', misses' dresses, and misses' suits; 116 West 32d.

Rice-Stix D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; A. S. Rauh, hosiery, knit goods, gloves; 377 B'way.

Ely & Walker D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; A. Jungk, hosiery and gloves; 258 Church.

Kaufman's Underselling Co., Harrisburg, Penn.; D. Kaufman, Summer dresses; 15 East 26th.

Milner, W. L., Co., Toledo, Ohio; Mr. Schwager, jewelry, washbags, and notions; Miss Renner, jobs lingerie, waists, muslin underwear; 20 West 22d.

Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; A. Guthman, ladies', misses', children's cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; 225 4th Av.

Nugent, B., & Brother D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; S. V. Silverthorne, notions, fancy goods, silverware, leather goods, stationery; 31 Union Square.

Sweeney Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; O. W. Billings, cloaks, suits; 75 Spring; Broztell.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. B. Riouffi, linen underwear; 104 Worth; Broztell.

Hennocksburg, J. W., Syracuse, N. Y.; millinery; Herald Square.

Carter & Cooley, Lima, O.; G. R. Carter, general mdse.; Herald Square.

Taylor, John, D. G. Co., Kansas City, Mo.; C. Myers, cloaks, suits, furs; 200 5th Av.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mrs. M. R. Collins, corsets, muslin underwear; Broadway and 32d.

Newberger, S., & Brother, Baltimore, Md.; S. Newberger, domestics; Grand.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; F. E. Brown, carpets and upholstery goods; 315 4th Av.; Herald Square.

Jones Store Co., Kansas City, Mo.; E. G. Aruffo, carpets and rugs; 214 Church; Cumberland.

Robinson, J. M. Norton, Co., Louisville, Ky.; D. J. Gleeson, jewelry; 72 Leonard; Cumberland.

Fitche-Goettinger Co., Dallas, Texas; S. Mayer, muslin underwear, corsets, and infants' wear; 45 E. 17th; Woodward.

Porteus & Mitchell Co., Norwich, Conn.; J. H. Galligan, laces; 55 White; Hermitage.

Dimond, L., & Sons, Providence, R. I.; J. F. Goodwin, notions; 114 5th Av.; Hermitage.

MANUFACTURERS' ATTENTION.

We are open for large quantities of lingerie lawn and wash silk waists; also lingerie and wash dresses and linen suits and coats at a price. Call with samples of jobs Tuesday, June 18th, at 9 A. M.

THE DRY GOODS ALLIANCE, 75 Spring St., New York.

SALESMAN, experienced; popular line dresses; good opportunity; commission. L. Alpern & Co., 117 Prince St.

1,000 COLORED WASH DRESSES Wanted; $9 to $18 dozen. Z 71 Times.

FURS—Cash paid for good quality raccoon or fox sets. Rosenberg, 151 West 23d.

Dry Goods Economist

25th Semi-Annual Fashion Number

For Fall and Winter, 1912-1913

Issued June 22nd, 1912

Illustrating Economist imported garments made in Paris by Paquin, Poiret, Redfern and other notables; also our imported hats, neckwear and accessories.

This issue gives the department store buyers authentic merchandise information on which they can AND WILL buy goods.

To Manufacturers and Wholesalers we offer advertising space in this Fashion Number that will concentrate live interest on their business—more efficiently than any other means.

Communicate With Us To-Day

Forms Close Finally Wed., June 19th.

Dry Goods Economist, 231 W. 39th St., N. Y. City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SAKS, ANDREW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW SAKS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Kendall & Herzog, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1912. JENNIE R. SAKS, HORACE A. SAKS, ISADORE SAKS, WILLIAM A. SAKS, Executors. KENDALL & HERZOG, Attorneys for Executors, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BROWER, BLOOMFIELD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BLOOMFIELD BROWER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Gordon Ireland, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of December next.

Dated New York, the 24th day of May, 1912.

CEPHISE B. BROWER,
LAURA L. BROWER,
Executrices.

GORDON IRELAND, Attorney for Executrices, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Satisfaction.

Employers looking for the best help should use the newspaper which reaches employes of the highest character.

The following letter was received by The Times recently:

The New York Times:
Kindly mail me replies to my Help Wanted advertisement. I have already procured the desired man from among the first batch of letters.
Atlantic Drier and Varnish Co.,
118 East 28th Street.

For Help Wanted advertisements call, write, leave at any advertising agency or telephone 1000 Bryant.

The New York Times,
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Gaff This Idea Back of the Gills.

You can not fool your tenants very long. They see other remodeled private houses around them and are willing to move to get better light, ventilation, and more window space.

Our architect, our estimator, and our building department will remodel your property along up-to-date lines at a minimum cost. This combination is logical and has proven cheap against competitive bids.

THE BUILDERS
Wm. A. BURR & Co.,
Also Masons and Plasterers,
604 W. 110th St. at Broadway.
Phone 7715 Riverside.

ABLE TO COMPLETE

Your abandoned jobs of construction of any kind through any reason whatsoever; will build new or general alterations of any kind from one-family house to mercantile building; guaranteed saving of 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. on any figures; old experience and well known; highest references. Telephone 5477 Flatbush. J. Sommer, Inc., 1,415 Avenue H. New York Office, Room 606 World Building.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

When you lend money on Real Estate be sure that the Title to the property is insured by this Company.

LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.
CAPITAL - - $4,000,000
SURPLUS - - 5,500,000
160 Broadway, New York.
188 Montague Street, Brooklyn.
367 Fulton Street, Jamaica.

West Side.

ENORMOUS SACRIFICE—Sale of dwelling and furniture at once, regardless of cost; beautiful modern private residence, artistically decorated, elegantly furnished throughout, located near 72d Street and Central Park West; great chance for wonderful bargain. Call or address Owner, 18 West 75th Street.

Bargain.—Tenement on 37th St., 9th and 10th Avs.; lot 25x98; terms easy; in family last sixty years. See Brettell, 184 East 123d St.

East Side.

SACRIFICE FOR CASH
131ST STREET, WEST OF FIFTH AVE.
Four-story brownstone, fourteen rooms; perfect condition; assessed $13,000; mortgage $6,500. Make offer quick. SHELLEY, 169 East 84th St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BEAUTIFUL
MAPLETON
IN THE HEART OF BROOKLYN.
HALF HOUR BY SEA BEACH LINE TO 22D AVENUE STATION, BROOKLYN.
Artistic modern brick houses, $4,500, $5,500; your own terms; $100 down. EXAMINE ANY DAY.
Special Manager, 60 Liberty St., N. Y., Room 67. 'Phone 7440 Cort.

$16 Per Month
carries 7-room brick dwelling; only $4,750, $300 down; 90 sold during 1911 to refined families; restricted property. Take Sea Beach "L" from Park Row, (35 minutes,) or at Atlantic Av. Subway station, Brooklyn, direct to King's Highway station on the property. OTTO SINGER.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Must Sell At Once
2-family, 4-story brick on Union Av., Bronx; near Subway station; $500 cash, balance easy payments; all improvements. E 51 Times.

Bargain—Three-story two-family brick, full lot; 1,379 Plimpton, near Washington Bridge, Bronx.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Elmhurst House—Plot 50x100 In the Best Section
One block from trolley, five minutes' walk to railroad depot; all city improvements; sewers, water, gas, cement walks, curbs; plenty of shade trees, giving parklike effect; house contains 8 large rooms and bath, outside laundry and Summer kitchen, heat; all improvements, parquet floors; I will show house Sundays or week days; price $7,500, $1,000 cash. George C. Johnston, 75 Ludlow Av., near 5th St. and Elmhurst Bridge, Elmhurst.

A Bargain.—Water front factory site. For particulars write John L. Hammond, 1 Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

"FIELDSTON"
RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON
Residence plots on highest land in New York City.
Reached in 35 minutes from 42d Street by Broadway Subway to Van Cortlandt.
DELAFIELD ESTATE, INC.,
27 Cedar Street, New York.

An Exceedingly Attractive GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY HOME. Convenient to Bronxville and Mount Vernon Stations.
Large stucco mansion; equipped garage; other outbuildings; unusually attractive; lawn, large garden, several acres, choice trees; a very small cash payment; balance mortgage; carrying charges less than suitable rent; one of the show places. Apply to Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

A Well-Planned Colonial Home, fronting the South, verandas on South and West, all modern improvements, finished in the best materials. Only 50 minutes from Grand Central Terminal, only a stone's throw from the Hudson, where water sports may be enjoyed, only a small cash deposit required, balance as rent. For full information address Room 1,000, 331 Madison Avenue.

Before buying see **LESTER HILL,** White Plains, N. Y.; plots 50x100; 7 minutes' walk from station. All city improvements. C. J. VAN SLYKE, 331 Mad. Av., Cor. 43d St., N. Y.

Unusual Opportunity.—PREMIUM POINT PARK, New Rochelle, N. Y. Water-front plots at 60% of value. All city improvements. C. J. Van Slyke, 331 Madison Av., N. Y.

Will rent $50 monthly 10-room fully improved cottage in good neighborhood; one mile from Rye Beach, 5 minutes from station. I. M., Box 201 Times Downtown.

New Rochelle.

At New Rochelle.—New, up-to-date cottage; 9 rooms; fine location; a bargain. C. O. Le Count, 290 Broadway, N. Y., or any broker.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

Gentleman's Country Estate and Farm For Sale
200 acres, 900 feet above sea. Land cultivatable entirely by machinery. Every modern convenience, including electric light and power plant. Latest style machinery. Every building A1 condition. Self-supporting and running at a profit now. Price $60,000, complete, including live stock, machinery, &c. WEE LADDIE FARM, CHARLTON, MASS.

TO LET—Beautifully located furnished cottages, some new this season; delightful scenery; fine bathing, boating, fishing, golf links; rental $350 to $1,000 per season; also cottages for sale. For particulars address G. E. CURRIER, Kennebunk Beach, Me.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Have funds on $500,000 to loan on first and second mortgage on good Manhattan property. Address application to The Minsker Realty Company, 2d Av., 14th St., Loan Department.

Money to loan on first and second mortgages, Manhattan and Bronx; any amount; have several funds to invest; liberal second mortgages. Isaac Cohen, 280 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE.

FACTORIES EVERYWHERE. 9 CLINTON ST. ROBERT B. STOUTENBURGH, Newark, N. J.

LONG ISLAND—SALE OR TO LET.

Seton Hall in the English Section of Beautiful
Belle Terre
Sixty miles macadamized roads, shaded drives and bridle paths, surrounded by five miles of sandy beaches.

Another two-story and basement dwelling of surprising roominess and attractive design. One striking feature is a great airy front but secluded porch beneath the second story overhang. The size and arrangement of the rooms will appeal to those desiring comfort, convenience and artistic surroundings. The second floor has five master's bedrooms and two baths, also two servants' rooms and bath. There is a fine, full lighted attic and plenty of closets, and more in the basement, of which the most is made. Beautifully finished and decorated throughout. Furnace heat; electric lighting. Hedge and lawn adorn the grounds. The usual walled court is there and the family and kitchen gardens.

Price $21,500

Will rent furnished with option of purchase. Golf, tennis, yachting, bathing and a $300,000 club house at your door.

Dean Alvord Company
Managers for BELLE TERRE and ROSLYN ESTATES,
111 Broadway, New York

OWNER
WILL SACRIFICE FOR
$4,500 Home Costing $5,900
EASIEST TERMS ARRANGED.
Payments same as rent, or will rent with option to purchase, my beautiful, new suburban home, especially built for me in beautiful, restricted private residence park, with refined neighbors and surroundings; one block from express station on main electric line; 120 trains daily; 27 minutes to Manhattan; trolleys to beaches and all points; house has all improvements, large cool veranda, plenty large closets, hardwood trim throughout, massive living room, pannelled dining room, large, airy bedrooms, eamed ceilings, parquet floors, steam heat, tiled vestibule and bath, electric light and gas, up-to-date fixtures, open fireplaces, curbs, sidewalks, flowering shrubs, spacious cellar of solid cement, excellent schools, churches, markets; pure air and running water. Call, phone or write at once for photographs and particulars; this is a rare bargain seldom offered; see at my expense. OWNER, Suite 403, 334 5th Av., Cambridge Bldg. Tel. 8425 Mad. Sq.

TWO LOTS FOR SALE
In the handsomest section of Long Island; 40 minutes from New York. Boating, bathing, fishing; stores, schools, and churches. Will accept small monthly payments; will build house on same terms for well-meaning party. D 165 Times.

For Sale—At Great Neck, L. I., house, seven rooms; steam heat, electric lights, telephone; large stable, 16 stalls and one box; carriage house, chicken house; fruit trees, all kinds; tool house; 10 minutes' walk to depot. For particulars address P. O. Box 195, Great Neck Station, L. I.

A NEW WATER FRONT HOUSE FOR SALE.
Within easy commuting distance of Herald Square; every city convenience; fine bathing; yacht club; price low; terms to suit purchaser. E 47 Times.

A Bungalow Plot for Sale
In most attractive colony on Long Island; 35 minutes from Herald Square; nice sandy beach; yacht club; all city conveniences; small cash required; will build for purchaser. E 45 Times.

Freeport—Well-built, six-room house, with bath; good condition; gas, electricity, steam heat, telephone; choice location; 12 minutes to station; plot 56x117; $3,400; easy terms. Thomas Burleigh.

Have cozy little house in town one hour out on main line of railroad; good, rich soil; just the place to enjoy country life; very desirable location; exceptional bargain; reasonable terms; title guaranteed. D 164 Times.

WATER FRONT PROPERTY.
Only 35 minutes out; large elegant plot, all improvements; water front rights for boating and bathing; also fine new house; terms easy. C A 17 Times.

Attractive bungalow, directly on Sound, seven rooms, bath; well water; garage; high, beautiful views; price $6,000. Edwin N. Rowley, Northport, L. I.

Four lots at Jamaica, good for home or investment; will sell separate or together on very easy terms. Karl, E 16 Times.

For Sale.—A few water front lots on easy payments in Baldwin Harbor. Box 145 Baldwin.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Corner—Store
FOR RENT *in the heart* of the new wholesale dry goods district,
On 4th Ave., above 23d St.
(with basement if needed) in new fireproof building of superior construction.
READY FEB. 1st, 1913
Further particulars from
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
421 Madison Avenue
At 48th St. Tel. 850 Murray Hill

To Rent for Cloak Store.—Second floor of new fireproof building, in one of the best locations in Syracuse, N. Y.; six extra large display windows; best of elevator service; ideal for cloak, millinery or shoe store. Address H. B. Derby, 216 South Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

$15 Up Month | Exceptionally light and cheerful OFFICES in Modern Fireproof Bldg. | **109 Broad St.**

To Lease—One-story new brick building, 50x100; 426-428 East 108th St. Inquire R. Bunke, 448 East 110th St.

Desk room and desk for rent. Room 715, 115 Broadway.

Brooklyn.

LOOK!! LOOK!!
RENT $30 AND $35 PER MONTH.
471 A-473 VANDERBILT AVENUE
AT FULTON STREET.
2 excellent stores, suitable for any good, clean line of business.
Apply to Janitor on premises, or JOHN REIS CO., 805 Flatbush Ave.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

THE MAYFAIR
130 West 47th St.
Hotel housekeeping apartments, 3 rooms, bath, completely furnished; includes service; reasonable.

14 East 60th St.—To sublet, one, two and three rooms, handsomely furnished, at special Summer rates.

THE SEVILLIA Apartment Hotel, 117 West 58th St. Nicely furnished apartment of two rooms and bath; southern exposure; to Oct. 1.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APTS.
Elevator, telephone, and all improvements; 4 rooms and bath. Edgemere, 3 W. 104th St.

Bachelor Apartment, 36 West 35th. Furnished, 2 large rooms and bath; sublet for Summer, $100 monthly. Inquire on premises or Room 710, 59 Wall St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

383 PARK AVENUE
Near 54th St.
NEW TWELVE-STORY FIREPROOF APARTMENTS
7 Rooms & 3 Baths
RENTS $1,900 & up
Open Fireplaces; All Modern Conveniences.
Ready July 15th
APPLY MONTANA REALTY CO.,
384 Park Av., near 53d St.

THE CLEVELAND
126-130 East 24th St.
Apartments of 9 rooms, ample closets, etc.

West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

The HAMPTONS
201-203 WEST 117TH ST.,
occupying Junction 117th St., Seventh and St. Nicholas Avs.
Completely Remodelled and Renovated
Superior Service
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath
All Large and Light.
Rent from $900 to $1,100
Renting agent on premises.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR LET.

Weequahic Tract
NEWARK, N. J.
Fronting on Weequahic Park
Lehigh Valley Station at Property. Lehigh Valley Railroad to build new station at Elizabeth and Meeker Aves. at once. All Lehigh Valley trains to stop at this station.
Handsome houses and beautifully located building plots for sale. The opportunity for a profitable investment is the best ever offered in this city. Now is the time to buy. Come and see for yourself.
Title guaranteed by Fidelity Trust Co.
Take McAdoo Tubes to Newark and Mt. Prospect cars to property.
Maps and further information,
FRANK J. BOCK, Manager,
Firemen's Building, Broad and Market Sts., Newark, N. J.

SACRIFICE
My $6,500 Home for
$5,500 On Easy Terms

A beautiful nine-room Country Home, situated in the mountains of New Jersey; 800 feet elevation. Electric light, steam heat, all city conveniences. Select neighborhood; easy commutation, low fare. Good boating.
Write for particulars.
Address H. B., P. O. Box 1481, N. Y. City.

A Distinctive Home.
For business reasons must sacrifice for $6,500 my beautiful home, just completed; built by day's labor; superior construction and materials throughout; of artistic exterior design, with porch, 24x12½ feet. Contains seven large rooms and bath, living room, 28x14, with broad, handsome fireplace, panel dining room, model kitchen, four pleasant bedrooms, and tile bathroom; trimmed in high-class style; tastefully decorated; artistic gas and electric fixtures and parquet floors. A charming home in a high-class community, on the Palisades, where climatic conditions are ideal the year around; excellent transportation; 20 minutes from city; accessible by day and night. $500 cash required, balance on easy terms. Box D 141 Times.

Seventy-acre farm within commuting distance of New York; modern house; all improvements; containing fourteen large rooms, including two bathrooms; fruit of all descriptions in large quantity; new asparagus bed; ideal place for one desiring country home capable of bringing in good income. Write G. Finch, 453 High St., Newark, N. J.

MUST SACRIFICE
East Orange; $500, balance like rent; semi-bungalow, 7 rooms and bath; parquet floors, beamed ceiling; gas, electricity; sewer, cement sidewalks, macadam streets; restricted; 5 minutes D., L. & W. Station; 30 minutes Broadway, New York. Corey, 1 Madison Av., N. Y., Room 10,075.

DUNELLEN, N. J., Brown Hall, on the New Jersey Central R. R., 26 miles New York; fine country residence, 15 rooms; modern improvements, electric lights; 100 acres rich farm land on which there are two dwellings, for farmer, coachman, and several farm buildings; abundant supply spring water; excellent train service; good roads; price $55,000, half cash, balance mortgage, 5 per cent. Rowland, 741 Grand St., Jersey City.

A JERSEY GEM.
$500 cash, balance like rent, will buy this charming house at Hillsdale, choicest suburb in Bergen County. High up in the hills, short distance from city; 7 rooms and bath; open plumbing; large attic; concrete cellar; steam heat, gas, and electric fixtures; stationary tubs, combination gas and coal range; beam ceiling in dining room; built-in bookcases and sideboard. Free tickets to inspect. Rich, 801 Singer Building.

A $5,000 BARGAIN.
For good reason must sell at once handsome new house, seven rooms and bath; all improvements, including splendid cellar, furnace, gas, and electricity; healthful location; growing community; fine schools, churches, &c.; two methods of transportation; 30 minutes to city; price to responsible buyer on easy terms. Box D 140 Times.

AMONG THE HILLS
AT BALDWIN PARK,
South Orange, N. J.
40 Minutes from Broadway, N. Y.
Bungalows and artistic homes.
Little cash required. Write or 'phone.
C. A. BALDWIN, 156 Broadway.

THIS IS GOOD.
Special Sale Bungalow Sites $25 per plot.
Write reserving tickets for free special trains June 23 and 30.
W. C. REEVES & CO., 124 E. 23d St., N. Y. C.

BUNGALOWS TO ORDER
We are equipped to build for you at South Orange, N. J.
SAVING YOU MONEY AND TROUBLE.
Easy payments if desired.
C. A. BALDWIN,
156 Broadway, N. Y.

HILLTOP BUNGALOW, $275
Among the pines and cedars; 3 rooms; nice porch; outhouse; large plot; $95; $10 down, $5 monthly; 52 trains. MOUNTAINSIDE, 69 Times Downtown.

ACRES on the LACKAWANNA
Several parcels fertile farm land, 2½ to 5 acres each, $250 to $300 per acre; half mile to station; hour out; home community; loan made for building. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

¼ ACRE & BUNGALOW $50
Down, balance monthly; elevation 427 feet; fine scenery; good roads, near river; 35 minutes Lackawanna. Address Commuter, 49 Times Downtown.

$2,650——BUNGALOW.——$2,650.
1-3 ACRE 1-3.
Peaches, plums, pears, apples, grapes, berries, flowers. Biggest bargain around N. Y.; write or call at once. Coover-Hitchcock Co., Leonia, N. J.

Good investment; large plot; all city improvements; Rutherford, N. J.; 17 minutes out; will build; plans furnished free; sell on easy terms. "Owner," 164 Times Downtown.

Orchard 595 apple and peach trees, third mile from station, Lackawanna R. R.; wonderful building site for commuter; $690 per acre for 3 or 6 acres. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

ON account of moving to Boston, will sacrifice my $7,500 house for $6,000. Liberal terms. Address Opportunity, Post Office Box 1,481.

Farms, suburban real estate; list free. Paul F. Williams, New Brunswick, N. J.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

VAN DYCK AND SEVERN
72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Station Subway 72d St
All large, light rooms
Spacious closets
Cold air refrigeration
All night service
6 to 11 Rooms,
2 AND 3 BATHS.
Rentals $2,000 to $3,800.
Can be seen at any time, Day or Evening.
Manager on Premises.
OPERATED BY OWNERS,
Assuring careful selection of tenants and first-class service.

THE ACKERLY
241 West 101st St.
Eight extra large rooms and two baths; modern in every respect. Rent $1,600.

THE BRITTANY
241 West 102d St.
Eight large rooms and bath; all improvements; convenient to Subway. Rent $1,300.

GREYLOCH DWELLINGS
3,505 Broadway, corner 143d St.
Apartments of 4, 5 and 6 rooms and bath; location unsurpassed; elevator, hall service.
RENTS, $600 TO $950.

HELEN COURT
14 Morningside Av., Corner 115th St.
Facing park; eight large rooms, all light; elevator, hall service; modern.
RENTS, $780 TO $900.
Inquire on premises or
G. SCHWEGLER,
3,507 Broadway.

308 West 15th St.
Attractive bachelor apartments, 2 rooms and bath, **$32**
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

BROOKLYN.

LOOK!! LOOK!!
BEAUTIFUL APARTMENTS.
Nos. 12-14-16 GATES AVE.
At Fulton & Vanderbilt Ave.
Most convenient section of Brooklyn. Every modern improvement. Rents $30 to $40 monthly.
Apply to Janitor on premises,
or JOHN REIS COMPANY, 805 Flatbush Av.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 16,669.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN WEISSMAN, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Benjamin Weissman of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1912, the said Benjamin Weissman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
June 15, 1912. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 16,424.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BROADWAY JEWELRY COMPANY, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Broadway Jewelry Company of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of May, A. D. 1912, the said Broadway Jewelry Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1912, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
June 15, 1912. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITed States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES E. PIKE, Bankrupt.—No. 16,681.
To the Creditors of Charles E. Pike of the City, County and State of New York and District aforesaid, Bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of June, A. D. 1912, the said Charles E. Pike was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 27th day of June, A. D. 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated June 15th, 1912.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 16,689.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB HECHLER, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Jacob Hechler of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of June, A. D. 1912, the said Jacob Hechler was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 27th day of June, A. D. 1912, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
June 15th, 1912. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 16,644.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHAN RESSLER, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Nathan Ressler of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of May, A. D. 1912, the said Nathan Ressler was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1912, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
June 15th, 1912. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEWIS C. VAN RIPER, Bankrupt.—No. 16,515.
To the creditors of Lewis C. Van Riper of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the twenty-ninth day of May, A. D. 1912, the said Lewis C. Van Riper was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the twenty-fifth day of June, A. D. 1912, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated New York, June 10th, 1912.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ETHEL S. ELLIOTT, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Nathaniel Walkof, Esq., Trustee herein, will sell at public auction, by Charles Shongood, Auctioneer in Bankruptcy, on the 3d day of July, 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at No. 113 Leonard Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, all the right, title, and interest of the estate herein and to a certain claim amounting to $28,445.19 against John L. Elliott, being for arrears of alimony owing to the bankrupt under the terms of a certain judgment entered in the New York Supreme Court on the 7th day of January, 1907, in a certain action entitled Ethel Stewart Elliott against John L. Elliott.
Dated New York, June 15th, 1912.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy, 2 Rector Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
HENRY B. SINGER, Attorney for Trustee, 55 Liberty Street, New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALONZO H. MAGEE COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 16,534.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:
Please take notice that, by order of this court, dated June 1st, 1912, the question of the determination whether or not the receiver herein should accept an offer for the purchase of all of the assets of the bankrupt upon the terms expressed in a certain offer made to the receiver by Alonzo H. Magee, Esq., as annexed to and set forth in the receiver's petition, dated May 29th, 1912, has been referred to me, and a hearing will be held thereon in my office on June 17th, 1912, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of hearing all persons interested therein, and of finally determining the same and matters relating thereto, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated June 5th, 1912.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy, 64 William Street, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITed States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SCHICKLERLING BROS. & CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, July 17th, 1912, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of jewelry dies, outstanding accounts, &c.
ROBERT C. MORRIS, Trustee.
THOMAS & OPPENHEIMER, Attorneys for Trustee, 60 Wall St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITed States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARGARET MURTHA, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, June 18th, 1912, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of embroidered dresses, underwear, waists, machines, &c.
MORRIS SIMON, Receiver.
BENJAMIN F. FEINER, Attorney for Receiver, 35 Nassau St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS HOFFMAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, June 17th, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 14 West 17th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of piece goods, linings, trimmings, safe, fixtures, &c. DAVID J. FOX, Trustee.
BLUMENSTEIL & BLUMENSTEIL, Attorneys for Trustee, 27 Pine St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of IKE DON, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, June 17th, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of men's new and misfit clothing, overcoats, mirror, tables, chairs, machines, desks, &c.
RALPH L. COLLETT, Trustee.
H. & J. J. LESSER, Attorneys for Trustee, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE HARLEM IMPORT CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, June 17, 1912, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of olive oils, Marshall's kippered herrings, sardines, &c.
MERRILL E. GATES, Jr., Receiver.
HENRY A. BLUMENTHAL, Attorney for Receiver, 100 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of RUDOLPH KLEYBOLTE, Alleged Bankrupt.
It appearing to my satisfaction by the petition of William H. Bonynge, duly verified the 12th day of June, 1912, that a petition was filed in this Court on the 23d day of May, 1912, praying that the above-named Rudolph Kleybolte be adjudged a bankrupt, and that a subpoena directed to said alleged bankrupt was duly issued out of this Court to the Marshal of this District, and that the said Marshal has been unable to serve the same, and that said alleged bankrupt is not now within the District so that personal service may be made upon him,
Now, on motion of Olcott, Gruber, Bonynge & McManus, attorneys for the petitioning creditors, it is
Ordered that the above-named alleged bankrupt plead, answer or demur on or before the 5th day of July, 1912, to the petition herein filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, on the 23d day of May, 1912, and in case of his failure to plead, answer or demur thereto, adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of said petition; and it is
Further ordered that this order be published in The New York Times once a week for two successive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 17th day of June, 1912, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the said alleged bankrupt at his last known residence, the Lotos Club, in the City of New York, on or before the date of the first publication.
Dated New York, June 13, 1912.
LEARNED HAND.

NO. 16,613.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD KOLBER, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Edward Kolber of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1912, the said Edward Kolber was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1912, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
June 15, 1912. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AUGUSTUS P. HOFFMAN, Bankrupt.—No. 16,666.
To the creditors of Augustus P. Hoffman of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the fourth day of June, A. D. 1912, the said Augustus P. Hoffman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the twenty-seventh day of June, A. D. 1912, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated New York, June 10th, 1912.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

SUMMER RESORTS.

VIRGINIA.

WHY GO TO EUROPE
FOR GOUT, RHEUMATISM, NEURITIS OR ARTERIO-SCLEROSIS?
The waters and baths of
VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS
are just as efficacious for these and kindred troubles as any of the spas of Europe. Summer is the most beneficial for treatment. Delightful climate and mountain air.
GOLF RIDING TENNIS
Pamphlet giving complete and technical information on application to
Manager, Hot Springs, Virginia

NEW YORK—Port Jervis.

Port Jervis and vicinity as a Summer resort; write for pamphlet to Summer Resort Committee, Port Jervis, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW ENGLAND.

The Highland Lakes
Of New Hampshire

There are no vacation places just like them in the world.

They are half-way up in the mountains. They have all the attractions of the mountains and of lake life as well.

Lake Winnipesaukee and Lake Sunapee

There is no water or land sport that is not in full swing all summer—swimming, motor-boating, canoeing, sailing, fishing, golf, tennis, baseball, climbing. The smell of the pine woods and the mountain air make things doubly worth while.

You will meet the finest, jolliest crowd of summer people you ever saw. You will lead exactly the life you like best—in one of the big or little hotels, boarding house, farm, cottage, or camp.

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THE NEW ENGLAND LINES
Room 955, So. Station, Boston, Mass., or call or write City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

FOREST HILLS INN
AT
FOREST HILLS GARDENS
The Suburban Development of the
Sage Foundation Homes Company
FOREST HILLS, L. I.
A modern fire-proof apartment hotel, open all year.
Rates from $11 to $18 per week, including meals.
MAIN LINE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD, 13 minutes to Pennsylvania Station, New York City.
Full information may be obtained from the New York Office, 47 West 34th St., or at the property.

BELLE TERRE CLUB HOTEL
Port Jefferson L. I.
Belle Terre
"The Riviera of America"
Has sixty miles macadam roads, shaded drives and bridle paths, surrounded by five miles of sandy beaches.
Golf, Tennis, Livery, Garage, Bathing, Fishing, Yachting.
Hotel accommodations and service unsurpassed. Orchestra.
A few cottages available.
Address Club Manager, Belle Terre Hotel, or 111 Broadway, N. Y.
Telephone 3195 Rector.

MUNCIE ISLAND HOTEL
ON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN AND GREAT SOUTH BAY, Opposite Babylon, L. I.
OPEN JUNE 15TH TO OCTOBER 1ST.
Rooms singly or en suite, all facing water. Lighted by gas. Running water and large closets in every room. Moderate rates. Particulars furnished by TOWN & COUNTRY ESTATES, 527 5th Av., N. Y. 4797 Bryant.

LAKESIDE HOUSE Eastport, L. I.
Few feet from lake; five minutes' walk to Great South Bay; near depot and Post Office; still water and ocean bathing, boating, and fishing; coolest place on L. I.; table first-class; good train service. GEO. W. TUTHILL, Prop.

NEW YORK—New York City.

In the Country—in New York City.
It's an ideal spot, 300 feet above the Hudson; eight-acre park; attractive, rambling hotel, accommodating 50 guests; modern conveniences; excellent cuisine; moderate rates; accessible by train or Subway; 30 to 45 minutes. Address for booklet, THE CHESTNUTS, Riverdale-on-Hudson, (in New York City.) Tel. Kingsbridge 135.

NEW YORK—Adirondacks.

Through Pullmans from Grand Central Sta. to Lake Placid, 9:30 A. M. & 9:30 P. M.
Delaware & Hudson R. R.

PENNSYLVANIA—Delaware Water Gap.

The Hotel With The Coolest Location
THE KITTATINNY
Leading Hotel at Delaware Water Gap, Pa. Capacity 500. Every convenience, large airy rooms en suite with private baths and running water. Own farm and dairies. Bell 'Phone 92. Telegraph Offices, Orchestra, Social diversions, golf, tennis, boating, bathing, fishing, canoeing on hotel grounds. Livery, garage, saddle horses. Hotel half mile from station, coaches meet trains. Write for booklet of views and auto maps over new macadam road. Special June and season rates. American Plan. Cafe and Grill.
G. FRANK COPE.

The Hotel of Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
WATER GAP HOUSE
THE MOUNTAIN PARADISE.
Now open, extensively improved. The most modern and finest located hotel in this region. Cuisine of the highest standard; white service. Orchestra; social diversions; every out-of-door amusement. New beautiful Palm Court and Cafe. Special early season rates. Booklet and auto maps mailed. 6th season. JOHN PURDY COPE.

The Glenwood Delaware Water Gap, Pa. Capacity 400.
Modern brick hotel. Orchestra, Tennis Courts, Golf, Bathing, and all amusements. Superior accommodations at moderate rates. Booklet. P. R. JOHNSON.

KIRCHNER FARM, Hinsdale, Mass., on Lake Ashmere. Pleasant rooms; all home cooking; farm products; tennis, boating, bathing, fishing. Free transportation. $9 up. Booklets.

PENNSYLVANIA—Pike County.

Opens June 15th.
Elevation 1,500 feet. Capacity 350.
FOREST PARK HOTEL
FOREST PARK, PIKE COUNTY, PA.
ON FOREST LAKE
"The Adirondacks of Penna."
3½ hours from New York. Auto service to hotel. Bathing—Boating—Fishing—Tennis—Baseball—Music—Cafe.
Rooms with bath—Bachelors' rates.
Owner's Management. Booklet. Auto Map.
ARTHUR LEDERER
87 BROADWAY. Tel. Rector 2260.

Mt. Pleasant House Finest location on Pocono Mountains; steam heat, baths. Special early season rates $10 and up. Write for handsomely illustrated booklet. W. T. & H. M. LEECH.

PENNSYLVANIA—Stroudsburg.

CHURLEIGH INN, Stroudsburg, Pa. Elevation 1,500 ft.
AN IDEAL MOUNTAIN RESORT.
Located in the beautiful Blue Ridge Mts. Panoramic view 30 miles. Unsurpassed cuisine. Modern equipment. Private baths. Lake. Booklet on request.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW ENGLAND.

NEW ENGLAND—Massachusetts.

THE CLIFF Hotel and Five Cottages
NORTH SCITUATE (South Shore), MASS.
OPEN JUNE 28
DELIGHTFUL family resort. Right on the Ocean. Music, Golf, Tennis, Surf Bathing. Write for Bklt. Edw. Wiltbank, Mgr., formerly of Hotel Chamberlin, Old Point Comfort, Va.

Marblehead, Mass.
THE ROCK-MERE
Faces all the Yachting
BOOKLETS G. H. BRACKETT

NEW ENGLAND—Vermont.

EQUINOX HOUSE MANCHESTER-IN-MTS., VT.
THE LORRAINE
5th Ave. and 45th St.

NEW ENGLAND—Maine.

THE WRIGHT HOMESTEAD
WOOLWICH, MAINE
Now open for guests seeking quiet and rest. Special attention to selection and preparation of food. Farm products. Trained nurse. For booklet and terms address Winfield S. Wright.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Best Moderate-Rate Hotel
ELBERON
And fireproof annex, Tennessee ave. near Beach; central, new throughout; capacity, 400; opposite Protestant and Catholic churches; running water in rooms; private baths; excellent table; fresh vegetables from our own farm; windows screened; white service; booklet; special rates. R. B. LUDY, M. D.

Hotel Ostend ATLANTIC CITY. Whole Block on Boardwalk. Capacity, 500.
Ideal location. Hot and cold sea water baths. 150 rooms with private baths, number rooms hot and cold running water. All windows screened. Table and service noteworthy. Auto coaches at trains. Moderate rates. Photo booklet. D. P. RAHTER.

GRAND ATLANTIC
Virginia Av., near Beach, Atlantic City. Rooms en suite, with hot and cold sea water baths. Elevator from street level. $2.50 daily and up. Special weekly rates. Auto coach meets trains. Capacity, 500. Write for booklet. COOPER & LEEDS, Owners and Props.

FRONTENAC Kentucky Ave. 150 yds. from Beach. As good as the best. Cap. 250; new, homelike, elevator, large, cool, ocean view rooms, baths, phones, excellent table; white service, metal beds. Special rates, $9 weekly, $1.50 up daily. Sat. to Mon. $3. Booklet. W. P. WATTS.

MILLER COTTAGE 9 to 13 N. Georgia Av. Capacity 250; noted for its table; $1 daily, $6 up weekly till July. Established 33 years. Emerson Crouthamel.

ATLANTIC CITY
The Favorite Pleasure Resort.

NEW JERSEY—Point Pleasant.

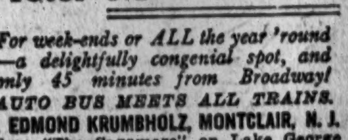
THE LEIGHTON
Point Pleasant, N. J.
Directly on the beach; opens June 22. [illegible] Carlisle. Winter seasons, Hotel Belmont, Bermuda.

NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.

NEW MONTEREY
NORTH ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Occupying entire block on the ocean front
Will Open for the Season June 29th.
A new hotel of fireproof construction, with accommodation for five hundred guests. Private baths, with hot and cold sea-water connection. Daily concerts; superior cuisine; attentive service. Booking representative now in attendance.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

METROPOLITAN.
Everything new; running water in all rooms; elevator; auto-bus meets all trains; booklet and rates upon request. Francis Yarnall, Mgr.

NEW JERSEY—Montclair.



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For week-ends or ALL the year 'round —a delightfully congenial spot, and only 45 minutes from Broadway!
AUTO BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS.
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THE SHOREHAM
SPRING LAKE BEACH, NEW JERSEY.
Notable for a quiet air of domesticity and a homelike atmosphere.
E. E. SPANGENBERG, Prop.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Ingle Rest, Cresco, Penn.—Beautiful location; house very modern, accommodating 15 guests; rates, $9 and up; booklet. A. L. Kintz.

PENNSYLVANIA—Mt. Pocono.

DEVONSHIRE PINES New modern house, on Knob Park; Cap., 150; Special Spring rates; bklt. S. T. CORNISH.

SAVOY HOTEL
LONDON ENGLAND

The RECENT IMPROVEMENTS have brought the Total Number of BATHROOMS in the Hotel up to 244.

RADIATORS, to the number of 480, controlled by 1,100 valves, and connected by over 6 miles of piping, have been installed in all the rooms.

The comforts and luxury of the Savoy Hotel, its cuisine and service, combined with the most moderate charges, place it absolutely in the front rank of all Hotels in Europe. The beautiful suites—with bathrooms attached—overlooking the River Thames and Embankment Gardens, away from the noise and bustle of street traffic, although in the centre of London, are greatly appreciated by all European and American travellers.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The centre of the storm that was over the Great Lakes Saturday night is now moving down the St. Lawrence Valley, while another area of low barometric pressure covers the Southwest. During the last twenty-four hours these disturbances caused showers and thunderstorms in the Middle Atlantic and New England States, the lake region, the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys, the middle plains States, and the Rocky Mountain region. The weather remained generally fair throughout the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and on the Pacific Slope. High temperatures continue in the Southern States, and the weather is warmer in the Atlantic States and in the North Pacific States.

The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast: Moderate South and southwest.

Steamers departing Monday for European ports will have moderate south to west winds and overcast weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair and cooler north, showers followed by clearing south portion Monday. Tuesday, fair north, unsettled south portion, moderate south and southwest winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey—Probably showers Monday. Tuesday, cloudy, moderate south and southwest winds.

Southern New England—Showers followed by clearing Monday. Tuesday, cloudy, moderate south and southwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
3 A. M.	59	60	4 P. M.	52	65
6 A. M.	59	61	6 P. M.	62	65
9 A. M.	66	63	9 P. M.	59	63
12 M.	71	63	12 P. M.	58	63

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 62; for the corresponding date last year it was 62; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 69.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 62; at 8 P. M. it was 64. Maximum temperature, 66 degrees at 3:45 P. M.; minimum, 57 degrees at 12:01 A. M. Humidity, 94 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 95 per cent. at 8 P. M.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. — Loss.
12:03—260 W. 125th St.; John J. Fowler..... Unknown
1:40—30-38 Ferry St.; Higgins & Callmar..$200
3:00—1,764 Avenue A; Herman Rosenhaus.. Trifling
7:15—1,776 Broadway; Fiat Automobile Co..$50
8:05—404 E. 74th St.; Max Miller..........$10
11:35—24 W. 113th St.; Lena Krukin...Trifling
11:40—115 Broad St.; Mrs. Donovan......None
P. M.
2:05—548 E. 149th St., Bronx; Rosenbaum & Co. $100
5:15—243 E. 13th St.; Samuel Rosenbaum..$250
6:20—733 Prospect Av., Bronx; J. White...$25
10:45—626 Stannis Av., Bronx; B. Mele..$1,000

Lost and Found

LOST.—June 15, between 11 and 11:50 A. M., on car from Van Cortlandt Park, or at Getty Square, or on Park Av. car, diamond brooch, star-shaped, size of five-cent piece; liberal reward. Mrs. H. L. Johnson, 16 Amackassin Terrace. Phone 3401 Yonkers.

LOST.—Saturday, 15th, black leather wallet, containing money, theatre tickets, customs pass; liberal reward. W. E. Martin, Room 1,209, 25 Broad St.

LOST—Amethyst necklace joined by small diamonds. Liberal reward will be paid at Apartment 61 at 119 East 19th St.

LOST—Coral cameo, between 49th St. and Lexington Av. and 50th St. and Madison Av.; will offer reward. Tel. 3638 Bryant.

LOST—Lawyers' leather brief case, on Subway Saturday afternoon. Own address inside. Reward.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

LOST—Female Boston terrier; answers to name Trixby; name on collar Daisy Rudd. Reward if returned to Niemeyer, 212 West 109th St.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Found

FOUND, June 15.—POLICE DEPARTMENT. Apply 240 Centre St.: Pocketbook containing small amount of money, key, &c.

Business Opportunities

The New York Times offers a reward of $100 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person obtaining money through the insertion of a fraudulent or misleading advertisement in its columns.

A.—A.—Strictly first-class business man wishes to make the acquaintance of a young man who would join him in his manufacturing business, which is well established, with investment of about $600; this is a real business opportunity for a young man capable to manage inside or outside work, in the ever-increasing demand of a staple product. Remunerative, 141 Times Downtown.

Opportunity to buy out an active maufacturing business of umbrella ribs, on account of partners disagreeing; can prove a net business profit of 16 per cent. in the past, deducting partners' drawings. Address 167 Westminster Road, Brooklyn.

Genuine bargain, five-story house, filled with paying guests; fine west side locality; sell practically cost of furnishing; more than pay for itself in a year; reason for selling, leaving city. 625 West 113th St.

Wanted, party with from $1,000 to $5,000 to invest in dividend-paying proposition; investment guaranteed; strictest investigation. Farley, 249 West 42d.

MILK ROUTE, over 200 quarts daily; must sell account sickness; cheap; quick buyer. G. S. B., Box 238, Port Washington, L. I.

Business Notices

FAC SIMILE LETTERS MULTIGRAPHED JUST LIKE TYPEWRITING. LAWRENCE F. DEUTZMAN LETTER CO., 123 LIBERTY ST. 3663 CORT.

Personal

NICHOLAS CORISH, formerly of Harveystown, near Taghmon, County Wexford, Ireland, Farmer, supposed to be deceased. Application is about to be made to the King's Bench Division (Probate) of the High Court of Justice in Ireland for probate of the will of the above-named Nicholas Corish, who has not been heard of for seven years. He was last heard of in New York in 1905.

Information from any person who saw him or heard of or from him since that time will be thankfully received by M. J. O'Connor & Co., Solicitors, 2 George St., Wexford, Ireland. Dated this 6th day of June, 1912.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished

Bronx.

To Let.—Detached house; 7 rooms and bath; 1½ lots. inquire on premises, 1,401 Jessup Av., near 170th St.

Pianos and Organs

Factory clearing sale—$550 88-note players, $275; $250 pianos, $125. Lang, 241 West 42d.

Weber upright piano, in fine condition; cost $500; sell for $125. 316 West 42d St.

For Sale

Slightly used office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, cash registers, multigraphs, filing cabinets, neostyles, addressograph, wardrobes. Nathan's, 102 Worth, near Broadway.

The Short Cut

Temper, time, carfare, shoe leather—why waste all these hunting down that comfortable, cozy room? The short cut lies through the Furnished Room columns of The New York Times.

Constant vigilance frees the Want columns of The New York Times from objectionable advertisements. An advertisement in The New York Times commands confidence. The Times advertisers are of the desirable class. You will be glad to live in their homes and sit at their tables.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

9TH ST., 12 EAST.—Near 5th Av., comfortable, large, small rooms; refined surroundings; Southerners accommodated.

54TH ST., 15 EAST.—Splendid inducements; Summer rates; unexcelled residential block; cuisine and service; references.

60TH, 30 EAST, (formerly of 6 and 8 East 47th.)—Attractive home; excellent cuisine.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Comfortable large, small rooms, with board; cool, refined surroundings; Southerners accommodated.

16TH ST., 20-22-33 WEST.—Large and small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

39TH ST., 49 WEST.—Bachelors; one large, several small airy rooms; high-class home cooking; parlor dining; Summer rates; table boarders; transients.

44TH ST., 260 WEST.—Alliance House, "Quiet Place for Quiet People"; single rooms, including board, $10 per week; use of bath; suites, consisting of parlor, sleeping apartments, private bathroom, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heated throughout; elevator service. Phone 793 Bryant.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large, single rooms; private baths; house, table, strictly first class; references.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Established 24 years, rooms and suites; baths, telephones; superior table; moderate.

57TH, 337 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; board optional; table board; transients.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, suitable for one or two; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; private bath, marble shower; electric light; private residence; Southern cooking; board optional; Southerners catered to.

70TH, 30 WEST. — Large rooms; every convenience; beautiful location; board; refined home.

269 WEST 70TH ST.
Attractive rooms; 'phone; Subway; board optional.

70TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; baths; hot water supply; references.

73D ST., 154 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; Summer prices; table guests; references.

73D, 155 WEST.—Large and single rooms; every convenience; board optional; Summer rates.

74TH, 123 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; Summer rates; table guests; Subway, "L"; references.

74TH, 131 WEST.—17th year; Summer rates; large, small rooms; private bath; parlor dining; excellent table; references.

76TH, 237 WEST.—Newly furnished; parlor dining; excellent table; Southerners desired; Summer rates; telephone.

76TH ST., 238 WEST.—Desirable rooms; superior table; Summer rates; references.

76TH ST., 232-4 WEST.—Large and small rooms; hot water supplied; references.

80TH ST., 124 WEST. — Exceptionally fine rooms; electricity, telephone; home environment; generous table; references.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Large, cool front rooms; bay windows; park view; reduced rates; references.

82D, 55 WEST.—Hall room, with running water, closet; bath adjoining; private family; reasonable.

83D, 44 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; finest table and service; refined family; rates.

84TH, 18 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; table boarders; board optional; Southerners accommodated; telephone.

84TH, 37 WEST, near Central Park.—Beautiful rooms, suitable one, two; excellent home cooking; reasonable.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two gentlemen in exclusive, refined home; easy access Subway and surface lines; reference.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable room; all conveniences; also single room; good board; references.

93D, 304 WEST.—Choice selection light, airy rooms; Southerners; excellent table. Phone 1782 Riverside.

94TH ST., 36 WEST.—Large room; all conveniences; excellent home cooking; private house; telephone. Strauss.

96TH ST., 54 WEST.
Desirable rooms; near Central Park; terms moderate.

103, (879 West End Av.)—Attractive corner room, with lavatory; excellent cuisine; Subway; moderate.

103D, 252 WEST, Riverside.—Beautiful suite; parlor dining; excellent cuisine daintily served; table guests.

625 WEST 113TH ST.
Adjoining Riverside Drive; large front rooms; southern exposure; lavatory; board optional; telephone Morningside 8136.

113TH ST., 544 WEST.—Double, single rooms, parlor dining; table guests; home cooking; Summer rates.

118TH ST., 417 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished rooms; southern exposure; southern cooking, daintily served.

121ST ST., 509 WEST.—Finest Summer location in city; close to Broadway, parks, and Drive; beautiful front room with kitchenette; single room also; meals deliciously cooked and served in elegant, modern, restaurant; low weekly rates.

131ST ST., 264 WEST.—Large, small room, with board; closets; gentleman or lady; telephone connection.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Delightful Summer location; large rooms; electricity; homelike; unexcelled cuisine; table guests.

141ST ST., 527 WEST.—Attractive rooms, bath, all conveniences; near Riverside Drive; references; table guests.

144TH, 472 WEST.—Private residence; exceptionally clean; desirable accommodations; excellent table board; reasonable rates.

149TH, 540 to 548 WEST, Near Beautiful Riverside, The Audubon.—High-class accommodations; surprisingly low rates during Summer season; small room, $7; larger rooms, $10 up; bathroom adjoining every room; private phone, electric light; large porch.

BEAUTIFUL CONVENT AV., near 144th.—In handsome private house; cozy, medium-sized room; electricity; excellent meals; a real home; permanent; references exchanged. 'Phone 7605 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855.—Ideal Summer home; overlooking Hudson; surrounded by 3 acres shady grounds; 2 blocks north 157th St. Subway. 4412 Audubon.

WEST END AV., 240.—Large, medium, small rooms; cool, airy house, near 72d Subway express; transients and Southerners accommodated; board optional.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

9TH ST., 41 EAST.—Large, light, cool room; modern conveniences; large closets; single room, $3.

17TH ST., 116 EAST—Newly furnished, large and small rooms; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms; private house; reasonable.

29TH ST., 43 EAST.—Desirable room; private house; electricity; telephone; references; also first floor room.

43D, 13 EAST.—Large rooms, with and without private bath; also small room.

44TH ST., 136 EAST, (near Lexington Av.)—Large, attractive room; all conveniences; private house.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Attractive rooms; double, single; baths and running water; gentlemen; references.

45TH, 9 EAST.—Handsome suites, double, single rooms; private bath; electricity; below Summer prices.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; square room; single room; breakfast optional; references.

59TH ST., 129 EAST.—Desirable, light, cool, central; porcelain bath; gentlemen exclusively; $2 week. Stevens.

IRVING PLACE, 14, Corner 15th St., (block East of Union Square.)—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Beautiful large and small room; $3.50 up; telephone 1978 Gramercy; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d St.)—Homelike rooms; also back parlor, bath; breakfast; telephone; references; select.

NEAR 34TH ST., 246 LEXINGTON AV.—Private family rent clean room; running water; business man.

LEXINGTON AV., 148—Elegant large parlor; suitable physician or dentist; refined location; low rent; private house; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV., 622.—Extra large rooms, suitable two; also small; private baths; Summer rates.

West Side.

4TH, 219 WEST.—Newly furnished, medium-sized room, neat, clean; gentleman only; bath; $2.50.

5TH AV., 25.—Refined surroundings; beautiful small, large rooms; running water, bath; breakfast optional.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private house; charming, cool rooms; bachelors; electricity, telephone; location unsurpassed; references.

9TH ST., 28 WEST.—Neatly furnished large, small rooms; hot water; ample closets; conveniences; references.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large, light, cool room; modern conveniences; large closets; single room, $3.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

9TH ST., 28 WEST.—Neatly furnished large, small rooms; hot water; ample closets; conveniences; references.

9TH ST., 31 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms, suitable for either one or two persons.

12TH, 61 WEST.—Beautifuly furnished, newly decorated, clean, cool rooms; telephone; single room, $3.

15TH ST., 606 WEST.—Large front room and small; fine location; elevator; refined; reasonable. Chambers.

22D ST., 426 WEST.—Handsomely furnished back parlor and dressing room; running water; closets; telephone.

47TH ST, 16 WEST.—Good-sized hall room; well-kept house; good neighborhood; moderate rental.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; private bath; exclusive.

48TH ST., 107 WEST.—Most desirable large room; running water; in strictly first-class house.

48TH ST., 113 WEST.—Large front room, with private bath.

49TH, 140 WEST.—Two very attractive connecting rooms; very cool; bath; phone; $8 weekly to permanent parties; absolute privacy. Homer.

55 WEST 56TH ST.
Large and small rooms; private bath; gentlemen.

55TH ST., 364 WEST.—Desirable rooms; $2.25 to $4; twin beds; running water; telephone.

56TH ST., 340 WEST, (The Garfield.).—Finely furnished library and bedroom; large, light, cool; suitable for professional man. Sullivan, 2d floor.

58TH ST., 17 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms, suites; private baths; board optional; references.

58TH, 222 WEST.—Parlor and adjoining bedroom, with bath, piano; other rooms; telephone service.

64TH ST., 119 WEST.—Pleasant large room with private bath; also desirable, cool room near bath; moderate.

66TH ST., 126 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Parlor bedroom; one, two; gentleman, bachelor; leather furniture; private family; running hot water; bath; $4 to $7 week. Particulars, telephone 2689 Columbus. Newman.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments; exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

69TH ST., 129 WEST.—Two large handsomely furnished rooms, private bath, at moderate price, near Elevated and Subway. 'Phone 59 Columbus.

69TH ST., 135 WEST. — Elegantly furnished rooms; private bath; elegant location, four doors from Broadway.

69TH ST., 104 WEST.—Large rooms, dressing rooms; suitable doctor; small rooms; phone; table guests.

139 WEST 69TH ST.
Attractive rooms, suite; private bath; private house.

70TH ST., 130 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; baths; hot water supply; references.

70TH ST., 307 WEST.—Newly furnished room; running water; 'phone; private house; nice locality.

70TH ST., 128 WEST.—Two desirable rooms, with hot and cold running water; references exchanged.

70TH ST., 146 WEST.—Well-furnished, comfortable large room; bath; private house; references; permanent.

70TH ST., 262 WEST.—Furnished, medium-sized room; southern exposure; every convenience.

70TH ST., 103 WEST.—Parlor, use of piano; small room; telephone; references.

71ST ST., 351 WEST.—Cool, elegantly furnished one, two rooms; bachelors' apartment; private bath; reasonable.

72D ST., 131 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; private baths; southern exposure; meals optional; references.

73D ST., 101 WEST.—Delightfully cool room; running water; shower bath; telephone; references required. Doherty.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Large and small rooms; Summer rates; telephone; references.

75TH, 238 WEST.—Bay window room for two; one flight; telephone; board optional. 8819 Columbus.

76TH ST., 180 WEST.
Room, private bath, electricity; also single room; everything first-class; private house; owner; references.

76TH, 237 WEST.—Large, small rooms; hot water; $2 to $9; near Subway express, Riverside Drive; Summer rates; Southerners desired; telephone.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Cool, airy rooms in first-class neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 129 WEST.—Light, airy rooms; excellent table; homelike surroundings; prices reasonable; table guests.

76TH ST., 57 WEST.—Large, desirable room, attractive neighborhood. 'Phone 8124 Schuyler.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Cool, medium, and small rooms; bath adjoining; private house; references.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Large front room; smaller; first-class, cool, comfortable; telephone; Summer rates.

78TH ST., 107 WEST.—Desirable large room; also hall room; all conveniences; private family; references.

78TH, 114 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive single rooms; airy; newly decorated; large closets; 'phone; references.

79TH ST., 169 WEST.—Large, airy rooms adjoining dressing room with running water; private house; references.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Bachelors; large, handsome suite or single; all modern conveniences; private residence.

80TH ST., 144 WEST.—Beautiful room; $5; private house; also two-room suites; private baths.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Large room, with bath; also medium room; private house; reasonable rates.

81ST ST., 265 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single or en suite; references. V. & R.

82D, 6 WEST.—High-class business gentlemen; newly furnished and decorated, large and small rooms; bath; first-class location; near Central Park; transients accommodated.

82D ST., 327 WEST.—Semi-detached house, overlooking Drive; continuous hot water; shower; telephone; moderate. Campbell.

82D ST., 146 WEST.—Cool, clean, desirable rooms; running water; private family. Schuyler 8706. Haskins.

83D, 311 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room, adjoining bath; electric light; every convenience; private residence.

83D, 121 WEST.—Nice rooms in private house; electric light; all conveniences; $3, $4.

84TH ST., 10 WEST, (Near Park.)—Private residence; newly decorated; handsomely furnished rooms; telephone; reasonable.

84TH ST., 14 WEST, (near Park.)—Cool, pleasant rooms; attractively furnished; quiet, homelike; telephone; references.

84TH ST., 41 WEST.—Back parlor; running water; southern exposure; also hall rooms; extremely clean.

85TH ST., 101 WEST.—Three rooms and bath, kitchenette, maid service; exceptionally reasonable. S. Crawford.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Handsome large and small room, newly furnished; private family; references.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Large room, private bath; medium sized room; telephone; convenient all cars.

92D ST., 204 WEST.—Good, cool rooms; housekeeping suite; telephone; Subway, "L." Possons.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; nicely furnished; private house; reasonable.

93D, 306 WEST (Apartment 5 E).—Attractive outside rooms; high class elevator apartment; telephone; electric light; shower bath; near Riverside; moderate.

93D, 111 WEST.—Large furnished room; southern exposure; running water; large closets; private house.

94TH, 78 WEST.—Large, small, desirable Summer rooms; convenient 93d St. Station; telephone; reasonable. Higham.

96TH, 38 WEST.—A beautiful, spacious room, handsomely furnished; private bath; others; Summer rates.

97TH ST., 143 WEST.—Homelike, clean, comfortable rooms; dressing rooms; small room; 'phone; breakfast optional.

97TH ST., 256 WEST.—Private Jewish family; room facing street; suitable two; elevator apartment. Grossman.

102D ST., 302 WEST.—Private house, near Riverside Drive; nicely furnished cool room, suitable for bachelor or married couple; home comforts; telephone.

105TH ST., 80 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; telephone; private house; "L," Subway.

106TH ST., 38 WEST.—Nice cool rooms, near Park; private house; gentlemen; telephone; reference; $3.

111TH ST., 605 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Large front airy room; possibly suite; running water; refinement; opportunity; gentleman. Telephone 4740 Morningside. Apartment 19.

112TH, 504 WEST, (near Broadway.) — Very large front room; single room; elevator apartment. Wells.

114TH ST., 606 WEST, near Riverside.—Pleasant, single room; southern exposure; all modern conveniences.

118TH ST., 414 WEST.—Near Columbia; southern exposure; artistically furnished; Subway; moderate; electricity; elevator. Smith.

419 WEST 118TH ST.
Attractive front suite; lavatory; elevator. Apartment 52.

418 WEST 118TH ST.
Nice front rooms; elevator; moderate. Apt. 64.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Cool rooms, near Columbia; elevator. Phone Morningside 3375. Inquire Apartment 22.

119TH ST., 424 WEST.—Young couple having most desirable outside room in high-class elevator apartment, (telephone Morningside 3350,) will rent same to gentleman; no other roomers. Walsh.

119TH ST., 422 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; kitchen; elevator; reasonable. Inquire Apartment 1.

121ST, 509 WEST.—Opposite Columbia University; elegant, new, modern, fireproof building; elevators, reception room, roof garden; all rooms newly furnished, light, airy; shower baths adjoining; beautiful, cool, ground-floor restaurant; moderate rates. See Yetman, manager.

121ST, 509 WEST, (Bancroft.)—Pleasant room for lady. Apartment 306.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive, cool rooms; elevator; home atmosphere; kitchen; corner apartment, (21.)

122D ST., 523 WEST.—Suites, with private baths; showers; elevator; telephones; small rooms, $2.50. Carper.

520 WEST 122D. KERKER.
Attractive room; elevator; excellent board; table guests.

137TH ST., 249 WEST.—Second floor, back; third floor, front; skylight; Subway, elevated; Summer prices.

137TH ST., 622 WEST.—Desirable, light room; every convenience; reasonable. Apartment 12M.

140TH ST., 503 WEST.—Fine room, bath adjoining; telephone; American family; reasonable. Merry.

BROADWAY, 3,100, corner 123d.—Large, cool, front suite; independent entrance; all conveniences. Apartment 11.

FOR SUMMER.—Furnished rooms, with bathrooms, dressing rooms, elevator, electric light service, in a handsome private residence on Riverside Drive, in the 80s; Summer rates. 'Phone 8911 Riverside.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 14.—Two exceptionally cool, beautifully furnished rooms overlooking park; every convenience. Jewett.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 600, corner 137th.—Ideal accommodations; overlooking Hudson; two-room suite, private bath; single rooms; running water; hotel service. Pierson.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 112TH ST.—Private family having pleasant room, with private bath, overloking river, will rent to a gentleman. E 55 Times.

SPLENDID ROOMS for men at newly constructed Y. M. C. A. Members Dormitory Building, 57th St. and 8th Av.; Subway, Elevated and surface lines convenient; shower baths, etc. For information call, 'phone, or write Frank Evans, West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St. 'Phone 7920 Columbus.

Bronx.

CROTONA AV., 1,426, (near 170th.)—Facing Park; private; two furnished rooms and parlor. Polinsky.

Unfurnished Rooms

122D. 500 WEST.—Large front room, smaller, $2.50 up; housekeeping; elevator apartment. Ingeman.

Apartments To Let
FURNISHED

Apartment, fully furnished; elevator; all outside rooms; 101 West 72d St.; Summer rates. Cannon.

An attractive six-room furnished apartment, overlooking Hudson; delightfully cool; telephone, electric light, shower; will sublet until Oct. 1 for present rental; references. Apartment 45A, 611 West 134th St.

Attractive, airy apartment, 7 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; best locality; adults; nominal price to reliable parties; all conveniences; references. Address Moderate, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

To Rent for Summer months nicely furnished 7-room apartment near Riverside Drive to refined Southern family. Inquire of elevator boy, 294 West 92d St. 'Phone Riverside 7660.

316 West 95th St.—Elegantly furnished elevator apartment, 8 rooms, bath; Riverside view; will sublet until end of September for $250. See janitor. Ernst, 35 Nassau.

Sacrifice exclusive, high-class furnished apartment, four rooms, bath, piano; best locality—Riverside Drive. Telephone Riverside 8425. SEABERST.

Opposite Columbia University, to sublet, 4 rooms, bath, gas, electricity, Summer months; rental $30; free June 22d. Janitress, 1,105 Amsterdam Av.

Near Riverside; charming view; cool, well furnished; convenient stages, Subway; sacrifice for Summer. Hand, 330 West 95th. Tel. 4174—Riverside.

Attractive studio apartment; front; three rooms, bath; telephone; beautiful outlook; July, August. Kittredge, 60 Washington Sq.

57th, 256 West.—Nicely furnished apartment, 4 rooms and bath, for Summer months, $60 per month. E. Kimble.

112TH, 511 WEST.—Six rooms; elevator; quiet, comfortable; tastefully furnished; three months; reasonable. Snider.

5th Av., 226.—For Summer, 3 large rooms, bath, kitchenette, telephone, piano; $75. Call 11 to 3. Guest.

Apartments To Let
UNFURNISHED

West Side.

Seven outside rooms, near Hudson River; always cool and breezy; large concessions till October. Sturgis, 571 W. 139th. Telephone 1470 Audubon.

Will sublet apartment; five exceptionally large rooms; elevator; 97th St., Riverside; $60 to October, 1913. 'Phone J. Rae, 4595 Murray Hill.

Times Square; central location; 6-room apartment; $30; 5-room, $25; elegant bath; hot water, steam heat. Office, 323 West 42d.

Will sublet my apartment, 8 rooms, 2 baths, rent $125, to 1913; will take $100. F. Wilde. Phone 372 Murray Hill.

103D, 112 WEST.—High-class five rooms; electricity; telephone; near Subway and "L"; $35.

East Side.

Cool elevator apartments, 2, 4, and 5 rooms; $25 upward. Tuxedo, 30 East 128th.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ROSALIE CESTERO.—THE PEOPLE OF THE State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to FREDERICK DUNDERDALE, the heirs and next of kin of ROSALIE CESTERO, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Ulysses L. Cestero of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last Will and Testament of Rosalie Cestero, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York at his office in the County of New York, on the 1st day of July one thousand nine hundred and twelve, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last Will and Testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 6th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twelve. [L. S.]
DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

CARDOZO, EMILY R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY R. CARDOZO, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of January, 1912.—ERNEST A. CARDOZO, Administrator.—CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Administrator, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

STEVENS, BYAM K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BYAM K. STEVENS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of her attorneys, Messrs. Dixon & Holmes, No. 32 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of September next.—Dated New York the 12th day of March, 1912. ELIZA L. W. STEVENS, Executrix. DIXON & HOLMES, Attorneys for Executrix, 32 Liberty Street, New York.

BROWN, EDWARD B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD B. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of White & Case, No. 31 Nassau St., Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.
Dated New York, the 14th day of March, 1912.
CHARLES A. STONE, Executor.
WHITE & CASE, Attorneys for Executor, 31 Nassau St., Manhattan, New York City.

Country Board

Bay Ridge, 163 80th St., between Ridge Boulevard and Colonial Road, two blocks from Crescent Club.—Two beautiful furnished rooms for gentlemen only; Crescent members preferred; private family.

Westchester.

New Rochelle, N. Y.—Pleasant rooms; exceptionally good tables, near water; prices moderate. Harrison, 17 Jackson St.

Long Island.

FINE SUITES in private mansion, one block from station, three short blocks from ocean, $120-$300 per season; board if desired. 401 Amstel Boulevard, Arverne, L. I.

Rockaway Park, 46 2d Av.—Cool, comfortable connecting rooms, with bath, and balconies overlooking ocean; $125 until October; excellent board reasonable.

Furnished room, with or without board. Barnett, 19 Vanderveer Av., near Jamaica Av., Union Course, L. I.

New York State.

Healthy and Restful.—Berkshire Hills; two hours New York Central; beautiful private lake; mountainous; no dust; solid comfort; free from restraints of fashion; simplicity, refinement; not a hotel; rooms in cottages, bungalows, camps; modern plumbing; German-American table; bathing, boating, fishing, tennis; rate, $12.50 to $15. Pine Forest Park, care of Dr. Louis Rosenbaum, 153 West 120th.

PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE, Dover Plains, Dutchess County, N. Y., two hours Grand Central; mountains, fishing, driving; gas; bath; 150-acre farm supplies excellent table; $10 up; circular. Fred Kerker, 520 West 122d, New York. Telephone Morningside 3345.

BEAUTIFUL country home, accommodates 15; high elevation, fine view, own supply of vegetables, fruit, eggs, chickens; boating, fishing, automobile. Mrs. A. B. Finch, Walden, Orange Co., N. Y.

SYLVAN LAKE COTTAGE, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.—Homelike, cozy farmhouse, where rest and good cooking are supreme; all table products from farm; near lake; rates reasonable.

In pleasant country home, large, airy rooms, bath on same floor; convenient to P. R. R. station, Post Office, and store; good table. Write for particulars. Mrs. P. E. Frazee, Post Office Box 23, Allenwood, N. J.

East Orange.—Private family offers superior room and board for two adults, who desire refined and exclusive accommodations; no other boarders. Mrs. J. I. Traphagen, 15 Beech St.

Monticello, Box 384.—Laurel Cottage; good German table; produce, our farm; bet. 2 lakes.

Beautiful mountain scenery; large rooms; shady lawns. Mrs. L. H. Palmer, Sugar Loaf, N. Y.

New England.

Hilltop farm, Berkshire, Mass.; rates $10 to $15. References exchanged at 116 East 17th St.

Country Houses To Let
FURNISHED

7-ROOM FURNISHED HOUSE TO SUBLET, JULY 1 TO OCT. 1, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.; FIVE MINUTES FROM STATION; LOCATION VERY DESIRABLE; TELEPHONE, ELECTRIC LIGHTS; TILED BATHROOMS; QUICK ACTION NECESSARY; IF YOU ARE INTERESTED MAKE APPOINTMENT BY PHONE. CALL NEW ROCHELLE 1229 L.

FOR SUMMER RENTAL.
Premises within one mile of ocean, on high elevation on the north bank of Shark River, one-half mile west of Avon Station and one mile south of Asbury Park, consisting of large house, fifteen rooms, every improvement, stable or garage, with bungalow for use of coachman or chauffeur; shaded lawn of five acres; tennis court, boating, &c.; season rent for all, $1,200. Address Owner, Box 236, Asbury Park, New Jersey.

For Rent.—Fronting on ocean, Long Branch; 15 rooms, 3 baths; well furnished; large grounds, stable, garage; regular price $800; owing to lateness of season will rent to desirable party at reasonable reduction. Apply C. R. Myer, 9 Desbrosses St. Tel. 3769 Spring.

Furnished House to Rent at Freeport.—7-room, new house, never occupied; nicely furnished; all improvements; 200 feet from the bathing beach; rent, $250 per season. Call Pettit & Lamb Co., 110 West 34th St., New York.

WYCHMERE SEASHORE COTTAGES.
Harwichport, (Cape Cod;) rented, completely furnished, bathrooms, all comforts; rents reduced; delightful beach; abundant supplies; booklet. Box 55 South Harwich, Mass.

Berkshire Hills—To let for Summer, large furnished house, 10 sleeping rooms, 3 bathrooms; modern improvements; beautiful trees and lawns; also small houses; farms for sale. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

An attractive cottage to be let in Sea Gate for July and August, 12 rooms, 2 baths, billiard room; $300 per month; 45 minutes from the Battery.

Furnished house to let; new; all latest improvements; eight rooms; large plot; $50 per month. Thompson, 73 South Parson Av., Flushin, L. I.

To Rent on Park Hill, Yonkers.—Furnished modern six-room house during Summer months; references required; $50 per month. Z 58 Times.

SURROGATE CITATION.

CROSSMAN, NELLIE A.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent.

To Anna A. Thurston, Emma J. Thurston, Nettie Seymour Hodges, Alcy J. Day, Digby V. Bell, Maria D. Maskell, Juliet S. Webb, Jeanette L. Drake, George S. Seymour, Alvin Nelson Seymour, Leonard Ervin Seymour, Helen May Brown, Mattie Ellen Seymour Buck, Seymour Eldridge, Josephine Eldridge, Winifred Eldridge, Edward W. C., otherwise known as Cass Seymour; Ella W. Seymour Schrumpf, Richard B. Seymour, Karl Seymour Johnson, Albert Crossman, Charles Crossman, Lalla Bell Wheeler, Alfred Drake, Kenneth Webb, Royden Webb, Grace Kissam Duryee, Jonas B. Kissam, Louise Douglass, Elizabeth Oliver, otherwise known as M. Elizabeth Oliver; Nellie Seymour Oliver, Eva Oliver, otherwise known as Eva F. Oliver; the Trustees of the Society of the New Church signified by the New Jerusalem in the City of New York, Cora E. Raynor, Trustees of Woodlawn Cemetery, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, William H. Cockburn and Jane Cockburn, composing the firm of Samuel Cockburn and Sons; Holmes Music Company, and Z. T. Marshall, and to all persons interested in the estate of NELLIE A. CROSSMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the Hall of Records in the County of New York, on the 16th day of July, 1912, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Jonas B. Kissam, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twelve
DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
B. P. H. (L. S.)
JOHN CLARK KNOX, Attorney for Executor, No. 176 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York

HAMILTON, AUGUSTA G.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Julia Adelaide Kayser, Caroleen V. Naudain, Caroleen V. O'Brien, all residing at 61 Ashland Place, Borough of Brooklyn, City and State of New York; Edmund Hamilton Kayser, 127 Hart Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City and State of New York; Frederick Klett Kayser, 148 W. 123d Street; Alice Smith, 26 Jones Street; Harriet Augusta Adams, 106 E. 70th Street; Adele Shelton, 71 Madison Avenue; Margaret H. McElroy, Hotel St. James, 109 W. 45th Street; Grace A. McElroy, 26 W. 55th Street; Orphans Home and Asylum of the P. E. Church in New York, 168 Convent Avenue, all in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York; Annie Van Vleck, the Colbath House, Morristown, New Jersey; Helen G. Davenport, Bay Point, Stamford, Connecticut; Edmund Hamilton Smith, Eliza C. Lewis, Sisters House, Elk Street, Albany, New York; Lewis Hamilton Adams, Canaan, New York; Clara Hamilton White, George Edmund Buckley, Palmyra, New York; Ashley Edmund Hamilton, Waterbury, Connecticut; Charles Hemmingway Hamilton and Albert Robert Hamilton, 133 Fourth Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee; Charles Albert Buckley, Chicopee, Massachusetts, and to all persons interested in the estate of AUGUSTA G. HAMILTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the Hall of Records in the County of New York, on the 9th day of July, 1912, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Walter Wood Adams, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [Seal.] Witness, Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 16th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twelve.
DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

Situations Wanted

Female

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Intelligent; wide awake. 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. Phone East New York 660.

COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, makes ladies', children's dresses reasonable. Mme. Juliet, 126 East 12th St. 408—Stuyvesant.

GERMAN GIRL—General housework, plain cooking. Michelbach, 327 East 57th. Inquire janitor.

GOVERNESS or mother's assistant; refined kindergarten graduate; good disciplinarian; good sewer; fond of children; none under three. Competent, 269 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORKER.—Lady requiring only morning services of colored houseworker wishes to find her afternoon occupation in vicinity. Address 214 West 110th St.

MASSAGE.—Swedish movements; $1 hour; ladies' residences; experienced lady. Address Osteo, 64 West 109th St.

PARLOR OR CHAMBERMAID.—Young Swedish girl wishes position as parlor or chambermaid; first-class references; present employer sailing for Europe; country preferred; wages $25-$35. Call to-day, 343 Riverside Drive.

REFINED, unincumbered woman; competent housekeeper; good, plain cook; take entire charge for invalid lady or gentleman's apartment; city, country; references. Address Mrs. Gray, care of Rice, 101 West 93d St.

STENOGRAPHER-VISITING SECRETARY desires a few more engagements. DICTATIONS—COPYING—SUBSTITUTING. Authors' manuscripts typed at 40c per 1,000 words, one carbon free. M 253 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; bright girl; beginner; rapid, accurate; neat appearance; willing; good penman; office assistant; American; no agency; $7 M 212 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent to turn out thoroughly satisfactory work; 6 years' experience; A1 references; salary $15. M 265 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and general office assistant, (17;) 1½ years' experience; no agency. Address D 279 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, neat, capable, energetic, conscientious, punctual; moderate salary. X 127 Powell St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, Bookkeeper; high school graduate; intelligent, accurate, above average. Steno, 415 19th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; intelligent, energetic young lady; best references; terms moderate. Typist, 91 Delancey St.

Situations Wanted, Male

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, balanced; systems; arrangements with firms not employing bookkeeper, $2.50 weekly. Accountant, Room 512, 621 Broadway. Phone 6626 Spring.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized, $5 monthly up; trial balances, financial statements. Friedlander, 878 Broadway. Phone 4376 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up, kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2259 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits, adjusts, systematizes, writes up books day or evening at moderate rates. Sumliner, 156 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 1111 M Williamsburg.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits, adjusts, writes up books, $5 monthly up; financial statements, systems; reasonable. Mitchell, 25 East 14th St. Telephone 1807 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT desires additional work; books opened and closed; very reasonable; reference. Weiss, 261 Broadway.

ACCOUNTANT.—Long, varied experience all lines, desires additional work. P. O. Box 225 Madison Square.

A YOUNG MAN, (24,) aggressive, well-educated, good appearance, leaving present employers owing to dissolution of company, experienced at selling, office management, corresponding, and stenographic work, desires connection with reputable, going concern; salary dependent upon prospects. M 226 Times Downtown.

BONNAZ, FOREMAN, EXCELLENT MACHINE ADJUSTER, WANTS POSITION WITH LARGE CONCERN, CITY, COUNTRY. E 52 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER, (22,) expert, can open, close, disentangle books, good correspondent, executive ability, well educated, desires position; 3-6 P. M.; salary, $12. G. P. O. 2,058.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER; 27; thoroughly competent; A1 office man; executive ability; $22. W 165 Times.

ENGINEER, 18 years' experience; thoroughly understanding the business in all branches; repairing, &c.; references; city or country. C. M., 313 West 30th.

MECHANIC'S HELPER.—Young man wishes position; year and half experience on roads. Sullivan, 1,128 Park Av.

POSITION with growing business (manufacturing preferred) which has good opportunities for advancement; have had ten years' business experience; am young man, (29,) thoroughly reliable, earnest, and industrious; very best references. E 57 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced salesman wishes to make connection with a good firm for the road or city; understands ladies' muslin underwear, shirt waists, children's, misses' cloaks, dresses, and infants' wear; salary or commission. Salesman, M 245 Times Downtown.

YALE GRADUATE studying at Columbia desires employment evenings. R. Serabian, 430 West 118th St.

YOUNG MAN, 22, with college education, (Columbia University,) thoroughly reliable, willing, and capable of furnishing the best of references, desires position of clerical nature or as tutor in private family. B. S., 25 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires position in the literary field; graduate of City College; has taught rhetoric, composition, and history of English literature; experienced in biographical work; best references. Box Z 61 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 17 years of age, wishes position at anything; O. K. reference. H. Schiller, 1,367 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 26, wishes position; has knowledge of auto supplies and shipping department. Brinkman, 230 East 89th St.

YOUNG MAN (Jewish) wants outside position; will accept small salary to start. E 59 Times.

Situations Wanted
Employment Bureaus.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS. High-Grade Office Helpers. BOOKKEEPERS. Office Service Co., (Agency) STENOGRAPHERS. 149 B'way. Tel. 3499 Cort.

Domestic.

BROADWAY EXCHANGE AGENCY now at 601 West 111th St.; excellent help, city, country; references investigated.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, (thoroughly investigated,) want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 214 West 59th St. Phone 4786 Columbus. Established 1899.

COLORED HELP.—Thoroughly investigated, supplied shortest notice. 6370 Harlem. Middlesex Employment Agency, 2,229 5th Av.

COMPETENT COLORED HELP of all trades supplied. Riverside Employment Agency, 12 West 99th St. Riverside 1538.

COOK, $30; Chambermaid, waitress, $22; nurse, $25. Flaherty's Agency, 485 Columbus Av. Schuyler 4298.

COUPLES, cooks, general workers, colored; city, country. Instant Relief Employment Agency. Phone 7288 Morning.

COUPLE.—Experienced, useful butler; wife good plain cook; excellent references; $60 together. Charles Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St. Telephone 2224 Plaza.

HOUSEWORKER, neat, clean girl; lately landed; $15. Flaherty's Agency, 485 Columbus Av. Schuyler 4298.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied; day, week, month; male, female. 107 West 133d St. 6916 Morningside.

WANTED—Several neat, experienced houseworkers; $25-$30. Flaherty's Agency, 485 Columbus Av., near 84th.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MORDECAI, KATE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE MORDECAI, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 135 Broadway, (Manhattan,) in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1912. BENJAMIN MORDECAI, CLARA M. PLOUGH, Executors. SIMPSON & CARDOZO, Attorneys for Executors, 111 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City.

MEYERS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL HERMAN MEYERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of their attorney, No. 149 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of January, 1912. BLANCHE MEYERS, ABRAHAM LEWENGOOD, ABRAHAM SARTORIUS, Executors. JESSE S. EPSTEIN, Attorney for Executors, 149 Broadway, N. Y. City.

THAIN, MARY T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY T. THAIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of December next.
Dated New York, the 31st day of May, 1912.
ALEXANDER THAIN, Executor.

Help Wanted

The New York Times does not accept Help Wanted advertisements which do not clearly state the character and conditions of the employment offered. Advertisements calling for purchases of samples or cash deposits are excluded. If employment is on a commission basis advertisements must so state.

The Times endeavors to save applicants seeking employment through its columns the time and expense involved in investigating misleading announcements.

Female

A MISS, 16 years of age, wanted for permanent position in fitting department. Apply to H. G. Millard, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York.

A YOUNG WOMAN with some experience in fitting misses' and children's garments can find permanent position with good chance for advancement. Apply H. G. Millard, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York.

A YOUNG WOMAN with some experience in fitting ladies' garments can find permanent position with good advancement. Apply to H. G. Millard, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York.

A YOUNG WOMAN, 36 bust measure, wanted for permanent position in fitting department. Apply to H. G. Millard, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York.

LADY'S MAID.—German; must understand packing, sewing, care wardrobe; personal city references required. Apply Monday, June 17, and Tuesday, June 18, between 12-3, 1 West 57th St.

NURSES.—Applications will be received from young ladies who desire to enter a training school for nurses; must be over 21 years, of good moral character, good education, and habits. A. N. Spector, Supt., 138 2d St.

WANTED—First-class pressers for ladies' work. Heinrich Bros., 613 W. 46th St.

YOUNG LADY, between 25 and 35, good education, address, for saleslady; good opportunity for an honest and energetic person; permanent position. Mr. Ryan, 156 5th Av.

Help Wanted, Male

It is a certificate of good character to have your advertisement admitted to the columns of The New York Times, because an effort is made to exclude advertisements of a questionable character and those that decoy and deceive.

CAPABLE INSTRUCTOR of mathematics and modern languages for evening work; must have experience. Vocation, E 61 Times.

INSURANCE BROKERS and men with selling ability; "Standard" of Detroit; established 1884; now issue monthly payment health and accident policy; every illness, accident covered; highest commissions; would talk salary to few good men. 1,133 Broadway.

MEN.—Business solicitors; intelligent; over 25; references; good paying, steady position; chance for advancement. Manager, Room 767, Fifth Avenue Building, corner 23d St.

SALESMAN, experienced in the sporting line, to take side line of Indian moccasins, beaded slippers, on commission only for department stores, sporting, and drug stores. R 27 Times.

SALESMAN wanted for good line of infants' and children's Fall coats; those with experience only need apply. Prashker Bros., 3-5 Washington Place.

SALESMAN, experienced; popular line dresses; good opportunity; commission. L. Alpern & Co., 117 Prince St.

SALESMEN to sell shares in manufacturing company; large profits. W. J. Curtis, 303 5th Av.

SALESMAN for corporation stock manufactory enterprises; large profit. Telephone Madison Square 6423.

THE Music Committee for the Fourth of July celebration of the City of New York will be glad to hear from any glee club in New York City that will offer its services for the Fourth of July celebration. Please address SUMNER GERARD, Secretary, Music Committee, Fourth of July Celebration, 60 Broadway, City.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City; 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., or any recruiting station.

WANTED—Assistant in accounting department of large publishing house; state fully age, experience, and salary expected. E 6 Times.

WANTED—Spotters, first class, for a cleaning and dyeing establishment. Heinrich Bros., 613 W. 46th St.

Help Wanted
Employment Bureaus.

Commercial.

CREDENTIAL EMPLOYMENT CORPORATION.—High-grade office positions for men and women. 253 Broadway, (Agency.)

WE AIM TO SUPPLY the individual need of those desiring services of competent stenographers, typists, or office help; we make no charge of any kind. Telephone Employment Department, Royal Typewriter Co., 366 B'way.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

EMILY CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY CHARLES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Theall & Beam, No. 45 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of September next.
Dated New York, the fifth day of March, 1912.
HOWARD W. CHARLES, JOHN C. CLARK, } Executors.
THEALL & BEAM, Attorneys for Executors, No. 45 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

MARTIN, EMILIE D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Emilie D. Martin, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Graham & L'Amoreaux, No. 42 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.
Dated New York, the 12th day of January, 1912.
LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS and ANNA A. GORDON, Executors.
GRAHAM & L'AMOREAUX, Attorneys for Executors, 42 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

HELMSKY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE HELMSKY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Aronson & Kutner, No. 309 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of May, 1912. JOSEPHINE HELMSKY, Executrix. ARONSON & KUTNER, Attorneys for Executrix, 309 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

NEUMER, FERDINAND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FERDINAND NEUMER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 135 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of February, 1912. EDWIN HENES and PETER M. OHMEIS, Executors. EDWARD M. BURGHARD, Attorney for Executors, 135 Broadway, Manhattan.

STRAUSS, NATHAN F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Nathan F. Strauss, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business at the office of his attorney, William Bondy, No. 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.
Dated New York the 9th day of January, 1912. MAURICE S. BONDY, Executor.
WILLIAM BONDY, Attorney for Executor, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BOYCOTTERS SELFISH, BUTCHERS COMPLAIN

Give Them So Little Support They Don't Know Whether to Shut Up Shop or Not.

SMALL DEALERS FACE RUIN

Their President Nevertheless Maintains That 5,000 Shops in This City Will Close To-day.

Many of the members of the United Kosher Retail Butchers Association were uncertain yesterday whether to close up or keep their shops opened. Many shops were opened on Saturday night, but it is declared that to-day at least 5,000 shops in this city will be closed. In announcing this after a meeting of the association yesterday afternoon in Eagle Hall, Forty-third Street and First Avenue, Benjamin Lasvfogel, President of the association, said that the butchers who had closed their shops were not receiving either sympathy or assistance from the women who were conducting the boycott.

In order to test the boycott Mr. Lasvfogel went to a meeting of the boycotters in a hall at 112 Cannon Street on Saturday night. He asked permission to address the meeting, he said, and was told that the meeting would have nothing to do with butchers. He was forced to leave the hall.

"We are in sympathy with those who seek to force down the present high prices of meat," he said, "and we are assisting these who want to see low prices by closing our shops. Those who are behind the boycott are striking out blindly to remedy conditions for which the poor man with a little butcher shop is not to blame. The butcher understands that many of us are facing ruin. How many of those who publicly rejoice over the closing of a small shop have not the fortitude to go without meat but are quietly buying from a large butcher shop? The boycotters refuse to co-operate with us."

If the small shops remained closed any length of time, Mr. Lasvfogel predicted that at least 2,000 shops would never open again. 500,000 persons are already affected by the closing of shops, he said. 400 Brownsville butchers had declared that they would not open shop to-day, he added.

Benjamin Zamenovitch, business manager of the Kosher Butchers' Union, reported that there had been a conference in the morning at Casino Hall, 85 East Fourth Street, between the butchers' employes and the Meat Strike Conference Committee and that it had been decided to boycott non-union meat shops when the present trouble was over.

"Meantime," he said, "it was decided that the meat strikers will have the privilege of buying chickens in shops not controlled by the Meat Trust, provided those shops display union signs. All purchasers of chickens, it was agreed, must be accompanied by two women meat strikers and a representative of the union as witnesses that the chickens are bought in a union shop and have been kept under good sanitary conditions."

The meetings yesterday were preliminary to one to be held in a few days, at which it will be decided whether public sentiment demands that the shops close. In the meantime the boycotters, under the leadership of Mrs. Sarah Erdman, have refused to co-operate with the butchers who are willing to close, and committees are making a house to house canvas to induce t[illegible] east side to turn to vegetarianism.

The police reserves had to be called out to stop a riot in the morning in front of Bernard Winner's butcher shop at 20 Rutgers Place. After the fight was over Isaac Friedman of 304 Grand Street, insisted that Winner had attacked him and the latter was arrested. In the Tombs Court Winner told Magistrate Kernochan that Friedman led a number of persons into his shop and they all began to hiss him. He said that he objected, and Friedman punched him in the eye, starting the fight. He declared that Friedman was employed to close up shops. The Magistrate discharged the butcher.

WOMEN BUY FROM FARMERS.

Meet Them at the Wharf in Pittsburgh—Hucksters Suffer.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., June 16.—The women of Pittsburgh have begun a movement to put the middleman out of business, in at least one branch of trade. The huckster must go is the declaration of the women, who for weeks have been developing an agitation against the prevailing high prices of foodstuffs. The man who rents space in the market house on market days, buys vegetables, produce, and fruits from the farmers and sells at a profit to the consumer is under fire, too.

Such tradespeople have no justification for their business, the women declare. They invest nothing, take no risks of losing, and make the customer support them.

Not for nearly half a century, perhaps, has Pittsburgh witnessed the spectacle that attracted thousands to the wharf on Saturday morning. To wander about among the wagons of the farmers and the truck gardners. Hundreds of women were at the wharf, carrying market baskets. Scores came in automobiles, others in the street cars. Some were there at 3 o'clock and the biggest part of the buying was finished and the women on their way home before 7 o'clock.

Some of the women brought their husbands along, but not many. Mrs. John S. Flannery, President of the Federated Clubs, in an address to the women on Thursday night, said the management of the home was the function of the women and that the men should not be asked to get into the fight.

"We can beat the middleman and deal directly with the producer ourselves," said Mrs. Flannery. "Let our husbands go to their work and let us manage our homes and buy the food. This going to the wharf on market days and doing our marketing with the farmers and gardeners will bring us some discomforts, but the sacrifice is small compared with what we will accomplish."

The federated marketing clubs have taken up with the City Council an old ordinance that makes it a misdemeanor to "forestall the market." The women want this ordinance enforced:

> It shall be unlawful for any one to sell or expose for sale any article of meat, poultry, fruit, butter, eggs, or other product usually sold in market, which they may have purchased within the limits of the city markets on market days. It shall not be lawful for any person to have delivered during the market days and hours any articles above referred to within the limits of the several markets for the purpose of reselling the same at their place of business.

This ordinance has not been enforced for years and was practically forgotten. Wholesale merchants have joined with the women in asking that the old law be enforced. The council has summoned the market clerk to appear before that body at the regular meeting on Tuesday. Should this law be revived and enforced it means the market middleman will have to quit in Pittsburgh.

"Our butchers are teaching the women how to buy and how to use what are called 'rough cuts' of beef, not the choice tenderloins and more expensive meats," said Mrs. Flannery. "When there is less demand for the finer cuts the price will come down. We have been agitating for several years, talking about remedial legislation and petitioning Congress to break the beef trust, but we can solve this high cost of living problem ourselves, in large measure, by learning how to buy. And we are doing it."

2,000 WOMEN IN MEAT RIOTS.

Although Chicago Dealers Lowered Prices, the Police Were Needed.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Kosher meat dealers on the West Side ran up the flag of truce yesterday and opened their shops to sell beef killed by rabbis at the former prices, but this did not stop rioting.

Two thousand women swept down upon the shops, beat the proprietors and customers, broke windows and burned crates of live chickens.

The reserve squad from the police station in the heart of the Jewish quarter was called out to quell the rioting. Amid the jeers of large crowds the police drove back the leaders of the mobs with maces.

KILLS TWO IN SALOON FIGHT

Bartender Who Threw Him Out and a Waiter—Slayer Known as 'Yellow.'

A swarthy, thick-necked little man, known in the vicinity of 123d Street and Lexington Avenue by the name of "Yellow," came back to the saloon of Thomas McClatchey, 2,022 Lexington Avenue, yesterday morning at 4:30, about half an hour after he had been thrown out by the bartender and waiter for being too noisy. Taking a seat by himself, he put 10 cents on the table and ordered a whisky.

Albert Coudrier of 1,580 Park Avenue, the waiter who had helped throw him out, picked up the money and started back to the bar. As he did so two shots rang out and Coudrier fell, while "Yellow" rose unsteadily with the smoking revolver in his hand and started for the door. The bartender, Joseph O'Donnell, jumped from behind the bar and made for "Yellow," who backed against the door, ready to shoot.

"Throw me out, would you?" he shouted. "Take that."

Then he fired two shots at O'Donnell, who dropped. Nine other men in the saloon watched this without daring to take a hand, and "Yellow" turned and walked out of the door. Some of the men in the saloon found Policeman Giba at 123d Street and Park Avenue. He sent a call to the Harlem Hospital and then went in pursuit of "Yellow."

By the time the doctor arrived O'Donnell was dead from a bullet which entered his right side. Coudrier was still alive, but mortally wounded by a shot which entered the back and pierced the left lung.

Coudrier was placed in an ambulance, and the driver in making speed for the hospital crashed into a street car on Madison Avenue at West 123d Street. Dr. Baxter, the hospital physician, was thrown backward into the street and the driver pitched forward upon one of the horses. Both were badly bruised, but they were able to repair the shafts and harness and continue on their way. At the hospital an operation was performed on Coudrier, but he died at 1 o'clock this morning.

Policeman Giba, who had gone in pursuit of "Yellow," got word that the man had gone through the areaway at 2,010 Lexington Avenue, and was hiding somewhere in the basement or in the rear of the building. Sergt. Hawthorne and a squad came to the assistance of Policeman Giba and drew a cordon around the entire block, while a search was made of the place where "Yellow" was thought to have hid. They found no trace of him.

Later a tenant of 2,010 Lexington Avenue said that the fugitive had jumped over a rear fence and run for Park Avenue.

Coroner Holtzhauser held Edward Gallagher of 839 Washington Avenue, who gave his occupation as an indexer for the New York Edison Company; John J. Murray, 481 Nintn Avenue, who gave his occupation as the same as that of Gallagher; Samuel A. Cavanaugh, 804 East 108th Street, who gave his occupation as collector, and George Dillon of 335 East 122d Street, who said he was a special officer, as material witnesses. While the commitment papers were being filled out Dillon signified his eagerness to see the Coroner alone. After a short conversation with him Coroner Holtzhauser announced that Dillon had declared he knew "Yellow" and his address, and offered to aid the detectives in arresting him. The Coroner paroled him in care of the detectives, and expressed the opinion that "Yellow" would be arrested within twelve hours.

SHOOTING BREAKS UP FETE.

Woman Rushes Out, Accusing Shoemaker and Family.

Beneath the many colored lanterns which were strung over Elizabeth Street, between Broome and Kenmare Streets, throngs of men, women, and children, all dressed in their best, walked back and forth last night. It was the celebration of the Feast of St. Cologero and fête-making Italian women and children talked or played together while the men invited one another into the cafés to partake of combination brandy and coffee.

The street was filled with merrymakers when there resounded through it the reports of two revolver shots. Women shouted to children, and gathering them into their arms hustled into doorways. Men burst from the cafés and ran to the tenement at 147 Elizabeth Street, from which such tenants as had not before been on the street were now pouring. Every one was shouting, crying out to learn what had happened, but above the uproar rose the wail of a woman, and Mrs. Fortunato Lorozatta, supported by half a dozen women friends, appeared in the street, tears streaming from her eyes and her voice raised now in plaint, now in malediction again Cologero Fantucci, an old shoemaker, and his family, whom she accused of having tried to murder her son.

Her first shock of grief over, the woman would have returned to the house crying for revenge had not Policemen O'Neil and Reilly barred her at the door, holding her until the reserves came from the Mulberry Street Station. Then they sped upstairs.

There on the second floor they found the old shoemaker and his family, his wife, Frances; his son Joseph, 25 years old, and blind since early youth, and his children, Mary, 14, and Salvatore, 8, gathered in the dining room. On the floor lay Peter Lorozatta, wounded by revolver bullets in his chest and neck. An ambulance was called from St. Vincent's Hospital, and Lorozatta was taken there.

Lorozatta had declared that Fantucci had called him into his flat as he was passing through the hall and upbraided him because the janitor, a relative of his, had not repaired a lock on the door of the Fantucci flat, and then, without warning, had shot him twice.

In the police station, however, the wife and smaller children told a different story. They said they had celebrated the feast day for the old shoemaker's patron saint, and then had sat down to dinner. In upon them, then, had come two men, of whom Lorozatta was one, and each held a revolver. One had stood in front of Fantucci. Lorozatta had stood behind him. There had been some conversation, and then, just as Mrs. Fantucci passed in front of her husband, the man standing before him fired. The bullet passed through the shoulder of Mrs. Fantucci's waist, and there was a cry behind her as the bullet entered the breast of Lorozatta. Then came a second shot quickly after the first, and the bullet, which seared the lip of Mrs. Fantucci, like its mate found lodgment in Lorozatta's body, striking him in the neck. Then the bandit had dropped his gun and fled. That was all the Fantuccis knew of the shooting. They had not discharged a weapon.

SIDE WITH BOSTON STRIKERS.

Thousands in Meeting Resolve Not to Patronize Cars.

BOSTON, Mass., June 16.—From 50,000 to 75,000 men and women assembled on Boston Common to-day to express sympathy wth the striking employes of the Boston Elevated Railway Company. It was under the auspices of the Boston Central Labor Union. By a show of hands a resolution was passed not to patronize the car lines until the strike is over.

The meeting was followed by a disturbance on Eliot Street, when a crowd of several thousand strike sympathizers massed about a car and refused to let it pass. The conductor and motorman were thrown to the ground and roughly handled, after a shot had been fired from the car. The conductor was arrested later, charged with carrying a revolver. Eight other arrests for assault were made. Several people were injured.

The street was cleared by a squad of police which was summoned by a riot call.

Hebrew Home Ceremony Postponed.

The laying of the cornerstone for the new Brooklyn Hebrew Home for the Aged at the southeast corner of Dumont and Howard Avenues, Brownsville, Brooklyn, scheduled to take place yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, was postponed until next Sunday on account of the weather.

PERTH AMBOY STRIKE PRACTICALLY OVER

Compromise Offer from Smelter Officials Taken Agreeably by Committee of the Men.

ASPHALT WORKERS GIVING UP

Negotiations On Between Man and Underground Cable Company—Adjt. Gen. Stadler Departs.

Special to The New York Times.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., June 16.—Although every Deputy of Sheriff Bollschweiler, including those who were on duty all last night, was kept in the neighborhood of the American Smelting & Refining Company's plant in State Street to-day in the expectation that violence would result from the fact that some 15,000 workmen would be idle all day Sunday, there was no trouble which was worth the name. Some 200 brickworkers from the Maurer Brick Works visited the plant and Steve Stelwinder, to show his lack of respect for the deputies, crossed the deadline and threw some bricks. Deputy John Furbeck of Newark grabbed him and handed him over to a policeman. There was no shooting and the incident ended the demonstration.

Instead of violence the day was marked by the first real attempt to end the strike when two officials of the refinery received a committee of strikers and made a proposal which, while not quite meeting the demands of the strikers, will be accepted by them, in the opinion of the committeemen. Heretofore the refinery officials have refused to treat personally with the strikers, and again to-day the attempts which have been made by Mayor Frederick Garretson, Adjt. Gen. Wilbur Sadler of the National Guard of New Jersey, and Sheriff Bollschweiler to bring about a settlement of the strike were resumed.

They consulted with H. H. Alexander, general manager of the refinery, and with C. E. Morse, a managing Director, and at last persuaded these officials to meet the strikers personally. Gen. Sadler gave his room in the Packer House as a place of meeting, and called in a committee of the strikers composed of Stephen Siminsky, Peter Hunkel, Otto Shenkel, Frank Rose, and Elko Surihke, who acted as spokesman.

The men have demanded a flat increase of 15 cents a day in their wages and the abolishment of the bonus system. They repeated their demands to Mr. Alexander and Mr. Morse yesterday.

These officials finally announced that they were prepared to grant the demand for the abolition of the bonus system and to promise increases in wages of fifteen cents a day to the lowest paid of the refinery workers and increases of eight to fourteen cents a day to other grades of employes. The lowest paid worker now receives $1.60 a day. Others of the 2,000 employes of the refinery receive from $1.60 to $2.80 for a day's work, and while none of them will receive the fifteen cents they demanded, each will receive an increase in no case less than eight cents a day.

The objection of the company to granting a flat increase is based on the same reason which made the bonus system seem an ideal one to the company when it was adopted in lieu of an increase in wages demanded six or seven months ago. The refinery works in two shifts by day and by night, about 500 men finding work in each shift. Because of the great heat in which much of the work is done the men are unable to work every day, and therefore there are always about 2,000 employes on the payrolls of the company.

The company has maintained that because a man can always rest when he is physically unfit and incapacitated and still be sure of finding his job open to him when he returns, many have been in the habit of laying off when they were well able to work, thus making it impossible for the company to count on any regular number of employes. To prevent this the bonus system offered increases in wages equal to what the men had demanded, but depending upon their steady work. Thus, while the flat rate a day remained the same a workman could earn the increase he has lately demanded by working twenty-eight days a month.

The committee declared yesterday that in practice the system put such a premium on steady work that men worked when they were physically unfit, thereby not only injuring themselves but setting a hard standard for other employes.

Speaking for the night workers whom he represented, Rose said he was certain that he could bring them all back to-morrow night. Mr. Morse cautioned the committee, however, that the offer must be accepted by all or none, and told them that if necessary he could have 500 strikebreakers in Perth Amboy to-morrow morning. The committee will report to a meeting of the strikers in Pulaski Hall to-morrow morning, and it is believed that all the men will have returned to work by to-morrow night.

Gen. Sadler notified Gov. Wilson, who is at Sea Girt, of the result of the conference, and then announced that he had been ordered back to Trenton. He said: "The Governor is very much pleased with the outcome of the attempts to settle the strike, and thinks now that the most serious period of the strike is over and that a speedy settlement may be looked for. I shall keep in touch with affairs here while in Trenton, and shall return at once if I am summoned by Sheriff Bollschweiler. However, neither he nor the Mayor anticipates any more trouble."

Sheriff Bollschweiler, however, will be on hand at the Barber Asphalt Works to-morrow morning, with about 200 deputies, though he says he doesn't expect any trouble. Some 700 men are on strike in these works, and it is expected to-night that many of them will return to-morrow morning. If they do there is the chance, of course, that trouble will be generated among those who are determined not to surrender.

There has been no violence at any time since the opening day in the other works where there are strikes, and the town officials do not expect any now. The strikers of the Standard Underground Cable Company will meet in Pulaski Hall to-morrow afternoon to hear the report of a committee which has consulted with the officials of the company in New York.

DIED IN SWEETHEART'S ARMS.

Hoskins Shot Himself When He Saw Her Merry with Another Man.

Special to The New York Times.

MANASQUAN, N. J., June 16.—Edward Hoskins, the twenty-four-year-old son of former Mayor Wilmer E. Hoskins, died here to-day of self-inflicted wounds, in the arms of the woman because of whom he had shot himself in a fit of jealousy.

The woman is Edith Jerowski, a young widow. She conducted a restaurant in the building adjoining the drug store in which Hoskins was employed. The two were on terms of great intimacy, and it was believed that they were engaged. Hoskins had an interest in the restaurant.

Mrs. Jerowski recently found a new patron in the person of John Smith, a young militiaman, who came from Trenton with his regiment a week ago for rifle practice at Sea Girt. Smith and Mrs. Jerowski had known each other from childhood, and the militiaman spent much of his time in the restaurant.

Hoskins saw them laughing and making merry there last evening and became insanely jealous. He called for his insurance passbook, which Mrs. Jerowski kept for him, and wrote this message to her on a blank page:

"I will leave all my things in your room. You may have them all."

Hoskins had reached his home and emptied the contents of a double barrelled shotgun into his body before Mrs. Jerowski got the note. She hurried then to his side and remained with him until he died. She is inconsolable and insists that Hoskins killed himself as the result of a mistaken impression of her conduct.

ACTRESSES SAVE DEMOCRATS

When Their Motor Boat Capsizes in Flushing Bay.

Mrs. John J. Parker, who on the stage is known as Miss Laura Guerite, and Miss Rose Barnett, an actress friend visiting Mrs. Parker at her home, on the Corona side of Flushing Bay, Long Island, were on the lawn shortly after noon yesterday. They noticed a motor boat, about fifty feet in length, coming slowly into the bay. It was headed straight for the dike, which runs out for about a mile from College Point and which at high tide—and it was high tide shortly after noon yesterday—is concealed by about two feet of water.

The women ran to the private pier on the Parker place and shouted and waved their hands, trying to warn those in the motor boat that they were running straight for the dike. This is composed of heavy piles, set close together in a double row. Those aboard the boat, which was nearly three-quarters of a mile away, could not hear the warnings but waved back gallantly when they saw the women wildly gesticulating.

As the women watched, the boat ran upon the dike. A big pile pierced its bow and the craft capsized. From the pier the women saw some twenty of the men aboard the launch fall into the water, and Mrs. Parker, calling Miss Barnett to help her, jumped into her launch, the Laurette G., and put out to the rescue. The women blew their whistle for help as they raced toward the capsized craft, and before they had reached it half a dozen other launches had started to the rescue, three of them guided by Emil Beech, Anthony Novey, and Marc Violett, all members of the Seawanhaka Boat Club, near by.

Mrs. Parker and Miss Barnett were the first to reach the overturned boat, and they had twelve of the swimmers, some of whom were near exhaustion, in their launch before the other boats arrived. The eight remaining in the water and a score more who had clung to the boat when it capsized were taken into the boats and carried to shore near North Beach.

The shipwrecked mariners said they were members of the Hancock Social Club, a Democratic organization with headquarters at 2,290 Eighth Avenue, Manhattan. They had put off about 11 o'clock from 130th Street and the East River in the launch Count, Capt. Frolich in command, and after sailing into the Sound set out for Oyster Bay, where they were to hold an outing. Apparently Capt. Frolich mistook Flushing Bay for Oyster Bay and sailed in. He had discovered his mistake and was trying to turn out of the bay when his craft landed on the dike.

The club members and Capt. Frolich returned to Manhattan by trolley car, abandoning their outing. Throughout the day, however, there were many parties held on the bay shore, for the capsized craft threw into the water several kegs of beer, and they were eagerly salvaged by every youngster of the neighborhood who could impress a boat to his service.

UPSET CANOISTS RESCUED.

Crowds at Clason Point Cheer as Three Men Are Saved.

When the steamboat Isabel, with a barge in tow, carrying 4,500 members of the Lein Lanape Club, a Democratic organization of New Jersey, put into Clason Point at noon yesterday, members of the party caught sight of an overturned canoe with three men clinging to it, and rushed to the Captain of the boat with the news. Realizing that the Isabel could give only tardy assistance, the Captain had immediately started the boat's whistle, which attracted hundreds to the shore from Clason Point Park.

Cornelius Quinn and Thomas Black, keepers of the boathouse, put out in a launch to the rescue of the three men on the canoe and dragged them from the water, exhausted, while the crowds on the shore and the boat set up a long cheer. The rescued men are Christopher Single of Eastern Boulevard, Westchester; James Warfield, 1,502 Commonwealth Avenue, and Anthony Adams, who lives in Westchester Avenue. Their canoe had been upset by the swell from a steamboat.

Meanwhile the Isabel and the barge landed their passengers, and later in the evening were left stranded by the outgoing tide. The members of the party, including Mayor Jacob Hausling of Newark and Elmer T. Day, were compelled to stay at Clason Point Park until after 11 o'clock last night before their vessel could get under way with the incoming tide. Some of the visitors decided to return by rail.

W. C. BEAN, ACTOR, DROWNS.

His Rowboat, Attached to Swift Launch, Capsizes.

Special to The New York Times.

MAYS LANDING, N. J., June 16.—Thrown into the cold waters of Great Egg Harbor Bay while on a fishing trip this afternoon, by the capsizing of a small rowboat towed by a swift launch, William C. Bean, an actor, who was spending the Summer at this place, was drowned before the eyes of his two companions, Dorle D. Hoover and Archie H. Smith, both of Mays Landing. They were unable to reach his side in time to save him, and after searching several hours for his body, returned to break the news to Bean's wife and son. Mrs. Bean, who is an actress, is prostrated.

Bean was unable to swim a stroke. His companions did not see the overturning of the boat, but looked back as he shouted and saw him go under.

Bean played in "Polly Pickle's Pets" for several seasons, his wife taking part in the play. About a month ago his season closed and he came to his bungalow here.

DROWNED WITH HIS BRIDE.

George Clune and Wife Sink in Lake Erie Together.

Special to The New York Times.

ERIE, Penn., June 16.—Locked in a fond embrace, George E. Clune, aged 22, and his bride of six weeks, Charlotte Daniels Clune of Titusville, Penn., were drowned in Erie Harbor early this morning.

With Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cartwright of Titusville, and Edward Munn of this city, they were rowing across the harbor to Presque Isle Peninsula, where they were to attend a picnic. A thunderstorm came up and the boat was upset.

The bride and bridegroom went to the bottom together, but Cartwright and Munn held Mrs. Cartwright on the overturned boat until a second boat reached them.

The bodies of the Clunes were recovered by dragging this afternoon. The young couple had been boarding at Mr. Munn's home, and intended returning to Titusville to-morrow, where a furnished flat awaited them.

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WHY not pay off your mortgage a little at a time instead of renewing it at more or less expense each three years?

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176 B'way, N.Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn.
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INSURANCE BROKERS TO BE INVESTIGATED

State Civil Service Association Unites with Insurance Department to Sift Complaints.

DUPES OF "WILDCAT" AGENTS

These, with Reputable Brokers and Regular Insurance Companies, Are the Cause of the Stir.

The State Insurance Department announced yesterday that in co-operation with the State Civil Service Commission it had started an investigation of the fire insurance brokers of this State. At the request of the Insurance Department, the Civil Service Commission has authorized the appointment of five confidential investigators who are to inquire into the "competency" and the "trustworthiness" of the brokers, of whom there are 10,000.

It is only two weeks ago that the "Complaint Bureau" of the Insurance Department was established, and in this short time "a flood of complaints of various kinds have been received," says the State Insurance Superintendent. Some fire insurance policy holders have complained about irregular practices in the adjustment of losses. Others say they have been duped by answering plausible advertisements inserted in newspapers by pretended fire insurance brokers, who sold them "insurance" in wildcat companies.

Reputable fire insurance brokers have been writing to the Complaint Bureau saying that life insurance agents have been meddling a lot in the fire insurance business, and that they have not been justified by their licenses. Still other fire brokers have sent in complaints that "brewers, undertakers, and lawyers" held brokers' licenses in violation of the State Insurance law that all holders of licenses shall be "principally engaged in the insurance business." Unauthorized companies are also in operation, according to other complaints.

Some of the complaints have been made by the insurance companies. Largely as a result of these various complaints the State Insurance Department applied for special investigators.

The State Civil Service Commission authorized five confidential investigators to check up each licensed broker and determine whether they "are principally engaged in the insurance business."

The results to date of a campaign which the State Insurance Department recently started to classify and unify the widely diverging rates and requirements of the different fire insurance companies in this State are also described in yesterday's statement. There are no less than four different rating associations, and the State Insurance Department recently obtained supervision over them. The department makes this statement:

"The New York State Insurance Department recently sent out a circular letter to all fire insurance companies writing business in this State, in which it indicated its intention of collecting the classified experience of the companies since 1900 on business within the State, as well as without. The classification given in the letter was purely tentative and the companies were asked to make suggestions and to give their views on the entire subject matter of the letter.

"The replies so far received indicate that practically none of the companies maintain a classification as to rating association territory. The general negative tenor of the letters is interesting inasmuch as it sheds much light on the facilities, or, rather, lack of them, that the companies possess for giving the rating associations to which they belong adequate information upon which intelligent rate-makng might be based.

"As to the value of statistics and classifications, the widest differences of opinion seem to prevail among the underwriters who have so far responded to the department's invitation to air their views on these questions. The letters range from those voicing unqualified approval and the wish that the department's quest prove successful, to those of underwriters who are opposed to the use of statistics of any form as a basis for rates, and who maintain that no classification will ever prove of any value. The department believes that the replies will prove of value as a basis for action looking towards uniformity in classification of experience by fire insurance companies throughout the country."

NURSE A SUICIDE IN HOTEL.

Had Been Forced to Resign Place at Hospital, She Wrote.

Miss Florence Weston, who had been a student nurse in the Post-Graduate Hospital in East Twentieth Street for two years, committed suicide in a room at the Hotel Astor some time between 6 o'clock Saturday afternoon and yesterday afternoon. Her body was found by a maid.

The body, partly dressed, was found on the bed. Near by was a paper that had contained cyanide of potassium. On a table were five letters. One was addressed to Mrs. S. Weston, 1,530 Garden Street, Santa Barbara, the mother of the young woman; one to Coroners' Physician Albert T. Weston, (not a relative;) one to Miss Mary Stevens of the Post-Graduate Hospital, and a fourth to Frank Wachter, care of a hotel in Switzerland. In her handbag Miss Weston had a photograph of a group in which was Wachter.

Miss Weston went to the Astor at 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon. She went immediately to her room. Yesterday afternoon one of the maids went to the room to arrange it and knocked on the door. She received no response and telephoned to the office. The door was forced.

In her letter to Dr. Weston the girl said that she had been forced to resign from the nurses' school of the Post-Graduate Hospital a few days ago, and that she had taken her life because of the disgrace. The letters to Mrs. Weston and Wachter were mailed by the Coroner.

IN NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—The body of Antonio Cipriano, a fugitive for whom the police had been hunting since last January for a murderous assault on his wife, has been brought here from Waterbury, Conn., where Cipriano died Friday night. The police had a warrant for Cipriano's arrest, but could not find him.

NEWARK.—Forest F. Dryden, President of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, will start to-day on a three-weeks' Western tour. He will be accompanied by Edward D. Duffield, general solicitor for the company; Assistant Secretary George Speer, Assistant Secretary Henry Overque, and several division managers.

HACKENSACK.—Julius Muller, a chicken fancier of Rochelle Park, lost 300 of his best chickens in a fire which was caused by an explosion in one of his incubators. The chicken houses were destroyed.

MONTCLAIR.—Judge James P. Mylod of Glen Ridge, a former member of the New Jersey State Legislature, who was appointed by Gov. Wilson to preside over the new District Court in Montclair, will open the court to-day in the Town Council Chamber here. Joseph Murphy of Newark has been appointed clerk.

MONTCLAIR.—The Civic Association has guaranteed the completion of a fund for the purpose of a "social survey" of the town, to be conducted under the auspices of a committee of thirty prominent men and women. The preliminary work is in charge of a committee including Mrs. James A. Ryan, Mrs. Ellis P. Earle, and the Rev. E. S. Wiers. A study of the needs of the town in relation to charitable questions, social work, housing, and playgrounds will be made.

NEWTON.—It is believed that the cause of municipal lighting is lost. There was a public meeting Friday night, at which only a few citizens voted. The proposal was voted down 2 to 1 in spite of an encouraging report from an engineer employed to make plans and estimates of cost for a plant.

TRENTON.—Assistant Attorney General Gaskill has indorsed the plan of John P. Dullard to abolish the system of registration and to create a County Board of Registration to issue certificates to all the voters of the country. Mr. Gaskill proposes to minimize the cost of elections by compelling the purchase of certificates at the rate of 10 cents each and a fractional charge of this amount for a transfer. Mr. Gaskill says that his plan of taxing the voters for voting certificates is constitutional.

TRENTON.—Redmond Vanhise, 12 years old, while playing on lots on the outskirts of the city yesterday was charged by a vicious cow and gored. The child was taken to St. Francis Hospital near by and twenty stitches were needed to close a wound in his neck. He will recover.

BARK SAILS IN, REFUSING TOW

Though Offers Drop from $45 to $10—Bring Pet Sloths.

The Norwegian bark Lyna, commanded by Christian Rasmussen, arrived yesterday and anchored off Stapleton, S. I., 102 days out from Padang, Sumatra, whence she sailed, laden with coffee and spices, on March 5. Capt. Rasmussen refused all offers from towboat skippers outside Sandy Hook, which began at $45 and fell to $10, and sailed right in.

The Lyna left Hamburg a year ago for Batavia, Java, with a general cargo, and among her crew was a boy, Johann A. Jostad, who became the general favorite of the ship.

When the Lyna was sailing out of the harbor of Batavia on Jan. 19 Johann went to the Captain and said that he had been six months at sea, and it was time for him to have the increase in pay the Captain had promised him for looking after his duties, and his request was granted. Two days later the boy was attacked by fever, and the Captain put into Anjer Point for a doctor. As Johann rapidly grew worse, it was decided to land and take him in a train to a hospital, some distance away, where he died. Capt. Rasmussen has followed the sea for forty-five years, and this was the first voyage he had lost any member of his crew.

The agent at Padang presented the Captain with two sloths, called Yolo and Juju, which soon became the pets of the ship. On the long voyage they became chums of a bald-headed macaw, called Ramso, and a hump-backed centipede, named Bill, who had been on board the bark for years and years, the bo'sun said, having been found in a bag of raw sugar. The sloths spent their time going up the forerigging in search of flies, while Ramso and Bill, their shipmates, waited on the deck below and talked chee-chee, the jungle tongue of the Dutch East Indies.

We Will Sell 250 Made-to-Measure Suits a Day, For the Next Ten Days

Every man who buys will save from $5 to $15 on every suit he buys.
Prior to stock taking, we have reduced 9,000 yards regular $40, $35 and $30 materials to $25. Fancy Mixtures, English Flannels, Homespuns, Donegals, Serges, South African Cloths, Finished and Unfinished Worsteds—all imported suitings. Made to your measure, not altered to fit.

Complete Suits $25.00
Coat and Trousers, $21.00

Made in our regular way—style, fit and finish as you dictate.
Each day will reduce the selection—so to-day is best.

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Robin Hood
GREAT CAST OF GRAND OPERA STARS.
ZIEGFELD MOULIN ROUGE FORMERLY N.Y. THEATRE—SMOKING. MATINEES WED. AND SAT. 2:15.
TO-NIGHT 3 BIG SURPRISES
A WINSOME WIDOW
75—WONDERFUL CHORUS—75
GAIETY Broadway and 46th. Eve. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
Another Cohan & Harris Success. "He Traps a Cool Crook."
OFFICER 666
With George Nash & Wallace Eddinger.
Lyceum 45th St. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. 25c to $1.00.
PAUL J. RAINEY'S AFRICAN HUNT
GLOBE B'way 46 St. ROSE SOUVENIR MAT. WED. POP. PRICES. Eve. 8:15.
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OPEN ROOF EXCEPT RAINY NIGHTS. MOST COMFORTABLE SUMMER THEATRE IN NEW YORK.

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MAT. TO-M'W 50c., 75c. & Best Seats $1.
Last Two Weeks of WHIRL OF SOCIETY
CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15.
Last 12 Times Star Revival PIRATES OF PENZANCE
PINAFORE, Thurs. & Fri. Nights, June 27 & 28.
THE MIKADO, Sat. Mat. & Night, June 29.
PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Eve. 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:15.
BOUGHT AND PAID FOR
39TH ST. Thea., 39th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15.
Last Week. A BUTTERFLY ON THE WHEEL
William Collier's COMEDY 41 St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. To-m'w. 2:15.
BUNTY PULLS THE STRINGS
Manhattan Opera House. MANHATTAN STOCK CO. 34th & 8th Ave. Matinee Daily.
THE DEEP PURPLE 10c, 20c, 30c
BROADWAY. 10 A. M. TO 11 P. M. ALASKA BIG GAME HUNTS.
NEW—Daily Mat. 25c. BRIGHTON Brighton Beach. Louise Dresser, W. C. Fields, Valerie Bergere & Co., Gertrude Vanderbilt and Geo. Moore, Weston, Fields & Carroll, others.
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PROCTOR'S N. Y. THEATRES. 5th AVE. B'way, 28th St. Mat. 25c. Ev. 25c-$1. Grace Van Studdiford, Sam Mann & Co., Mirano Bros., Mullen & Coogan, "Squaring Accounts," C. Leonard Fletcher, others
23RD STR. nr. 6th Av. 58TH ST. & 3d Av. 125TH ST. Lex. Av. 3 SOLID HOURS OF EXCELLENT VAUDEVILLE INTERSPERSED with Latest PHOTO PLAYS, 4 Times Daily, 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Change of Bill Mon. & Thurs. Aft. 5, 10, 15; Eves. 10 to 25. Come any time.
B. F. KEITH'S UNION SQ. B'way & 14th St. Daily Mats. 25c. Back to the Old Policy of High-Class Vaudeville. Maud Lambert & Ernest Ball, Cross & Josephine, Joe Jackson, Fields & Lewis, others.
MADISON SQ. ROOFGARDEN COME AND DANCE. "Everybody's Doin' It." 3-Ring-Cabaret. 25c—No Higher—50c.
HAMMERSTEIN'S ROOF & REAL ICE CARNIVAL. MAY YOHE & 17 Acts. Daily Matinee in Theatre, 25 & 50c.
Columbia B'way & 47th Burlesque Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25c-$1. THE MERRY GO-ROUNDERS. Smoking Matinee To-day 15c, 25c. & 50c.
PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK Opposite W. 130th St. Airship Ascensions Daily. Fireworks Thurs. Night.
WEST END MATINEE DAILY 10, 20 & 30c CORSE PAYTON STOCK CO. in ZAZA
EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. 55 West 23d St. CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour. Entrance Hall, NEW MEXICAN GROUP.
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For hire, seven-passenger, Lozier cars; $4 per hour; seashore and return, $12; steady patrons special rate. Telephone Murray Hill 2048.

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